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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT PEST CONTROL DIVISION

PLANT REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS¹

JANUARY 1962—DECEMBER 1964

THESE ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE ISSUED PERIODICALLY AND CONSTITUTE A PERMANENT RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE PLANT PEST CONTROL DIVISION IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT OF 1912 AND CERTAIN RELATED ACTS, AND THE MORE IMPORTANT CIRCULARS AND DECISIONS EXPLANATORY OF, OR BEARING ON, SUCH QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS.

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¹ Edited by Murle K. Lien, Plant Pest Control Division, Minneapolis, Minn.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

P.P.C. 577, Sixth Revision

Effective May 8, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—BLACK STEM RUST

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING RUST-RESISTANT BARBERRY, MAHOBERBERIS, AND MAHONIA PLANTS

Pursuant to § 301.38-5 of the regulations supplemental to the black stem rust quarantine (7 CFR 301.38-5), issued under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.38-5a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.38-5a Administrative instructions designating rust-resistant barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants.

(a) The Director of the Division, upon the basis of evidence satisfactory to him, has determined that the following species and horticultural varieties of barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia are resistant to black stem rust, and such species and varieties are hereby designated as rust-resistant:

SCIENTIFIC NAME

<i>Barberis aridocalida</i> .	<i>B. stenophylla nana compacta</i> .
<i>B. beaniana</i> .	<i>B. tallensis</i> .
<i>B. buxifolia</i> .	<i>B. telomaica artisekala</i> .
<i>B. buxifolia nana</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi</i> .
<i>B. calliantha</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi argenteo marginata</i> .
<i>B. candidula</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea</i> .
<i>B. cavallieri</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea erecta</i> .
<i>B. chenaulti</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea nana</i> .
<i>B. circumserrata</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea "Redbird"</i> .
<i>B. concinna</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea "Zebra"</i> .
<i>B. coxii</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi aurea</i> .
<i>B. darwini</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi erecta</i> .
<i>B. dasystachya</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi "globe"</i> .
<i>B. dubia</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi "golden"</i> .
<i>B. formosana</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi maximowiczii</i> .
<i>B. franchetiana</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi minor</i> .
<i>B. gagnepainii</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi pluriflora</i> .
<i>B. gilgiana</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi "thornless"</i> .
<i>B. gladwynensis</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi "variegata"</i> .
<i>B. horvathi</i> .	<i>B. thunbergi xanthocarpa</i> .
<i>B. hybrido-gagnepainii</i> .	<i>B. triacanthophora</i> .
<i>B. isignis</i> .	<i>B. verruculosa</i> .
<i>B. jullanae</i> .	<i>B. virgatorum</i> .
<i>B. koreana</i> .	<i>B. wokingensis</i> .
<i>B. lempergiana</i> .	<i>B. xanthoxylon</i> .
<i>B. lepidifolia</i> .	<i>Mahoberberis aquif-candidula</i> .
<i>B. linearifolia</i> .	<i>M. aquif-sargentiae</i> .
<i>B. linearifolia var. Orange King</i> .	<i>M. miehkeana</i> .
<i>B. lologensis</i> .	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> .
<i>B. manipurana</i> .	<i>M. bealei</i> .
<i>B. mentorensis</i> .	<i>M. compacta</i> .
<i>B. pallens</i> .	<i>M. dictyota</i> .
<i>B. potaninii</i> .	<i>M. fortunei</i> .
<i>B. Renton</i> .	<i>M. japonica</i> .
<i>B. replicata</i> .	<i>M. lomarifolia</i> .
<i>B. sanguinea</i> .	<i>M. nervosa</i> .
<i>B. sargentiana</i> .	<i>M. pinnata</i> .
<i>B. stenophylla</i> .	<i>M. piperiana</i> .
<i>B. stenophylla diversifolia</i> .	<i>M. pumila</i> .
<i>B. stenophylla gracilis</i> .	<i>M. repens</i> .
<i>B. stenophylla irwini</i> .	

(b) Plants of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be moved interstate in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

(c) Under the regulations in this subpart, seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section, if produced in any of the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, may be moved between such States only under permit or, wherever produced, may be moved from the States named to points outside thereof, and between States other than those named, without restriction. Under the regulations, seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section generally are prohibited movement into the States named.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.38-5)

These instructions shall become effective on May 8, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 577, fifth revision, effective July 15, 1959 (7 CFR 301.38-5a).

The purpose of this revision is to add to the list of rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties of barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants the following five additional species and varieties: *Berberis dasystachya*, *B. thunbergi*, *atropurpurea* "Zebra", *Mahonia japonica*, *M. piperiana*, and *M. pumila*.

The designation of such rust-resistant species and varieties in effect constitutes a relaxation of the restrictions of the regulations and depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Plant Pest Control Division, based on tests conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to determine the susceptibility of such species and varieties to black stem rust. It has been determined that there is no unwarranted pest risk involved in the permitted movement of such species and varieties.

The determination having been made that these species and varieties are rust-resistant, authorization for their movement in accordance with the regulations should be accomplished promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning this revision are impracticable, and since it relieves restrictions it may be effective less than thirty days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of May 1962.

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 7, 1962; 8:51 a.m.; 62 F.R. 4441.]

P.P.C. 577, Seventh Revision

Effective September 19, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—BLACK STEM RUST

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING RUST-RESISTANT BARBERRY, MAHOBERBERIS, AND MAHONIA PLANTS

Pursuant to § 301.38-5 of the regulations supplemental to the black stem rust quarantine (7 CFR 301.38-5), issued under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.38-5a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.38-5a Administrative instructions designating rust-resistant barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants.

(a) The Director of the Division, upon the basis of evidence satisfactory to him, has determined that the following species and horticultural varieties of

barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia are resistant to black stem rust, and such species and varieties are hereby designated as rust-resistant:

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Berberis aridocalida.	B. tallensis.
B. beandana.	B. telomaica artisejala.
B. buxifolia.	B. thunbergi.
B. buxifolia nana.	B. thunbergi argenteo marginata.
B. calliantha.	B. thunbergi atropurpurea.
B. candidula.	B. thunbergi atropurpurea erecta.
B. cavalleri.	B. thunbergi atropurpurea nana.
B. chenaulti.	B. thunbergi atropurpurea "Redbird".
B. circumserrata.	B. thunbergi atropurpurea "Zebra".
B. concinna.	B. thunbergi aurea.
B. coxii.	B. thunbergi "Dwarf Jewell".
B. darwini.	B. thunbergi erecta.
B. dasystachya.	B. thunbergi "globe".
B. dubia.	B. thunbergi "golden".
B. formosana.	B. thunbergi maximowiczii.
B. franchetiana.	B. thunbergi minor.
B. gagnepaini.	B. thunbergi pluriflora.
B. gilgiana.	B. thunbergi "Rose Glow".
B. gladwynensis.	B. thunbergi "thornless".
B. heterophylla.	B. thunbergi "Upright Jewell".
B. horvathi.	B. thunbergi "variegata".
B. hybrido-gagnepaini.	B. thunbergi xanthocarpa.
B. insignis.	B. triacanthophora.
B. julianae.	B. verruculosa.
B. koreana.	B. virgatorum.
B. lempergiana.	B. wokingensis.
B. lepidifolia.	B. xanthoxylon.
B. linearifolia.	Mahoberberis aquicandida.
B. linearifolia var. Orange King.	M. aquisargentiae.
B. lologensis.	M. miethkeana.
B. manipurana.	Mahonia aquifolium.
B. mentorensis.	M. aquifolium atropurpurea.
B. pallens.	M. bealei.
B. potanini.	M. compacta.
B. Renton.	M. dictyota.
B. replicata.	M. fortunei.
B. sanguinea.	M. japonica.
B. sargentiana.	M. lomarifolia.
B. stenophylla.	M. nervosa.
B. stenophylla diversifolia.	M. pinnata.
B. stenophylla gracilis.	M. piperiana.
B. stenophylla irwini.	M. pumila.
B. stenophylla nana compacta.	M. repens.

(b) Plants of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be moved interstate in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

(c) Under the regulations in this subpart, seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section, if produced in any of the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, may be moved between such States only under permit. Seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section, regardless of where they are produced, may be moved from the States named above to points outside thereof, and between States other than those named, without restriction. Seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section generally are prohibited movement into the States named.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.38-5)

These instructions shall become effective on September 19, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 577, 6th Revision, effective May 8, 1962 (7 CFR 301.38-5a).

The purpose of this revision is to add to the list of rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties of barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants the following five additional species and varieties: *Berberis heterophylla*, *B. thunbergi* "Dwarf Jewell", *B. thunbergi* "Rose Glow", *B. thunbergi* "Upright Jewell", and *Mahonia aquifolium atropurpurea*.

The designation of such rust-resistant species and varieties in effect constitutes a relaxation of the restrictions of the regulations and depends upon

facts within the knowledge of the Plant Pest Control Division, based on tests conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to determine the susceptibility of such species and varieties to black stem rust. It has been determined that there is no unwarranted pest risk involved in the permitted movement of such species and varieties.

The determination having been made that these species and varieties are rust-resistant, authorization for their movement in accordance with the regulations should be accomplished promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning this revision are impracticable, and since it relieves restrictions it may be effective less than thirty days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 14th day of September 1962.

D. R. SHEPHERD,

Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 18, 1962; 8:53 a.m.; 62 F.R. 9347.]

P. P. C. 577, Eighth Revision

Effective May 20, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—BLACK STEM RUST

RUST-RESISTANT BARBERRY, MAHOBERBERIS, AND MAHONIA PLANTS

Pursuant to § 301.38-5 of the regulations supplemental to the black stem rust quarantine (7 CFR 301.38-5), issued under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.38-5a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.38-5a Administrative instructions designating rust-resistant barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants.

(a) The Director of the Division, upon the basis of evidence satisfactory to him, has determined that the following species and horticultural varieties of barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia are resistant to black stem rust, and such species and varieties are hereby designated as rust-resistant:

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Berberis aridocalida.

B. beaniana.

B. buxifolia.

B. buxifolia nana.

B. calliantha.

B. candidula.

B. cavalleri.

B. chenaulti.

B. circumserrata.

B. concinna.

B. coxii.

B. darwini.

B. dasystachya.

B. dubia.

B. formosana.

B. franchetiana.

B. gagnepaini.

B. gilgiana.

B. gladwynensis.

B. heterophylla.

B. horvathi.

B. hybrido-gagnepaini.

B. insignis.

B. julianae.

B. koreana.

B. lempergiana.

B. lepidifolia.

B. linearifolia.

B. linearifolia var. *Orange King.*

B. lologensis.

B. manipurana.

B. media "Park Juweel".

B. mentorensis.

B. pallens.

B. potanini.

B. Renton.

B. replicata.

B. sanguinea.

B. sargentiana.

B. stenophylla.

B. stenophylla diversifolia.

B. stenophylla gracilis.

B. stenophylla irwini.

B. stenophylla nana compacta.

<i>B. taliensis.</i>	<i>B. triculosa.</i>
<i>B. telomaica artispala.</i>	<i>B. verruculosa.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi.</i>	<i>B. virgatorum.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi argenteo marginata.</i>	<i>B. wokingensis.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea.</i>	<i>B. xanthoxylon.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea erecta.</i>	<i>Mahoberberis aquicandidula.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea nana.</i>	<i>M. aquisargentiae.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea "Redbird".</i>	<i>M. miethkeana.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea "Zebra".</i>	<i>Mahonia amplexens.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi aurea.</i>	<i>M. aquifolium.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi "Dwarf Jewell".</i>	<i>M. aquifolium atropurpurea.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi erecta.</i>	<i>M. aquifolium compacta.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi "globe".</i>	<i>M. bealei.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi "golden".</i>	<i>M. compacta.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi maximowiczii.</i>	<i>M. dictyota.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi minor.</i>	<i>M. fortunei.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi pluriflora.</i>	<i>M. japonica.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi "Rose Glow".</i>	<i>M. lomarifolia.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi "thornless".</i>	<i>M. nervosa.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi "Upright Jewell".</i>	<i>M. pinnata.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi "variegata".</i>	<i>M. piperiana.</i>
<i>B. thunbergi xanthocarpa.</i>	<i>M. pumila.</i>
<i>B. triacanthophora.</i>	<i>M. repens.</i>

(b) Plants of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be moved interstate in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

(c) Under the regulations in this subpart, seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section, if produced in any of the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, may be moved between such States only under permit. Seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section, regardless of where they are produced, may be moved from the States named above to points outside thereof, and between States other than those named, without restriction. Seeds and fruit of the species and varieties listed in paragraph (a) of this section generally are prohibited movement into the States named.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.38-5)

These instructions shall become effective on May 20, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 577, 7th Revision, effective September 19, 1962 (7 CFR 301.38-5a).

The purpose of this revision is to add to the list of rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties of barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants the following four additional species and varieties: *Berberis media* "Park Juweel", *B. triculosa*, *Mahonia amplexens*, and *M. aquifolium compacta*.

The designation of such rust-resistant species and varieties in effect constitutes a relaxation of the restrictions of the regulations and depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Plant Pest Control Division, based on tests conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to determine the susceptibility of such species and varieties to black stem rust. It has been determined that there is no unwarranted pest risk involved in the permitted movement of such species and varieties.

The determination having been made that these species and varieties are rust-resistant, authorization for their movement in accordance with the regulations should be accomplished promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning this revision are impracticable, and since it relieves restrictions it may be effective less than thirty days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Maryland, this 15th day of May 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 19, 1964; 8:48 a.m.; 64 F.R. 4999.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CHAFER QUARANTINE (NO. 77)

SLIGHT EXTENSIONS OF NEW YORK EUROPEAN CHAFER REGULATED AREAS

JUNE 8, 1962.

(Press Notice)

Effective June 12, a number of civil divisions surrounding the cities of Buffalo, Elmira, and Niagara Falls will be added to the areas in New York now regulated because they contain infestations of the European chafer, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

Portions of these three cities are already under regulation. The extensions will include additional areas to which the chafer has spread from the infested localities.

In Niagara County, the area will include the towns of Lewiston, Lockport, and Niagara, and the cities of Lockport and Niagara Falls.

The revised Erie County regulated area will involve the towns of Cheektowaga and Tonawanda, and the cities of Buffalo and Tonawanda.

And in Chemung County the new area will include the towns of Ashland, Big Flats, Elmira, Horseheads, and Southport, and the city of Elmira.

The town of Miletto, Oswego County, has been removed from a regulated status. Annual surveys there since the infested premises were chemically treated 5 years ago have failed to disclose any residual infestation.

Infestations of the European chafer have been discovered in New York, Connecticut, and West Virginia. Larvae of the chafer are destructive to meadows, pastures, and lawns. They attack winter grains. Heavy infestations have caused crop failures.

The adult chafers occur in numbers from about mid-June to mid-July and are primarily twilight fliers. They may be seen against the evening sky, flying around trees and shrubs. In flight, they buzz and swarm, and often are mistaken for honey bees.

P.P.C. 613, Third Revision

Effective June 12, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

REVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS UNDER EUROPEAN CHAFER QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred by § 301.77-2 of the regulations supplemental to the European chafer quarantine (7 CFR 301.77-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.77-2a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.77-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the European chafer quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the European chafer have been determined to exist in the counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such civil divisions and parts thereof because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties and other civil divisions, and

parts thereof, are hereby designated as European chafer regulated areas within the meaning of the provision in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

New Haven County. That area, comprising part of the town of Meriden, included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the intersection of Wilbur Cross Parkway (Connecticut Route 15) and U.S. Highway 5.

NEW YORK

Chemung County. The towns of Ashland, Big Flats, Elmira, Horseheads, Southport, and the city of Elmira.

Erie County. The towns of Cheektowaga and Tonawanda, and the cities of Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Kings County. The entire county.

Monroe County. The entire county.

New York County. Governors Island.

Niagara County. The towns of Lewiston, Lockport, and Niagara, and the cities of Lockport and Niagara Falls.

Onondaga County. Towns of Camillus, Cicero, Clay, De Witt, Geddes, Lysander, Manlius, Onondaga, Salina, and Van Buren, and the city of Syracuse.

Ontario County. Towns of Canandaigua, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca, and Victor, and the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva.

Seneca County. Towns of Junius, Tyre, and the village and town of Waterloo.

Wayne County. The entire county.

WEST VIRGINIA

Hampshire County. District of Bloomery and town of Capon Bridge.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.77-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective June 12, 1962, when they shall supersede administrative instructions effective March 26, 1960 (7 CFR 301.77-2a).

This revision relieves restrictions insofar as it removes from the regulated areas the town of Minetto, Oswego County, New York. It also imposes restrictions insofar as it adds to the regulated areas in Chemung, Erie, and Niagara Counties in New York. The restrictions imposed are necessary in order to prevent the interstate spread of the European chafer. This revision should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish its purpose in the public interest, and in order to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement without restriction under the quarantine of regulated products from the town being removed from designation as a regulated area. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 6th day of June 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,

Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 11, 1962; 8:48 a.m.; 62 F.R. 5699.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated areas.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the New York Times, New York, N.Y., June 25, 1962.]

EUROPEAN CHAFER REGULATED AREAS MODIFIED IN THREE STATES

FEBRUARY 14, 1963.

(Press Notice)

All of Richmond County (Staten Island) and parts of eight other counties in New York, and parts of two counties in Connecticut were added today to the area regulated because of the European chafer, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announces.

In Hampshire County, W. Va., the district of Bloomery and the town of Capon Bridge, both were removed from a regulated status today. No European chafers have been found in West Virginia for more than 3 years.

Under USDA quarantine regulations pertaining to the European chafer, plants, plant products, soil, and any other agents or carriers that might spread the European chafer must be inspected and certified by a representative of the Agricultural Research Service before they may be moved from regulated areas to noninfested States.

The European chafer damages and sometimes destroys meadows, pastures, lawns, winter grains, and legumes. The damage is done by the grubs, which live in the soil and feed on the roots of the plants.

In New York, besides Richmond County, the new additions to regulated areas are the towns of Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Mentz, and Montezuma in Cayuga County; the town of Norwich and the city of Norwich, both in Chenango County; the town of Amherst and the city of Lackawanna in Erie County; the town of Herkimer in Herkimer County; the towns of Cambria, Pendleton, and Wheatfield and the city of North Tonawanda, all in Niagara County; the city of Utica and the towns of New Hartford and Whitestown in Oneida County; the town of Elbridge in Onondaga County; and the town of Dix in Schuyler County.

In Connecticut, an extension to the previously regulated area in the north-eastern part of New Haven County was made, as well as a small initial extension into adjacent Hartford County.

P.P.C. 613, Fourth Revision.

Effective February 16, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

REVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS UNDER EUROPEAN CHAFER QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred by § 301.77-2 of the regulations supplemental to the European chafer quarantine (7 CFR 301.77-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.77-2a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.77-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the European chafer quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the European chafer have been determined to exist in the counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such civil divisions and parts thereof because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as European chafer regulated areas within the meaning of the provision in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

Hartford County. That area east of State Route 71 and south of Orchard Road and a projected line from the junction of Orchard Road and Toll Gate Road to the north-west corner of Middlesex County.

New Haven County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Route 71 intersects Hartford-New Haven County line, thence north and east along said County line to its junction with the Middlesex County line, thence south along Middlesex County line to its intersection with Westfield Road, thence south and west along Westfield Road to its junction with Britannia Street, thence west along said Street to its junction with Colony Street, thence north along said Street to its junction with Kensington Avenue, thence west and north along said Avenue to its junction with State Route 71, thence north along said road to the point of beginning.

NEW YORK

Cayuga County. The towns of Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Mentz, and Montezuma.
Chemung County. The towns of Ashland, Big Flats, Elmira, Horseheads, Southport, and the city of Elmira.
Chenango County. The town and city of Norwich.
Erie County. The towns of Amherst, Cheektowago, and Tonawanda, and the cities of Buffalo, Lackawanna, and Tonawanda.
Herkimer County. The town of Herkimer.
Kings County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
New York County. Governors Island.
Niagara County. The towns of Cambria, Lewiston, Lockport, Niagara, Pendleton, and Wheatfield, and the cities of Lockport, Niagara Falls, and North Tonawanda.
Oneida County. The towns of New Hartford and Whitestown and the city of Utica.
Onondaga County. Towns of Camillus, Cicero, Clay, De Witt, Elbridge, Geddes, Lysander, Manlius, Onondaga, Salina, and Van Buren, and the city of Syracuse.
Ontario County. Towns of Canandaigua, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca, and Victor, and the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva.
Richmond County. The entire county (Staten Island).
Schuyler County. The town of Dix.
Seneca County. Towns of Junius, Tyre, and the village and town of Waterloo.
Wayne County. The entire county.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.77-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective February 16, 1963, when they shall supersede administrative instructions effective June 12, 1962 (7 CFR 301.77-2a).

The revision relieves restrictions insofar as it removes from the regulated area the district of Bloomery and town of Capon Bridge, Hampshire County, West Virginia.

It also imposes restrictions insofar as it adds to the New York regulated area additional towns and cities in the counties of Erie, Niagara, and Onondaga; and (in newly infested counties) certain parts of Cayuga, Chenango, Herkimer, Oneida, and Schuyler Counties, and the entire County of Richmond (Staten Island). Also, in Connecticut, additional area is added in the north-eastern corner of New Haven County, with an initial extension into adjacent Hartford County. The restrictions imposed are necessary in order to prevent the interstate spread of the European chafer. This revision should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish its purpose in the public interest, and in order to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement without restriction under the quarantine of regulated products from the localities being removed from designation as regulated areas. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of February 1963.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 15, 1963; 8:51 a.m.; 63 F.R. 1743.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the Meriden Journal, Meriden, Conn., February 22, 1963.]

USDA ANNOUNCES ADDITIONS TO EUROPEAN CHAFER REGULATED AREAS

MAY 8, 1964.

(Press Notice)

Areas regulated under the Federal European chafer quarantine have been increased in Connecticut and New York, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced.

An amendment to Federal Quarantine Administrative Instructions adds three towns in Connecticut and four towns in New York to the regulated areas.

Plants, plant products, soil, and any other materials or articles likely to carry the chafer require inspection and certification before moving from the regulated infested area to uninfested areas.

The Connecticut towns added to regulated areas by the amendment published in the May 7 Federal Register are Berlin and Southington in Hartford County, and Meriden in New Haven County. The New York towns covered by the latest amendment are Porter and Newfane in Niagara County; Throop in Cayuga County; and Reading in Schuyler County.

Cooperative State-Federal soil treatments to suppress the chafer will be made at several localized infestations in New York State. The cities and towns being omitted from quarantine regulation because of these soil treatments are the city and town of Batavia in Genesee County; the city of Cortland and the town of Cortlandville in Cortland County; and the city and town of Plattsburg in Clinton County.

The European chafer damages and sometimes destroys meadows, pastures, lawns, winter grains, and legumes. The damage is done by the grubs, which live in the soil and feed on the roots of the plants.

P.P.C. 613, Fifth Revision

Effective May 7, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS UNDER EUROPEAN CHAFER QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred by § 301.77-2 of the regulations supplemental to the European chafer quarantine (7 CFR 301.77-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.77-2a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.77-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the European chafer quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the European chafer have been determined to exist in the counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such civil divisions and parts thereof because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as European chafer regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

Hartford County. The towns of Berlin and Southington.

New Haven County. The town of Meriden.

NEW YORK

Cayuga County. The towns of Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Mentz, Montezuma, and Throop.

Chemung County. The towns of Ashland, Big Flats, Elmira, Horseheads, Southport, and the city of Elmira.

Chenango County. The town and city of Norwich.

Erie County. The towns of Amherst, Cheektowago, and Tonawanda, and the cities of Buffalo, Lackawanna, and Tonawanda.

Herkimer County. The town of Herkimer.

Kings County. The entire county.

Monroe County. The entire county.

New York County. Governors Island.

Niagara County. The towns of Cambria, Lewiston, Lockport, Newfane, Niagara, Pendleton, Porter, and Wheatfield, and the cities of Lockport, Niagara Falls, and North Tonawanda.

Oneida County. The towns of New Hartford and Whitestown and the city of Utica.
Onondaga County. Towns of Camillus, Cicero, Clay, De Witt, Elbridge, Geddes, Lysander, Manlius, Onondaga, Salina, and Van Buren, and the city of Syracuse.
Ontario County. Towns of Canandaigua, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca, and Victor, and the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva.
Richmond County. The entire county (Statens Island).
Schuyler County. The towns of Dix and Reading.
Seneca County. Towns of Junius, Tyre, and the village and town of Waterloo.
Wayne County. The entire county.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.77-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective May 7, 1964, when they shall supersede administrative instructions effective February 16, 1963 (7 CFR 301.77-2A).

This revision adds to the New York regulated area additional towns in the counties of Cayuga, Niagara, and Schuyler. Also, in Connecticut, additional area is added in New Haven and Hartford Counties. The restrictions imposed are necessary in order to prevent the interstate spread of the European chafer. The revision should be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Maryland, this 4th day of May 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 6, 1964; 8:47 a.m.; 64 F.R. 4568.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the New York Times, New York, N.Y., May 14, 1964; and the Journal, Meriden, Conn., May 8, 1964.]

P.P.C. 614, Revision

Effective November 25, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in § 301.77(a) of the European Chafer Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 77, 7 CFR 301.77), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), the administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.77a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.77a Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations.

The following articles are exempted from the certification and permit requirements of §§ 301.77-3, 301.77-4, 301.77-5, and 301.77-6, except as otherwise provided in this section, under the specific conditions hereinafter set forth.

(a) The following articles when they have not been exposed to infestation or when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

(1) Seeds and cones.

(2) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.

(3) Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root-divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root-divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.)

(4) Plants when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber.

(5) Trailing arbutus or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*) plants or parts thereof, when free from soil.

(6) Moss, clubmoss, and ground-pine or running pine plants or parts thereof, when free from soil.

(7) Soil-free aquatic plants.

(8) Soil-free plant cuttings without roots.

(9) Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the European chafer.

(b) Soil samples moved from any area that is not infested with soybean cyst nematode, golden nematode, or witchweed when consigned to any State: *Provided, however*, That such samples originating in areas under regulation on account of the burrowing nematode may not be shipped into the States of Arizona, California, Louisiana, and Texas: *And provided further*, That:

(1) The samples do not exceed one pound in weight: *Provided, however*, That this shall not preclude the assembly of one pound units in a single package for shipping purposes;

(2) They are so packaged that no soil will be spilled in transit; and

(3) They are consigned to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division and operating under a dealer-carrier agreement.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.77)

These administrative instructions shall become effective November 25, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 614, 7 CFR 301.77a, effective September 1, 1955.

The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division has found that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of soil samples weighing one pound or less under specified conditions which make it safe to relieve the certification and permit requirements with respect to such movement. Accordingly, this revision of the administrative instructions adds paragraph (b) to the list of exempted items, thereby permitting soil samples weighing one pound or less to move from certain areas without a certificate or limited permit when adequately packaged and consigned to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division which are operating under a dealer-carrier agreement.

Inasmuch as this revision relieves restrictions presently imposed, it should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons desiring to ship the article which is being exempted from the certification and limited permit requirements of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to this revision are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this revision effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 20th day of November 1964.

[SEAL]

LEO G. K. IVERSON,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 24, 1964; 8:49 a.m.; 64 F.R. 12068.]

USDA SCHEDULES HEARINGS ON EUROPEAN CHAFER AND GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINES

NOVEMBER 4, 1964.

(Press Notice)

Two public hearings on proposed changes in European chafer and gypsy moth quarantines will be held in New York City on December 16 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The proposed changes and notice of the hearings were published today (November 7) in the Federal Register.

Both hearings will consider including New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the quarantines. European chafer and gypsy moth intestations have been found in the two States through extensive surveys conducted by State and Federal plant pest inspectors.

The European chafer quarantine hearing will be held at 10 a.m. in the Crystal Room, Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. The gypsy moth quarantine hearing will follow at 2 p.m., at the same place.

Under quarantine regulations, plants, soil, and other materials that might spread the insects must be inspected and certified by officials of USDA's Agricultural Research Service before they can be moved from regulated States to non-infested States.

The hearing on European chafer quarantines will also consider removal of West Virginia from quarantine. Surveys indicate the State is now rid of the pest.

The hearing on gypsy moth quarantines will also consider whether to separate brown-tail moth quarantines from the gypsy moth order or, as an alternative possibility, to revoke brown-tail moth phases of the quarantine. In recent years, brown-tail moth damage has decreased in economic importance and the infested area does not include all the area now infested with gypsy moth.

Interested persons who cannot be present at the December 16 hearings may submit their comments and views in writing to the Director, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md., 20781. Submissions will be available for public inspection.

Presently quarantine areas for the European chafer include portions of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia. The gypsy moth quarantine areas include all or portions of the New England States and New York.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

[7 CFR PART 301]

EUROPEAN CHAFER

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON EXTENDING QUARANTINE TO STATES OF NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service has information that the European chafer (*Amphimallon majalis* (Razoumowsky)), a dangerous insect which previously has been found to exist in certain parts of the States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia, has been discovered in certain parts of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), to quarantine the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and to regulate, under the European chafer quarantine and supplemental regulations (7 CFR 301.77, 301.77-1 et seq.), the interstate movement from these States, or areas therein where the European chafer has been discovered or other basis for regulation exists, into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States of (1) forest, field, nursery, and greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots; (2) soil, compost, manure, muck, clay, sand, and gravel, whether independent of or associated with nursery stock, other plants, plant products, or other products or articles, except that processed sand and gravel are not included as regulated articles; (3) grass sod; plant crowns and roots for propagation; true bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured; (4) used harvesting machinery and used construction and maintenance equipment; and (5) any other products and articles, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not heretofore listed, when

it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of the spread of European chafer, and the person in possession thereof has been so notified. It is further proposed to delete the State of West Virginia from those States designated as quarantined in the said European chafer quarantine. The latter action is proposed for the reason that surveys have failed to disclose any European chafers in West Virginia for the last three years. There has been no West Virginia area regulated under this quarantine since February 16, 1963.

A public hearing to consider the above proposals will be held before a representative of the Agricultural Research Service in the Crystal Room of the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., at 10 a.m., e.s.t., on December 16, 1964, at which hearing any interested person may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney, on the proposals. Any interested person who desires to submit written data, views, or arguments on the proposals may do so by filing the same with the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md., 20781, on or before December 16, 1964, or with the presiding officer at the hearing. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at such times and places and in a manner convenient to the public business (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Further, notice is hereby given under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) that if it is determined, after hearing, that the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania should be quarantined as proposed, the Agricultural Research Service is considering amending the European chafer quarantine and administrative instructions thereunder (7 CFR 301.77, 301.77-2a) to add these two States to the States designated as quarantined and to specify regulated areas in these States for purposes of the regulations.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended)

Done at Washington, D.C., this 4th day of November 1964.

[SEAL]

B. T. SHAW,
Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 6, 1964; 8:49 a.m.; 64 F.R. 11433.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

[7 CFR PART 301]

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON EXTENDING QUARANTINE TO STATES OF NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service has information that the gypsy moth, *Porthetria dispar* L., a dangerous insect which previously has been found to exist in certain parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, has been discovered in certain parts of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), to quarantine the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and to regulate, under the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine and supplemental regulations (7 CFR 301.45, 301.45-1 et seq.), the interstate movement from these States, or areas therein where the gypsy moth has been discovered or other basis for regulation exists, into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States of

(1) timber and timber products; (2) plants having persistent woody stems (including deciduous trees and shrubs and Christmas trees), and parts thereof; (3) stone and quarry products; and (4) any aircraft, trucks, wagons, railway cars, boats, and other means of conveyance, and containers and products and articles of any character whatsoever, which by reason of infestation or exposure constitute a hazard of spreading the gypsy moth as determined in accordance with the regulations (7 CFR 301.45-1 et seq.).

Notice is hereby also given that it is proposed under the aforesaid authority to consider the advisability of either issuing the provisions of 7 CFR 301.45 and 301.45-1 et seq., relating to the brown-tail moth as a separate quarantine and separate regulations or revoking such provisions of the present quarantine and regulations on the basis that the brown-tail moth should no longer be considered a dangerous plant pest or insect infestation which will adversely affect the economy of the United States.

A public hearing to consider the above proposals will be held before a representative of the Agricultural Research Service in the Crystal Room of the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., at 2 p.m., e.s.t., on December 16, 1964, at which hearing any interested person may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney, on the proposals. Any interested person who desires to submit written data, views, or arguments on the proposals may do so by filing the same with the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md., 20781, on or before December 16, 1964, or with the presiding officer at the hearing. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at such times and places and in a manner convenient to the public business (7 CFR 1.27(a)).

Further notice is hereby given under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) that if it is determined, after hearing, that the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania should be quarantined as proposed, the Agricultural Research Service is considering amending the Gypsy Moth and Brown-tail Moth Quarantine and administrative instructions thereunder (7 CFR 301.45, 301.45-2a) to add these two States to the States designated as quarantined and to specify regulated areas in these States for purposes of the regulations. Likewise, notice is also given under said section that if it is determined, after hearing, that the provisions of 7 CFR 301.45 and 301.45-1 et seq., relating to the brown-tail moth should be issued as a separate document, or, as an alternative, that such provisions should be revoked, the Agricultural Research Service is considering taking such action.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended)

Done at Washington, D.C., this 4th day of November 1964.

[SEAL]

B. T. SHAW,
Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 6, 1964; 8:49 a.m.; 64 F.R. 11434.]

[Joint press release concerning this action appears under announcement relating to European Chafer Quarantine.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE (NO. 81)

P.P.C. 629, Fourth Revision

Effective October 12, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—IMPORTED FIRE ANT

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.81-2 of the regulations supplemental to the imported fire ant quarantine (7 CFR 301.81-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C.

161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.81-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.81-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the imported fire ant quarantine.

Infestations of the imported fire ant have been determined to exist in the counties, parishes, other civil divisions, or parts thereof listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties, parishes, other civil divisions, or parts thereof, are hereby designated as imported fire ant regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ALABAMA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Autauga County. All of Autauga County.
Baldwin County. All of Baldwin County.
Barbour County. All of Barbour County.
Bibb County. All of Bibb County.
Bullock County. All of Bullock County.
Butler County. All of Butler County.
Calhoun County. E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 15 S., R. 6 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, and 36, T. 16 S., R. 6 E. and that portion of sec. 34, T. 16 S., R. 6 E., lying in the county; W $\frac{1}{2}$ Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 16 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 31 and 32, T. 16 S., R. 8 E.; secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 14 S., R. 9 E.; and secs. 3, 4, and 5, T. 15 S., R. 9 E.
Chambers County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 22 N., Rs. 26 and 27 E.; that portion of T. 22 N., R. 28 E. lying in the county; those portions of secs. 31 and 32, T. 22 N., R. 29 E. lying in the county; and that portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 21 N.
Chilton County. All of Chilton County.
Choctaw County. All of Choctaw County.
Clarke County. All of Clarke County.
Clay County. Those portions of Tps. 21 and 22 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E. lying in the county.
Coffee County. All of Coffee County.
Conecuh County. All of Conecuh County.
Coosa County. All of Coosa County.
Covington County. All of Covington County.
Crenshaw County. All of Crenshaw County.
Dale County. All of Dale County.
Dallas County. All of Dallas County.
Elmore County. All of Elmore County.
Escambia County. All of Escambia County.
Etowah County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 11 S., R. 6 E., S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 11 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E., and all of the county within Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E. lying south of the north line of T. 12 S.
Geneva County. All of Geneva County.
Greene County. All of Greene County.
Hale County. All of Hale County.
Henry County. All of Henry County.
Houston County. All of Houston County.
Jefferson County. All of Jefferson County.
Lamar County. All of Lamar County.
Lee County. All of Lee County.
Limestone County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 S., R. 4 W.; T. 4 S., R. 4 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 4 W. lying north of the Tennessee River; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 3 S., R. 5 W.; and that part of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 4 S., R. 5 W. lying north of the Tennessee River.
Lowndes County. All of Lowndes County.
Macon County. All of Macon County.
Marengo County. All of Marengo County.
Mobile County. All of Mobile County.
Monroe County. All of Monroe County.
Montgomery County. All of Montgomery County.
Morgan County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; and those portions of T. 5 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W., and T. 4 S., R. 5 W. lying south of the Tennessee River.
Perry County. All of Perry County.
Pickens County. All of Pickens County.
Pike County. All of Pike County.
Russell County. All of Russell County.
St. Clair County. All of St. Clair County.
Shelby County. All of Shelby County.
Sumter County. All of Sumter County.
Talladega County. All of Talladega County.
Tallapoosa County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 20 N.
Tuscaloosa County. All of Tuscaloosa County.
Walker County. All of Walker County.
Washington County. All of Washington County.
Wilcox County. All of Wilcox County.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

ARKANSAS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* None.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Union County. W $\frac{1}{4}$ Tps. 17 and 18 S., R. 14 W.; S $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 16 S., R. 15 W.; Tps. 17 and 18 S., R. 15 W.; sec. 13, T. 19 S., R. 15 W.; S $\frac{2}{3}$, and secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 16 S., R. 16 W.; Tps. 17 and 18 S., R. 16 W., secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, T. 19 S., R. 16 W.; Tps. 16 and 17 S., R. 17 W.; secs. 1, 12, 13, and 24, T. 18 S., R. 17 W.; and those portions of Tps. 16

and 17 S., R. 18 W. lying in Union County.

FLORIDA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Bay County. All of Bay County.

Calhoun County. All of Calhoun County.

Duval County. That portion of the county bounded on the west and north by the St. Johns River; on the east by Greenfield Creek, State Highway 101A and the Duval-St. Johns County line; on the south by a line beginning at the point where the southern boundary of T. 3 S., R. 28 E. intersects the Duval-St. Johns County line and extending west along this line through sec. 36, T. 3 S., R. 27 E. to State Highway 115; thence south along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 1; thence southeast along said highway to the intersection of Loretta Road; thence west along Loretta Road to the St. Johns River.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Trout River Bridge and U.S. Highway 17 (Main Street, Jacksonville, Florida); thence south on Main Street to 14th Street; thence west on the St. Johns Terminal Company Railroad siding to the point where said siding adjoins Kings Road; thence northwest on Kings Road to Pickettville Road; thence west and south on Pickettville Road to Commonwealth Avenue; thence northwest on Commonwealth Avenue to Bulls Bay Highway; thence south on Bulls Bay Highway to U.S. Highway 90 (Beaver Street); thence west on U.S. Highway 90 to Romona Boulevard; thence southeast on Romona Boulevard to Memorial Park Road; thence southeast on Memorial Park Road to the Middleburg Road; thence southwest on Middleburg Road to Ricker Road; thence south on Ricker Road to 103d Street; thence east on 103d Street to State Highway 21 (Blanding Boulevard); thence south on State Highway 21 to the county line; thence east on the county line to the St. Johns River; thence north along the St. Johns River to the point of beginning.

Escambia County. All of Escambia County.

Gadsden County. That portion of the county lying north of the south line of T. 2 N.

Gulf County. That portion of the county lying north of the south line of T. 6 S.

Hillsborough County. All of Hillsborough County.

Holmes County. All of Holmes County.

Jackson County. All of Jackson County.

Lake County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 19 S., R. 28 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 19 S., R. 29 E.; and those portions of secs. 21, 28, and 33, T. 19 S., R. 29 E., lying in the county.

Leon County. Secs. 12 and 13, T. 3 N., R. 1 W., and those portions of secs. 11 and 14, T. 3 N., R. 1 W. lying in the county; and secs. 7 and 18, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.

Liberty County. That portion of the county lying west of the east line of R. 7 W.

Manatee County. T. 34 S., Rs. 18 and 19 E.; and T. 33 S., Rs. 18, 19, 20, and 21 E.

Okaloosa County. All of Okaloosa County.

Orange County. Secs. 3, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 20 S., R. 29 E. and those portions of secs. 4, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, 29, and 30 T. 20 S., R. 29 E. lying in the county.

Pasco County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Pasco-Pinellas County line on the Gulf of Mexico; thence north along the Gulf of Mexico to the southern line of sec. 12, T. 26 S., R. 15 E.; thence east along the southern lines of sec. 12, T. 26 S., R. 15 E. and secs. 7 and 8, T. 26 S., R. 16 E. to the intersection of State Highway 55; thence north on State Highway 55 to its intersection with the southern city limits of New Port Richey; thence east along said city limits continuing to the Pithlachascotee River; thence east along said river to its intersection with the east side of sec. 9, T. 26 S., R. 16 E.; thence north along the eastern lines of secs. 9 and 4, T. 26 S., R. 16 E. and secs. 33, 28, 21, and 16 T. 25 S., R. 16 E. to State Highway 55 and continuing along State Highway 55 north to its junction with State Highway 52; thence east along State Highway 52 to the intersection of the corporate limits of Dade City; thence south and east along the corporate limits of Dade City to the intersection of U.S. Highway 98; thence south and southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Pasco-Polk County line; thence west and south along the Pasco-Polk County line to its intersection with the Pasco-Hillsborough County line; thence west along the Pasco-Hillsborough and Pasco-Pinellas County lines to the point of beginning.

Pinellas County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the southeast corner of sec. 12, T. 28 S., R. 16 E. on the Hillsborough-Pinellas County line; thence west along the southern lines of secs. 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7, T. 28 S., R. 16 E. and secs. 12, 11, and 10, T. 85 S., R. 15 E. to the Gulf of Mexico; thence north along the Gulf of Mexico to the Pasco-Pinellas County line; thence east along the Pasco-Pinellas County line to its intersection with the Hillsborough County line; thence south along the Hillsborough-Pinellas County line to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 55 and Allen Creek and extending eastward along said creek to Old Tampa Bay; thence southeast along Old Tampa Bay to its intersection with Interstate Highway 4; thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with the Hillsborough-Pinellas County line in Old Tampa Bay; thence south along the said county line to a point which would be intersected by a line extended due east from the junction of State Highways 687 and 694; thence west along said extended line to said junction; thence north and west along the city limits of St. Petersburg to the northeast corner of sec. 14, T. 30 S., R. 16 E.; thence south along the east line of said section to its southeast corner; thence west along the southern boundaries of secs. 14, 15, 16, and 17, T. 30 S., R. 16 E. to its intersection with State Highway 693; thence north along said highway to its junction with State Highway 55; thence north along said highway to the point of beginning.

Polk County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Seaboard Airline Railroad and the Highlands-Polk County line; thence west along the southern boundary of Polk County to its intersection with the Seaboard Airline Railroad; thence north along the Seaboard Airline Railroad to its intersection with State Highway 630; thence west along State Highway 630 to its junction with State Highway 37; thence north along State Highway 37 to its junction with the northern limits of sec. 24, T. 29 S., R. 23 E., excluding the city of Mulberry; thence due east along the center section line of T. 29 S., to the Seaboard Airline Railroad, excluding Lake Hancock; thence southeasterly along the Seaboard Airline Railroad to the point of beginning.

Santa Rosa County. All of Santa Rosa County.

Seminole County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point on the Seminole-Lake County line where State Highway 46 crosses the Wekiva River;

thence east along State Highway 46 to the eastern boundary of R. 29 E.; thence south along the eastern boundary of R. 29 E. to the corporate limits of the city of Longwood; thence east along said city limits to State Highway 427; thence northeast along said highway to the junction with U.S. Highway 17 and 92; thence south along U.S. Highways 17 and 92; thence south along U.S. Highways 17 and 92 to the Seminole-Orange County line; thence west and north along the said line to the Seminole-Lake County line; thence north along the Seminole-Lake County line to the point of beginning, including any portion of the county lying in secs. 19 and 20, T. 20, S., R. 29 E.

Walton County. All of Walton County.

Washington County. That portion of the county lying east of the west line of R. 15 W.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

GEORGIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Baker County. That portion of the county lying in Hoggard Mill Georgia Militia District 1183.

Ben Hill County. All of Ben Hill County.

Chattahoochee County. All of Chattahoochee County.

Clayton County. All of Clayton County.

Colquitt County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road S1206 intersects the Colquitt-Mitchell County line and extending southeast along State Secondary Road S1206 to its junction with State Highway 133; thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Moultrie Georgia Militia District 1151 line; thence extending along said line to its intersection with State Highway 133 on the south boundary of said Militia district; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the Colquitt-Thomas County line; thence west and north along said line and the Colquitt-Mitchell County line to the point of beginning.

Crisp County. All of Crisp County.

Decatur County. All of Decatur County.

Dodge County. All of Dodge County.

Dooly County. All of Dooly County.

Dougherty County. All of Dougherty County.

Early County. All of Early County.

Grady County. All of Grady County.

Harris County. All of Harris County.

Houston County. All of Houston County.

Lee County. That portion of the county lying south of State Highway 32.

Marion County. That portion of the county lying north of a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 26 and the Marion-Chattahoochee County line and extending eastward along State Highway 26 to its junction with State Highway 137 in the town of Buena Vista; thence northeast along State Highway 137 to its intersection with the Marion-Taylor County line; including all of the towns of Buena Vista and Tazewell.

Meriwether County. All of Meriwether County.

Miller County. All of Miller County.

Mitchell County. All of Mitchell County.

Quitman County. That portion of the county lying north of U.S. Highway 82, excluding all of the area within the corporate limits of the city of Georgetown.

Schley County. All of Schley County.

Stewart County. All of Stewart County.

Sumter County. That portion of the county lying east of the Muckalee Creek.

Talbot County. That portion of the county lying west of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and including all of the towns of Woodland, Talbotton, and Junction City.

Terrell County. That portion of the county lying north and east of a line beginning at the intersection of State Secondary Road S529 and the Terrell-Randolph County line and extending southeast along State Secondary Road S529 to its intersection with the city limits of Dawson; thence southeast along the city limits of Dawson to the intersection with State Highway 50; thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Terrell-Lee County line, excluding the cities of Dawson and Sasser.

Thomas County. All of Thomas County.

Troup County. That portion of the county lying east and south of the Atlantic and West Point Railroad, excluding all of the area within the corporate limits of the cities of Hogansville, La Grange, and West Point.

Turner County. All of Turner County.

Wilcox County. That portion of the county lying west of a line beginning at the intersection of the Wilcox-Pulaski County line and U.S. Highway 129, and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 233, thence southwest and south along said highway to its intersection with the Wilcox-Ben Hill County line, including all of the town of Rochelle.

Worth County. That portion of the county lying in Georgia Militia District 1602 and Georgia Militia District 1428.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Bibb County. All of Bibb County.

Bleckley County. All of Bleckley County.

Jones County. That portion of the county lying west of the Central of Georgia Railroad, including all of the town of Gray.

Muscogee County. All of Muscogee County.

Peach County. That portion of the county, including the city of Fort Valley, lying southwest of a line beginning at the Crawford-Peach County line and following Mossy Creek southeastward to State Highway 49, thence due south to Bay Creek and thereafter following Bay Creek to the Houston County line.

Pierce County. That portion of the county lying west and south of Hurricane Creek and the Alabama River.

Seminole County. All of Seminole County.

LOUISIANA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Acadia Parish. All of Acadia Parish.

Ascension Parish. All of Ascension Parish.

Assumption Parish. All of Assumption Parish.

Beauregard Parish. All of Beauregard Parish.
Calcasieu Parish. All of Calcasieu Parish.
Cameron Parish. All of that portion of Cameron Parish lying north of the south line of T. 12 S.
East Baton Rouge Parish. All of East Baton Rouge Parish.
East Feliciana Parish. That portion of East Feliciana Parish lying south of the north line of T. 2 S.
Evangeline Parish. All of Evangeline Parish.
Iberia Parish. All of Iberia Parish.
Iberville Parish. All of Iberville Parish.
Jefferson Parish. All of Jefferson Parish.
Jefferson Davis Parish. All of Jefferson Davis Parish.
Lafayette Parish. All of Lafayette Parish.
Lafourche Parish. All of Lafourche Parish.
Livingston Parish. All of Livingston Parish.
Orleans Parish. All of Orleans Parish.
Plaquemines Parish. All of Plaquemines Parish.
Pointe Coupee Parish. All of Pointe Coupee Parish.
St. Bernard Parish. All of St. Bernard Parish.
St. Charles Parish. All of St. Charles Parish.
St. Helena Parish. All of St. Helena Parish.
St. James Parish. All of St. James Parish.
St. John the Baptist Parish. All of St. John the Baptist Parish.
St. Landry Parish. All of St. Landry Parish.
St. Martin Parish. All of St. Martin Parish.
St. Mary Parish. All of St. Mary Parish.
St. Tammany Parish. All of St. Tammany Parish.
Tangipahoa Parish. All of Tangipahoa Parish.
Terrebonne Parish. All of Terrebonne Parish.
Vermilion Parish. All of Vermilion Parish.
Washington Parish. All of Washington Parish.
West Baton Rouge Parish. All of West Baton Rouge Parish.
West Feliciana Parish. All of West Feliciana Parish.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Allen Parish. T. 3 S., R. 3 W., and that portion of T. 3 S., R. 2 W., lying in Allen Parish, T. 6 S., R. 5 W.; those portions of T. 6 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W., and T. 7 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W., lying in Allen Parish.
Avoyelles Parish. All of Avoyelles Parish.
Bossier Parish. All of Bossier Parish.
Caddo Parish. All of Caddo Parish.
Caldwell Parish. That portion of Caldwell Parish lying east of the Ouachita River and north of State Highway 4.
Catahoula Parish. That portion of Catahoula Parish lying within Tps. 8 and 9 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.
Concordia Parish. All of Concordia Parish.
East Carroll Parish. All of East Carroll Parish.
Franklin Parish. Secs. 4, 5, and 6, T. 14 N., R. 9 E., and those portions of secs. 2 and 3, T. 14 N., R. 9 E., lying in the parish; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 15 N., R. 9 E. and those portions of secs. 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35, T. 15 N., R. 9 E., lying in the parish; and that portion of the parish lying north of the north line of T. 15 N.
LaSalle Parish. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 38, T. 8 N., R. 3 E.
Lincoln Parish. T. 18 N. Rs. 1 and 2 W.
Madison Parish. All of Madison Parish.
Morehouse Parish. All of Morehouse Parish.
Ouachita Parish. All of Ouachita Parish.
Rapides Parish. All of Rapides Parish.
Red River Parish. That portion of the parish lying north of the north line of T. 12 N., and west of the west line of R. 9 W.
Richland Parish. All of Richland Parish.
Tensas Parish. That portion of Tensas Parish lying south of the north line of T. 9 N. and west of the main channel of the Mississippi River; that portion of T. 14 N., R. 11 E. lying in Tensas Parish.
Union Parish. All of Union Parish.
Webster Parish. Tps. 18 and 19 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W., and those portions of Tps. 18 and 19 N., R. 8 W. lying in Webster County.
West Carroll Parish. All of West Carroll Parish.

MISSISSIPPI

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Adams County. All of Adams County.
Amite County. T. 1 N., R. 6 E.
Chickasaw County. (T. 13 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; T. 14 S., Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.; T. 12 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; and those portions of T. 15 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 E., lying in Chickasaw County.
Choctaw County. Sec. 35, T. 18 N., R. 8 E.; that area north of the north line of T. 15 N., and east of the east line of R. 9 E. lying in Choctaw County.
Clarke County. All of Clarke County.
Clay County. All of Clay County.
Copiah County. Tps. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., T. 2 N., R. 2 W.; secs. 2 and 3, T. 10 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Hazelhurst; sec. 13, T. 9 N., R. 9 E.; and that area east of the east line of R. 9 E. and R. 1 W., lying in Copiah County.
Covington County. All of Covington County.
Forrest County. All of Forrest County.
George County. All of George County.
Greene County. All of Greene County.
Hancock County. All of Hancock County.
Harrison County. All of Harrison County.
Hinds County. That portion of the county lying east of the east line of R. 2 W.
Jackson County. All of Jackson County.

Jasper County. All of Jasper County.
Jefferson Davis County. All of Jefferson Davis County.
Jones County. All of Jones County.
Kemper County. All of Kemper County.
Lamar County. All of Lamar County.
Lauderdale County. All of Lauderdale County.
Lawrence County. All of Lawrence County.
Leake County. T. 9 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8 E.; T. 10 N., R. 6 E.; S½ T. 10 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; and sec. 25, T. 11 N., R. 7 E.
Lowndes County. All of Lowndes County.
Madison County. That area south of the south line of T. 10 N., lying in Madison County.
Marion County. All of Marion County.
Monroe County. All of Monroe County.
Neshoba County. All of Neshoba County.
Newton County. All of Newton County.
Noxubee County. All of Noxubee County.
Oktibbeha County. All of Oktibbeha County.
Pearl River County. All of Pearl River County.
Perry County. All of Perry County.
Pike County. All of Pike County.
Rankin County. All of Rankin County.
Simpson County. All of Simpson County.
Smith County. All of Smith County.
Stone County. All of Stone County.
Walthall County. All of Walthall County.
Wayne County. All of Wayne County.
Webster County. That portion of the county lying east of the east line of R. 10 E.; and secs. 21 and 28, T. 20 N., R. 10 E.
Winston County. That portion of the county north of the north line of T. 13 N. and east of the east line of R. 11 E.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Amite County. T. 1 N., R. 2 E., including all of that portion of the corporate limits of the city of Centreville lying in Amite County; and that portion of the corporate limits of the city of Crosby lying in Amite County.
Attala County. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, T. 14 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 34, 35, and 36, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.; and Tps. 14 and 15 N., R. 7 E.
Calhoun County. Sec. 29, T. 13 S., R. 1 E.; sec. 35, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.; and secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 22 N., R. 10 E.
Franklin County. N½ T. 6 N., R. 5 E.; S½ T. 7 N., R. 5 E., secs. 6, 7, and 18, T. 6 N., R. 6 E., and secs. 19, 30, and 31, T. 7 N., R. 6 E.
Lincoln County. That portion of T. 7 N., R. 6 E. lying in Lincoln County; T. 6 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; T. 7 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; S½ T. 8 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; secs. 6, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.; and T. 5 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 E.
Scott County. All of Scott County.
Warren County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg.
Wilkinson County. All of Wilkinson County.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Charleston County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 78 intersects the Charleston-Dorchester County line and extending northeast along said county line to its junction with the Charleston and Berkeley County line; thence south and east along said county line to its junction with Cooper River; thence in a southerly direction along said river to its intersection with U.S. Highway 17; thence west and north along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 165; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Charleston-Dorchester County line; thence along said county line to the point of beginning.

Orangeburg County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 21 intersects the Orangeburg-Calhoun County line, and extending in a southeasterly direction along said county line to its intersection with Four Hole Swamp; thence southeast along said swamp to its intersection with State Primary Highway 121; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 92; thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 28; thence west along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 178; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the southeast boundary of the corporate limits of Bowman; thence southwest and northwest along said corporate limits to its intersection with State Primary Highway 121; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the corporate limits of Branchville; thence along the north boundary of said corporate limits to the intersection with State Secondary Highway 63; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with North Fork Edisto River; thence generally north along said river to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 39; then west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 49; thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 376; thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 90; thence generally north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1072; thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 301-601; thence east along said highway to its intersection with North Fork Edisto River; thence northwest along said river to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 74; thence northeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 178; thence southeast 1.6 miles along said highway to its intersection with a FAS unnumbered road; thence southeast along said FAS road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 21 at the north city limits of Orangeburg; thence north along said U.S. Highway 21 to the point of beginning; excluding the area within the corporate limits of the towns of Orangeburg, Rowesville and Bowman.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

TEXAS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Bexar County. All of Bexar County.
Hardin County. All of Hardin County.

Harris County. All of Harris County.
Jasper County. All of Jasper County.
Jefferson County. All of Jefferson County.
Liberty County. All of Liberty County.
Montgomery County. All of Montgomery County.
Newton County. All of Newton County.
Orange County. All of Orange County.
Tyler County. All of Tyler County.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.81-2)

This revision shall become effective October 12, 1962, when it shall supersede P.P.C. 629, 3d Revision (7 CFR 301.81-2a), effective June 30, 1961.

The purpose of this revision is to revoke the designation as regulated areas of Carroll, Sharkey, and Yazoo Counties, Mississippi, where, following the application of eradication measures, no imported fire ants have been found for three successive years. Also, to designate as regulated all of Coffee County, Alabama, and parts of Pinellas and Polk Counties, Florida, and Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, East Feliciana, LaSalle, Lincoln, and Webster Parishes, Louisiana, areas which heretofore have not been regulated. In addition, the existing regulated areas in 52 counties and parishes in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, have been extended. Furthermore, some areas in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi have been designated as eradication areas.

These instructions impose restrictions supplementing imported fire ant quarantine regulations already effective, and relieve certain restrictions presently imposed. They should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish their purpose in the public interest, and to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of October 1962.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 11, 1962; 8:53 a.m.; 62 F.R. 10196.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., October 17, 1962; the Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., October 16, 1962; the Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., October 17, 1962; the Journal, Atlanta, Ga., October 20, 1962; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., October 16, 1962; the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., October 20, 1962; and the State, Columbia, S.C., October 18, 1962.]

USDA ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN FIRE ANT REGULATED AREAS

JULY 19, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Areas regulated by the Federal fire ant quarantine are being increased in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today. No changes are being made in the regulated areas of Alabama, Georgia, and Texas.

A revision of the Federal Quarantine Administrative Instructions—effective upon publication in the Federal Register today (July 20)—places under regulation for the first time, partly or entirely, eight counties of four affected States and increases the areas already regulated in 24 counties.

Areas regulated because of fire ant infestations are classified as eradication areas or generally infested areas. Eradication areas are those where cooperative treatments by the States and USDA's Agricultural Research Service are being carried out with the aim of eradicating the imported fire ant. These areas must be protected from reinfestation through commerce while eradication is in progress. They are thus set apart from those in the generally infested category.

Of the areas coming under quarantine regulations for the first time, those classified as eradication areas are, in **Arkansas**, part of Ashley County; in **Mississippi**, all of Washington County and parts of Sharkey and Yazoo Counties. Those classified as generally infested areas are, in **Florida**, parts of Clay and Hernando Counties; in **Mississippi**, part of Lee County; and in **South Carolina**, part of Jasper County.

Of the areas formerly regulated and now being increased, those classified as eradication areas are, in **Arkansas**, all of Union County; in **Louisiana**, all of Allen, Caldwell, Franklin, and Tensas Parishes; in **Mississippi**, all of Franklin and Lincoln Counties. Those classified as generally infested are, in **Florida**, all of Duvall, Gulf, Seminole, and Washington Counties and parts of Leon, Pasco, Pinellas, and Polk Counties; in **Louisiana**, all of Cameron and East Feliciana Parishes; in **Mississippi**, all of Madison County and parts of Amite, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Copiah, Hinds, and Webster Counties.

Wilkinson County, Miss., previously classified as an eradication area, is being transferred in its entirety to a generally infested status.

The regulated area in Amite County, Miss., formerly subdivided into eradication and generally infested areas, is being enlarged and merged as generally infested.

The articles that must be inspected or treated before they can be moved interstate from a regulated area are soil and unprocessed sand and gravel, separately or with other things; forest, field, or nursery-grown woody or herbaceous plants with soil attached; plants in pots or containers, grass sod; unmanufactured forest products, such as stump wood or timbers if soil is attached; and any other products or articles that may be specifically determined likely to spread the imported fire ant.

The imported fire ant is a destructive and annoying pest. Its mounds damage machinery used in harvesting hay, forage, and seed crops. Because of its fiery sting, it also interferes with field and orchard workers.

P.P.C. 629, Fifth Revision

Effective July 20, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—IMPORTED FIRE ANT

REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.81-2 of the regulations supplemental to the imported fire ant quarantine (7 CFR 301.81-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.81-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.81-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the imported fire ant quarantine.

Infestations of the imported fire ant have been determined to exist in the counties, parishes, other civil divisions, or parts thereof listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties, parishes, other civil divisions, or parts thereof, are hereby designated as imported fire ant regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions of this subpart:

ALABAMA

(1) Generally Infested Area.

Autauga County. All of Autauga County.

Baldwin County. All of Baldwin County.

Barbour County. All of Barbour County.

Bibb County. All of Bibb County.

Bullock County. All of Bullock County.

Butler County. All of Butler County.

Cathoun County. E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 15 S., R. 6 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, and 36, T. 16 S., R. 6 E., and that portion of sec. 34, T. 16 S., R. 6 E., lying in the county; W $\frac{1}{2}$ Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 16 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 31 and 32, T. 16 S., R. 8 E.; secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 14 S., R. 9 E.; and secs. 3, 4, and 5, T. 15 S., R. 9 E.

Chambers County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 22 N., Rs. 26 and 27 E.; that portion of T. 22 N., R. 28 E. lying in the county; those portions of secs. 31 and 32, T. 22 N., R. 29 E., lying in the county; and that portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 21 N.

Chilton County. All of Chilton County.

Choctaw County. All of Choctaw County.

Clarke County. All of Clarke County.

Clay County. Those portions of Tps. 21 and 22 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E. lying in the county.

Coffee County. All of Coffee County.

Conecuh County. All of Conecuh County.

Coosa County. All of Coosa County.

Covington County. All of Covington County.

Crenshaw County. All of Crenshaw County.

Dale County. All of Dale County.

Dallas County. All of Dallas County.

Elmore County. All of Elmore County.

Escambia County. All of Escambia County.

Etowah County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 11 S., R. 6 E., S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 11 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E., and all of the county within Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E. lying south of the north line of T. 12 S.

Geneva County. All of Geneva County.

Greene County. All of Greene County.

Hale County. All of Hale County.

Henry County. All of Henry County.

Houston County. All of Houston County.

Jefferson County. All of Jefferson County.

Lamar County. All of Lamar County.

Lee County. All of Lee County.

Limestone County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 S., R. 4 W.; T. 4 S., R. 4 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 4 W. lying north of the Tennessee River; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 3 S., R. 5 W.; and that part of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 4 S., R. 5 W. lying north of the Tennessee River.

Lowndes County. All of Lowndes County.

Macon County. All of Macon County.

Marengo County. All of Marengo County.

Mobile County. All of Mobile County.

Monroe County. All of Monroe County.

Montgomery County. All of Montgomery County.

Morgan County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; and those portions of T. 5 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W., and T. 4 S., R. 5 W., lying south of the Tennessee River.

Perry County. All of Perry County.

Pickens County. All of Pickens County.

Pike County. All of Pike County.

Russell County. All of Russell County.

St. Clair County. All of St. Clair County.

Shelby County. All of Shelby County.

Sumter County. All of Sumter County.

Talladega County. All of Talladega County.

Tallahpoosa County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 20 N.

Tuscaloosa County. All of Tuscaloosa County.

Walker County. All of Walker County.

Washington County. All of Washington County.

Wilcox County. All of Wilcox County.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

ARKANSAS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* None.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Ashley County. Those portions of Tps. 18 and 19 S., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 W., lying in Ashley County.

Union County. All of Union County.

FLORIDA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Bay County. All of Bay County.

Calhoun County. All of Calhoun County.

Clay County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the northeast fork of Little Black Creek intersects the Duval-Clay County line; thence extending east along the Duval-Clay County line to the St. Johns River; thence south along the St. Johns River to the mouth of Black Creek; thence north and west along Black Creek to the mouth of Little Black Creek; thence north along Little Black Creek to the point of beginning.

Duval County. All of Duval County.

Escambia County. All of Escambia County.

Gadsden County. That portion of the county lying north of the south line of T. 2 N.

Gulf County. All of Gulf County.

Hernando County. That portion of T. 23 S., Rs. 16 and 17 E., lying west of U.S. Highway 19.

Hillsborough County. All of Hillsborough County.

Holmes County. All of Holmes County.

Jackson County. All of Jackson County.

Lake County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 19 S., R. 28 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 19 S., R. 29 E.; and those portions of secs. 21, 28, and 33, T. 19 S., R. 29 E., lying in the county.

Leon County. Secs. 12, 13, and 24, T. 3 N., R. 1 W., and those portions of secs. 11 and 14, T. 3 N., R. 1 W., lying within the county; secs. 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; and that portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the city of Tallahassee.

Liberty County. That portion of the county lying west of the east line of R. 7 W.

Manatee County. T. 34 S., Rs. 18 and 19 E.; and T. 33 S., Rs. 18, 19, 20, and 21 E.

Okaloosa County. All of Okaloosa County.

Orange County. Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 20 S., R. 29 E. and those portions of secs. 4, 9, 16, 19, 20, 21, 29, and 30, T. 20 S., R. 29 E. lying in the county.

Pasco County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Pasco-Hernando County line meets the Gulf of Mexico; thence east along the Pasco-Hernando County line to its intersection with U.S. Highway 41; thence southwest along U.S. Highway 41 to its intersection with State Highway 52; thence east along said highway to the corporate limits of Dade City; thence south and east along the corporate limits of Dade City to the intersection of U.S. Highway 98; thence south and southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Pasco-Polk County line; thence west and south along the Pasco-Polk County line to its intersection with the Hillsborough County line; thence west along the Pasco-Hillsborough and Pasco-Pinellas County lines to the Gulf of Mexico; thence in a northerly direction along the Gulf of Mexico to the point of beginning.

Pinellas County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Pasco-Pinellas County line meets the Gulf of Mexico and extending east along the Pasco-Pinellas County line to the Hillsborough County line; thence in a southerly direction along the Hillsborough-Pinellas County line to the southern tip of Pinellas County; thence north and west along the west boundary of Pinellas County to Madeira Beach to a point opposite where State Road 699 extends northeast across Welch Causeway; thence along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 19-A; thence east along said highway to Seminole Bridge; thence northeast along Cross Bayou and Cross Bayou Canal to the eastern line of R. 15 E.; thence north along said range line to the southeast corner of sec. 12, T. 28 S., R. 15 E.; thence west along the south line of secs. 12 and 11, T. 28 S., R. 15 E., to the Gulf of Mexico; thence north to the point of beginning.

Polk County. That portion of the county lying west of a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 27 and the Polk-Lake County line; thence south along U.S. Highway 27 to its intersection with Interstate Highway 4; thence southwest along Interstate Highway 4 to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad; thence south along said railroad to its intersection with the western corporate limits of Auburndale; thence south and east along the corporate limits of Auburndale to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad; thence southeast along said railroad to its intersection with the western corporate limits of Winter Haven; thence south along the west line of R. 26 E. to the northern corporate limits of Eagle Lake; thence south and west along the corporate limits of Eagle Lake to U.S. Highway 17; thence southwest along U.S. Highway 17 to the center section line of T. 29 S.; thence east along the center section line of T. 29 S. to U.S. Highway 27; thence south along U.S. Highway 27 to the Highlands-Polk County line, excluding all of the city of Lakeland.

Santa Rosa County. All of Santa Rosa County.

Seminole County. All of Seminole County.

Walton County. All of Walton County.

Washington County. All of Washington County.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

GEORGIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Baker County. That portion of the county lying in Hoggard Mill Georgia Militia District 1183.

Ben Hill County. All of Ben Hill County.

Chattahoochee County. All of Chattahoochee County.

Clayton County. All of Clayton County.

Colquitt County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road S1206 intersects the Colquitt-Mitchell County line and extending southeast along State Secondary Road S1206 to its junction with State Highway 133; thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Moultrie Georgia Militia District 1151 line; thence extending along said line to its intersection with State Highway 133 on the south boundary of said Militia district; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the Colquitt-Thomas County line; thence west and north along said line and the Colquitt-Mitchell County line to the point of beginning.

Crisp County. All of Crisp County.

Decatur County. All of Decatur County.

Dodge County. All of Dodge County.

Dooly County. All of Dooly County.

Dougherty County. All of Dougherty County.

Early County. All of Early County.

Grady County. All of Grady County.

Harris County. All of Harris County.

Houston County. All of Houston County.

Lee County. That portion of the county lying south of State Highway 32.

Marion County. That portion of the county lying north of a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 26 and the Marion-Chattahoochee County line and extending eastward along State Highway 26 to its junction with State Highway 137 in the town of Buena Vista; thence northeast along State Highway 137 to its intersection with the Marion-Taylor County line; including all of the towns of Buena Vista and Tazewell.

Meriwether County. All of Meriwether County.

Miller County. All of Miller County.

Mitchell County. All of Mitchell County.

Quitman County. That portion of the county lying north of U.S. Highway 82, excluding all of the area within the corporate limits of the city of Georgetown.

Schley County. All of Schley County.

Stewart County. All of Stewart County.

Sumter County. That portion of the county lying east of the Muckalee Creek.

Talbot County. That portion of the county lying west of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and including all of the towns of Woodland, Talbotton, and Junction City.

Terrell County. That portion of the county lying north and east of a line beginning at the intersection of State Secondary Road S529 and the Terrell-Randolph County line and extending southeast along State Secondary Road S529 to its intersection with the city limits of Dawson; thence southeast along the city limits of Dawson to the

intersection with State Highway 50; thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Terrell-Lee County line, excluding the cities of Dawson and Sasser.

Thomas County. All of Thomas County.

Troup County. That portion of the county lying east and south of the Atlantic and West Point Railroad, excluding all of the area within the corporate limits of the cities of Hogansville, La Grange, and West Point.

Turner County. All of Turner County.

Wilcox County. That portion of the county lying west of a line beginning at the intersection of the Wilcox-Pulaski County line and U.S. Highway 129, and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 233, thence southwest and south along said highway to its intersection with the Wilcox-Ben Hill County line, including all of the town of Rochelle.

Worth County. That portion of the county lying in Georgia Militia District 1602 and Georgia Militia District 1428.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Bibb County. All of Bibb County.

Bleckley County. All of Bleckley County.

Jones County. That portion of the county lying west of the Central of Georgia Railroad, including all of the town of Gray.

Muscogee County. All of Muscogee County.

Peach County. That portion of the county, including the city of Fort Valley, lying southwest of a line beginning at the Crawford-Peach County line and following Mossy Creek southeastward to State Highway 49, thence due south to Bay Creek and thereafter following Bay Creek to the Houston County line.

Pierce County. That portion of the county lying west and south of Hurricane Creek and the Alabama River.

Seminole County. All of Seminole County.

LOUISIANA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Acadia Parish. All of Acadia Parish.

Ascension Parish. All of Ascension Parish.

Assumption Parish. All of Assumption Parish.

Beauregard Parish. All of Beauregard Parish.

Calcasieu Parish. All of Calcasieu Parish.

Cameron Parish. All of Cameron Parish.

East Baton Rouge Parish. All of East Baton Rouge Parish.

East Feliciana Parish. All of East Feliciana Parish.

Evangeline Parish. All of Evangeline Parish.

Iberia Parish. All of Iberia Parish.

Iberville Parish. All of Iberville Parish.

Jefferson Parish. All of Jefferson Parish.

Jefferson Davis Parish. All of Jefferson Davis Parish.

Lafayette Parish. All of Lafayette Parish.

Lafourche Parish. All of Lafourche Parish.

Livingston Parish. All of Livingston Parish.

Orleans Parish. All of Orleans Parish.

Plaquemines Parish. All of Plaquemines Parish.

Pointe Coupee Parish. All of Pointe Coupee Parish.

St. Bernard Parish. All of St. Bernard Parish.

St. Charles Parish. All of St. Charles Parish.

St. Helena Parish. All of St. Helena Parish.

St. James Parish. All of St. James Parish.

St. John the Baptist Parish. All of St. John the Baptist Parish.

St. Landry Parish. All of St. Landry Parish.

St. Martin Parish. All of St. Martin Parish.

St. Mary Parish. All of St. Mary Parish.

St. Tammany Parish. All of St. Tammany Parish.

Tangipahoa Parish. All of Tangipahoa Parish.

Terrebonne Parish. All of Terrebonne Parish.

Vermilion Parish. All of Vermilion Parish.

Washington Parish. All of Washington Parish.

West Baton Rouge Parish. All of West Baton Rouge Parish.

West Feliciana Parish. All of West Feliciana Parish.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Allen Parish. All of Allen Parish.

Avoyelles Parish. All of Avoyelles Parish.

Bossier Parish. All of Bossier Parish.

Caddo Parish. All of Caddo Parish.

Caldwell Parish. All of Caldwell Parish.

Catahoula Parish. That portion of Catahoula Parish lying within Tps. 8 and 9 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.

Concordia Parish. All of Concordia Parish.

East Carroll Parish. All of East Carroll Parish.

Franklin Parish. Secs. 4, 5, and 6, T. 14 N., R. 9 E., and those portions of secs. 2 and 3, T. 14 N., R. 9 E. lying in the parish; and that portion of the parish lying north of the south line of T. 15 N.

LaSalle Parish. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 38, T. 8 N., R. 3 E.

Lincoln Parish. T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.

Madison Parish. All of Madison Parish.

Morehouse Parish. All of Morehouse Parish.

Ouachita Parish. All of Ouachita Parish.

Rapides Parish. All of Rapides Parish.

Red River Parish. That portion of the parish lying north of the north line of T. 12 N., and west of the west line of R. 9 W.

Richland Parish. All of Richland Parish.

Tensas Parish. All of Tensas Parish.

Union Parish. All of Union Parish.

Webster Parish. Tps. 18 and 18 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W., and those portions of Tps. 18 and 19 N., R. 8 W. lying in Webster County.

West Carroll Parish. All of West Carroll Parish.

MISSISSIPPI

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Adams County. All of Adams County.
Amite County. T. 1 N., Rs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 E.; S½ T. 2 N., R. 2 E.; Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 E.; and that portion of the corporate limits of the city of Crosby lying in Amite County.

Chickasaw County. T. 12 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; T. 13 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E., and the S½ T. 13 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; T. 14 S., Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.; and those portions of T. 15 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 E. lying in Chickasaw County.

Choctaw County. That portion of the county lying north of the north line of T. 15 N.

Clarke County. All of Clarke County.

Clay County. All of Clay County.

Copiah County. Tps. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.; that portion of T. 9 N., R. 9 E., lying in Copiah County; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12, T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; T. 10 N., R. 9 E.; and that area east of the east line of R. 9 E., and R. 1 W., lying in Copiah County.

Covington County. All of Covington County.

Forrest County. All of Forrest County.

George County. All of George County.

Greene County. All of Greene County.

Hancock County. All of Hancock County.

Harrison County. All of Harrison County.

Hinds County. That portion of the county lying east of the east line of R. 4 W., including all of the corporate limits of the city of Learned.

Jackson County. All of Jackson County.

Jasper County. All of Jasper County.

Jefferson Davis County. All of Jefferson Davis County.

Jones County. All of Jones County.

Kemper County. All of Kemper County.

Lamar County. All of Lamar County.

Lauderdale County. All of Lauderdale County.

Lawrence County. All of Lawrence County.

Leake County. T. 9 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8 E.; T. 10 N., R. 6 E.; S½ T. 10 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; and sec. 25, T. 11 N., R. 7 E.

Lee County. That portion of the corporate limits of the city of Nettleton lying in Lee County.

Lowndes County. All of Lowndes County.

Madison County. All of Madison County.

Marion County. All of Marion County.

Monroe County. All of Monroe County.

Neshoba County. All of Neshoba County.

Newton County. All of Newton County.

Noxubee County. All of Noxubee County.

Oktibbeha County. All of Oktibbeha County.

Pearl River County. All of Pearl River County.

Perry County. All of Perry County.

Pike County. All of Pike County.

Rankin County. All of Rankin County.

Simpson County. All of Simpson County.

Smith County. All of Smith County.

Stone County. All of Stone County.

Walthall County. All of Walthall County.

Wayne County. All of Wayne County.

Webster County. That portion of the county lying east of the east line of R. 8 E.

Wilkinson County. All of Wilkinson County.

Winston County. That portion of the county north of the north line of T. 13 N. and east of the east line of R. 11 E.

(2) *Eradication Area.*

Attala County. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, T. 14 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 34, 35, and 36, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.; and Tps. 14 and 15 N., R. 7 E.

Calhoun County. Sec. 29, T. 13 S., R. 1 E.; sec. 35, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.; and secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 22 N., R. 10 E.

Franklin County. T. 6 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.; T. 7 N., R. 5 E.; and those portions of Tps. 6 and 7 N., R. 6 E., lying in Franklin County.

Lincoln County. All of Lincoln County.

Scott County. All of Scott County.

Sharkey County. That portion of the county lying north of the north line of T. 10 N.

Warren County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg.

Washington County. All of Washington County.

Yazoo County. Those portions of T. 9 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., and T. 10 N., R. 2 E., lying in Yazoo County.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Charleston County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 78 intersects the Charleston-Dorchester County line and extending northeast along said county line to its junction with the Charleston and Berkeley County line; thence south and east along said county line to its junction with Cooper River; thence in a southerly direction along said river to its intersection with U.S. Highway 17; thence west and north along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 165; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Charleston-Dorchester County line; thence along said county line to the point of beginning.

Jasper County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where Black Swamp Creek enters the Savannah River; thence northeast along said creek to its intersection with the Tillman-Myers dirt road; thence southeast along said dirt road to the town limits of Tillman; thence along the west boundary of said town limits to its intersection with U.S. Highway 321; thence south along said highway to its intersection

with the town limits of Hardeeville; thence along the western, southern, and eastern boundary of said town limits to a point where it intersects Secondary Road 141; thence northeast along said road to its intersection with New River; thence south along said river to the Atlantic Ocean; thence southwest to a point where the Savannah River enters the Atlantic Ocean; thence in a northwesterly direction along said river to the point of beginning.

Orangeburg County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 21 intersects the Orangeburg-Calhoun County line, and extending in a southeasterly direction along said county line to its intersection with Four Hole Swamp; thence southeast along said swamp to its intersection with State Primary Highway 121; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 92; thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 28; thence west along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 178; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the southeast boundary of the corporate limits of Bowman; thence southwest and northwest along said corporate limits to its intersection with State Primary Highway 121; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the corporate limits of Branchville; thence along the north boundary of said corporate limits to the intersection with State Secondary Highway 63; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with North Fork Edisto River; thence generally north along said river to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 39; thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 49; thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 376; thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 90; thence generally north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1072; thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 301-601; thence east along said highway to its intersection with North Fork Edisto River; thence northwest along said river to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 74; thence northeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 178; thence southeast 1.6 miles along said highway to its intersection with a FAS unnumbered road; thence southeast along said FAS road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 21 at the north city limits of Orangeburg; thence north along said U.S. highway 21 to the point of beginning; excluding the area within the corporate limits of the towns of Orangeburg, Rowesville, and Bowman.

TEXAS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Bexar County. All of Bexar County.

Hardin County. All of Hardin County.

Harris County. All of Harris County.

Jasper County. All of Jasper County.

Jefferson County. All of Jefferson County.

Liberty County. All of Liberty County.

Montgomery County. All of Montgomery County.

Newton County. All of Newton County.

Orange County. All of Orange County.

Tyler County. All of Tyler County.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.81-2)

This revision shall become effective July 20, 1963, when it shall supersede P.P.C. 629, 4th Revision (7 CFR 301.81-2a), effective October 12, 1962.

The purpose of this revision is to extend the regulated areas in 24 previously regulated counties and parishes, as follows: 1 in Arkansas, 8 in Florida, 6 in Louisiana, and 9 in Mississippi. It also places under regulation for the first time parts of 1 county in Arkansas, 2 counties in Florida, 3 counties in Mississippi, and 1 county in South Carolina, as well as an entire county in Mississippi. Eleven of the counties involved are classified as eradication areas; the remainder as generally infested.

The instructions impose restrictions supplementing imported fire ant quarantine regulations already effective. They should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish their purpose in the public interest. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of July 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 19, 1963; 8:58 a.m.; 63 F.R. 7682.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., July 27, 1963; the Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., July 30, 1963; the State, Columbia, S.C., July 29, 1963; the States-Item, New Orleans, La., July 26, 1963; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., July 26, 1963; and the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., July 29, 1963.]

USDA ANNOUNCES ADDITIONS TO IMPORTED FIRE ANT REGULATED AREAS

AUGUST 25, 1964.

(Press Notice)

Areas regulated by the Federal imported fire ant quarantine are being increased in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today (August 27).

A revision of Federal quarantine administrative instructions increasing the areas under regulation is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register today.

The fire ant quarantine is imposed to prevent spread of the pest from an infested to an uninfested area. Products and articles determined likely to spread the imported fire ant must be inspected or treated before they can be moved interstate from a regulated area.

Regulated areas are classified as eradication or generally infested. In eradication areas, cooperative measures by the States and USDA's Agricultural Research Service are carried out with the aim of suppressing and eventually eradicating fire ant infestations. In generally infested areas, infestations are so widespread that eradication measures are not practicable at this time.

In Florida, part of Hardee County is newly regulated and classified a generally infested area. The generally infested areas in Orange and Polk Counties are enlarged, and the generally infested areas in Gadsden, Leon, Liberty, Manatee, and Pinellas are enlarged to include the entire counties.

In Georgia, all of Clay, Pike, and Upson, and parts of Irwin, Lamar, Macon, Pulaski, Randolph, and Taylor Counties are newly regulated as generally infested areas. The generally infested areas in Baker, Colquitt, Lee, Marion, Talbot, Terrell, Troup, Wilcox, and Worth Counties are enlarged to include the entire counties.

Georgia counties newly regulated as eradication areas are all of De Kalb, Henry, Houston, and Tift, and parts of Crawford, Fulton, Gwinnett, Monroe, and Telfair. The eradication area in Peach County is enlarged, and the eradication areas in Jones and Pierce Counties are enlarged to include the entire counties.

In Louisiana, part of Grant Parish is newly regulated as an eradication area. The eradication area in LaSalle Parish is enlarged, and the eradication areas in Catahoula and Franklin Parishes are enlarged to include the entire parishes. Allen and Avoyelles Parishes are reclassified from eradication to generally infested areas.

In Mississippi, parts of Itawamba and Jefferson Counties are newly regulated as generally infested areas. The generally infested areas in Copiah and Lee Counties are enlarged, and the generally infested areas in Amite, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Webster Counties are enlarged to include the entire counties.

One Mississippi County—Sharkey—is newly regulated as an eradication area, and the eradication areas in Attala, Calhoun, and Yazoo Counties are enlarged. Scott County is reclassified from an eradication to a generally infested area.

In South Carolina, parts of Berkeley and Dorchester Counties are newly regulated as generally infested areas, and the generally infested area in Charleston County is enlarged.

P. P. C. 629, Sixth Revision

Effective August 27, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—IMPORTED FIRE ANT

REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to §301.81-2 of the regulations supplemental to the imported fire ant quarantine (7 CFR 301.81-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.81-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§301.81-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the imported fire ant quarantine.

Infestations of the imported fire ant have been determined to exist in the counties, parishes, other civil divisions, or parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties, parishes, other civil divisions, or parts thereof, are hereby designated as imported fire ant regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions of this subpart:

ALABAMA

(1) Generally Infested Area.

Autauga County. The entire county.
Baldwin County. The entire county.
Barbour County. The entire county.
Bibb County. The entire county.
Bullock County. The entire county.
Butler County. The entire county.
Calhoun County. E $\frac{3}{4}$ T. 15 S., R. 6 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, and 36. T. 16 S., R. 6 E., and that portion of sec. 34, T. 16 S., R. 6 E., lying in the county; W $\frac{3}{4}$ Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 16 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 31 and 32, T. 16 S., R. 8 E.; secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 14 S., R. 9 E.; and secs. 3, 4, and 5, T. 15 S., R. 9 E.
Chambers County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 22 N., Rs. 26 and 27 E.; that portion of T. 22 N., R. 28 E. lying in the county; those portions of secs. 31 and 32, T. 22 N., R. 29 E. lying in the county; and that portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 21 N.
Chilton County. The entire county.
Choctaw County. The entire county.
Clarke County. The entire county.
Clay County. Those portions of Tps. 21 and 22 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E. lying in the county.
Coffee County. The entire county.
Conecuh County. The entire county.
Coosa County. The entire county.
Covington County. The entire county.
Crenshaw County. The entire county.
Dale County. The entire county.
Dallas County. The entire county.
Elmore County. The entire county.
Escambia County. The entire county.
Etowah County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 11 S., R. 6 E., S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 11 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E., and all of the county within Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E. lying south of the north line of T. 12 S.
Geneva County. The entire county.
Greene County. The entire county.
Hale County. The entire county.
Henry County. The entire county.
Houston County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Lamar County. The entire county.
Lee County. The entire county.
Limestone County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 S., R. 4 W.; T. 4 S., R. 4 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 4 W. lying north of the Tennessee River; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 3 S., R. 5 W.; and that part of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 4 S., R. 5 W. lying north of the Tennessee River.
Lowndes County. The entire county.
Macon County. The entire county.
Marengo County. The entire county.
Mobile County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. The entire county.
Morgan County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; and those portions of T. 5 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W., and T. 4 S., R. 5 W., lying south of the Tennessee River.
Perry County. The entire county.
Pickens County. The entire county.
Pike County. The entire county.
Russell County. The entire county.
St. Clair County. The entire county.
Shelby County. The entire county.
Sumter County. The entire county.
Talladega County. The entire county.
Tallapoosa County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 20 N.
Tuscaloosa County. The entire county.
Walker County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.
Wilcox County. The entire county.

(2) Eradication Area. None.

ARKANSAS

(1) Generally Infested Area. None.

(2) Eradication Area.

Ashley County. Those portions of Tps. 18 and 19 S., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 W., lying in Ashley County.
Union County. The entire county.

FLORIDA

(1) Generally Infested Area.

Bay County. The entire county.
Calhoun County. The entire county.

Clay County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the northeast fork of Little Black Creek intersects the Duval-Clay County line; thence extending east along the Duval-Clay County line to the St. Johns River; thence south along the St. Johns River to the mouth of Black Creek; thence north and west along Black Creek to the mouth of Little Black Creek; thence north along Little Black Creek to the point of beginning.

Duval County. The entire county.

Escambia County. The entire county.

Gadsden County. The entire county.

Gulf County. The entire county.

Hardee County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 33 S., Rs. 23, 24, 25, and 26 E.

Hernando County. That portion of T. 23 S., Rs. 16 and 17 E., lying west of U.S. Highway 19.

Hillsborough County. The entire county.

Holmes County. The entire county.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Lake County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 19 S., R. 28 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 19 S., R. 29 E.; and those portions of secs. 21, 28, and 33, T. 19 S., R. 29 E., lying in the county.

Leon County. The entire county.

Liberty County. The entire county.

Manatee County. The entire county.

Okaloosa County. The entire county.

Orange County. T. 20 S., R. 28 E., and that portion of R. 29 E. lying within the county. T. 21 S., N $\frac{1}{2}$ R. 28 E. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 441 intersects the Orange-Seminole County line, said point being on the north boundary of sec. 30, T. 21 S., R. 29 E.; thence east and south along said county line to the west line of sec. 2, T. 22 S., R. 31 E.; thence due south to the north line of sec. 34, T. 22 S., R. 31 E.; thence due west to the west line of sec. 27, T. 22 S., R. 30 E.; thence due north to the south line of sec. 9, T. 22 S., R. 30 E.; thence due west along said section lines to the intersection with U.S. Highway 441; thence northwest along said highway to the point of beginning.

Pasco County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Pasco-Hernando County line meets the Gulf of Mexico; thence east along the Pasco-Hernando County line to its intersection with U.S. Highway 41; thence southwest along U.S. Highway 41 to its intersection with State Highway 52; thence east along said highway to the corporate limits of Dade City; thence south and east along the corporate limits of Dade City to the intersection of U.S. Highway 98; thence south and southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Pasco-Polk County line; thence west and south along the Pasco-Polk County line to its intersection with the Hillsborough County line; thence west along the Pasco-Hillsborough and Pasco-Pinellas County lines to the Gulf of Mexico; thence in a northerly direction along the Gulf of Mexico to the point of beginning.

Pinellas County. The entire county.

Polk County. All of Polk County lying west of a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 27 and the north Polk County line, thence south along said highway to its intersection with the Highlands County line, excluding all the cities of Haines City, Lake Hamilton, and Dundee. All of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22 T. 29 S., R. 27 E. not covered in the above description.

Santa Rosa County. The entire county.

Seminole County. The entire county.

Walton County. The entire county.

Washington County. The entire county.

(2) *Eradication area.* None.

GEORGIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Baker County. The entire county.

Ben Hill County. The entire county.

Chattahoochee County. The entire county.

Clay County. The entire county.

Clayton County. The entire county.

Colquitt County. The entire county.

Crisp County. The entire county.

Decatur County. The entire county.

Dodge County. The entire county.

Dooly County. The entire county.

Dougherty County. The entire county.

Early County. The entire county.

Grady County. The entire county.

Harris County. The entire county.

Irvin County. That portion of the county lying north and west of U.S. Highway 319 and State Highway 32, including all the corporate limits of Ocilla.

Lamar County. That portion of the county lying in Milner Georgia Militia District 540, Barnesville Georgia Militia District 533, and Piedmont Georgia Militia District 1494.

Lee County. The entire county.

Macon County. That portion of the county lying in Ideal Georgia Militia District 757 and Englishville Georgia Militia District 740.

Marion County. The entire county.

Meriwether County. The entire county.

Miller County. The entire county.

Mitchell County. The entire county.

Pike County. The entire county.

Pulaski County. That portion of the county bounded on the north by Big Tucsawatchee Creek and on the east by Ocmulgee River.

Quitman County. That portion of the county lying north of U.S. Highway 82, excluding all of the area within the corporate limits of the city of Georgetown.

Randolph County. That portion of the county lying in Georgia Militia District 718, Georgia Militia District 954, and Georgia Militia District 1566.

Schley County. The entire county.

- Stewart County.* The entire county.
Sumter County. That portion of the county lying east of the Muckalee Creek.
Talbot County. The entire county.
Taylor County. That portion of the county lying in Carsonville Georgia Militia District 743, Daviston Georgia Militia District 737, Howard Georgia Militia District 853, Rustin Georgia Militia District 1656, Cedar Creek Georgia Militia District 1071, and Butler Georgia Militia District 757.
Terrell County. The entire county.
Thomas County. The entire county.
Troup County. The entire county.
Turner County. The entire county.
Upson County. The entire county.
Wilcox County. The entire county.
Worth County. The entire county.
 (2) *Eradication Area.*
Bibb County. The entire county.
Bleckley County. The entire county.
Crawford County. That portion of the county lying in Tabor Georgia Militia District 529.
De Kalb County. The entire county.
Fulton County. That portion of the county lying in the corporate limits of Hapeville, College Park, East Point, and Atlanta; and that portion of the county lying north of the corporate limits of Atlanta to the Chattahoochee River.
Gwinnett County. That portion of the county lying south and west of Georgia Highway 120 and Georgia Highway 124, including all of the area in the corporate limits of Snellville, Lawrenceville, and Duluth.
Henry County. The entire county.
Houston County. The entire county.
Jones County. The entire county.
Monroe County. That portion of the county lying in Georgia Militia District 473 and Georgia Militia District 618.
Muscogee County. The entire county.
Peach County. That portion of the county lying in Fort Valley Georgia Militia District 1813 and Myrtle Georgia Militia District 1815.
Pierce County. The entire county.
Seminole County. The entire county.
Telfair County. That portion of the county lying in Georgia Militia District 338.
Tift County. The entire county.

LOUISIANA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*
Acadia Parish. The entire parish.
Allen Parish. The entire parish.
Ascension Parish. The entire parish.
Assumption Parish. The entire parish.
Avoyelles Parish. The entire parish.
Beauregard Parish. The entire parish.
Calcasieu Parish. The entire parish.
Cameron Parish. The entire parish.
East Baton Rouge Parish. The entire parish.
East Feliciana Parish. The entire parish.
Evangeline Parish. The entire parish.
Iberia Parish. The entire parish.
Iberville Parish. The entire parish.
Jefferson Parish. The entire parish.
Jefferson Davis Parish. The entire parish.
Lafayette Parish. The entire parish.
Lafourche Parish. The entire parish.
Livingston Parish. The entire parish.
Orleans Parish. The entire parish.
Plaquemines Parish. The entire parish.
Pointe Coupee Parish. The entire parish.
St. Bernard Parish. The entire parish.
St. Charles Parish. The entire parish.
St. Helena Parish. The entire parish.
St. James Parish. The entire parish.
St. John the Baptist Parish. The entire parish.
St. Landry Parish. The entire parish.
St. Martin Parish. The entire parish.
St. Mary Parish. The entire parish.
St. Tammany Parish. The entire parish.
Tangipahoa Parish. The entire parish.
Terrebonne Parish. The entire parish.
Vermilion Parish. The entire parish.
Washington Parish. The entire parish.
West Baton Rouge Parish. The entire parish.
West Feliciana Parish. The entire parish.
 (2) *Eradication Area.*
Bossier Parish. The entire parish.
Caddo Parish. The entire parish.
Caldwell Parish. The entire parish.
Catahoula Parish. The entire parish.
Concordia Parish. The entire parish.
East Carroll Parish. The entire parish.
Franklin Parish. The entire parish.
Grant Parish. That portion of Grant Parish lying south of the north line of T. 6 N., and east of the west line of R. 1 W.
La Salle Parish. That portion of La Salle Parish lying south of the north line of T. 8 N.

Lincoln Parish. T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
Madison Parish. The entire parish.
Morehouse Parish. The entire parish.
Ouachita Parish. The entire parish.
Rapides Parish. The entire parish.
Red River Parish. That portion of the parish lying north of the north line of T. 12 N., and west of the west line of R. 9 W.
Richland Parish. The entire parish.
Tensas Parish. The entire parish.
Union Parish. The entire parish.
Webster Parish. Tps. 18 and 19 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W., and those portions of Tps. 18 and 19 N., R. 8 W. lying in Webster County.
West Carroll Parish. The entire parish.

MISSISSIPPI

(1) Generally Infested Area.

Adams County. The entire county.
Amite County. The entire county.
Chickasaw County. The entire county.
Choctaw County. The entire county.
Clarke County. The entire county.
Clay County. The entire county.
Copiah County. That portion of the county lying east of the east line of R. 4 W. and R. 6 E.
Covington County. The entire county.
Forrest County. The entire county.
George County. The entire county.
Greene County. The entire county.
Hancock County. The entire county.
Harrison County. The entire county.
Hinds County. That portion of the county lying east of the east line of R. 4 W., including all of the corporate limits of the city of Learned.
Itawamba County. That portion of the county lying south of the south line of T. 8 S.
Jackson County. The entire county.
Jasper County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. That portion of the county lying west of the west line of R. 3 E.
Jefferson Davis County. The entire county.
Jones County. The entire county.
Kemper County. The entire county.
Lamar County. The entire county.
Lauderdale County. The entire county.
Lawrence County. The entire county.
Leake County. T. 9 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8, E.; T. 10 N., R. 6 E.; S½ T. 10 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.; and sec. 25, T. 11 N., R. 7 E.
Lee County. S½ T. 10 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E.; those portions of T. 10 S., R. 7 E. and T. 11 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E., lying in Lee County including all of the corporate limits of the city of Plantersville.
Lovendes County. The entire county.
Madison County. The entire county.
Marion County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Neshoba County. The entire county.
Newton County. The entire county.
Norubee County. The entire county.
Oktibbeha County. The entire county.
Pearl River County. The entire county.
Perry County. The entire county.
Pike County. The entire county.
Rankin County. The entire county.
Scott County. The entire county.
Simpson County. The entire county.
Smith County. The entire county.
Stone County. The entire county.
Walthall County. The entire county.
Wayne County. The entire county.
Webster County. The entire county.
Wilkinson County. The entire county.
Winston County. That portion of the county north of the north line of T. 13 N. and east of the east line of R. 11 E.

(2) Eradication Area.

Attala County. N½ T. 14 N., R. 6 E.; S½ T. 15 N., R. 6 E.; and Tps. 14 and 15 N., R. 7 E.
Calhoun County. S½ T. 13 S., R. 1 E.; and that portion of the county lying south of the south line of T. 13 S. and east of the east line of R. 8 E. and R. 2 W.
Franklin County. T. 6 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.; T. 7 N., R. 5 E.; and those portions of Tps. 6 and 7 N., R. 6 E., lying in Franklin County.
Lincoln County. The entire county.
Sharkey County. The entire county.
Warren County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg.
Washington County. The entire county.
Yazoo County. Those portions of T. 9 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., T. 10 N., R. 2 E., and S½ T. 11 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E. lying in Yazoo County; and that portion of the county west of the west line of R. 4 W. and north of the Yazoo River.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Berkeley County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where Alternate U.S. Highway 17 intersects the Berkeley-Dorchester County line, and extending northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 9; thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 260; thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 396; thence northeast along said highway to the West Branch of Cooper River; thence in a southerly direction along said river to its junction with the East Branch of Cooper River; thence northeast along said river to its junction with Quenby Creek; thence southeast along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 98; thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 133 at Huger; thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Berkeley-Charleston County line; thence in a southwesterly and northwesterly direction along said county line to the point of beginning.

Charleston County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 78 intersects the Charleston-Dorchester County line and extending northeast along said county line to its junction with the Charleston and Berkeley County line; thence south and east along said county line to its junction with Cooper River; thence in a southerly direction along said river to its junction with the Wando River; thence northeast along the Berkeley-Charleston County line to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1032; thence southeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 17 at Awendaw; thence in a westerly direction along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 165; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Charleston-Dorchester County line; thence along said county line to the point of beginning.

Dorchester County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Primary Highway 165 intersects the Charleston-Dorchester County line and extending northeast along said highway to its intersection with the southern boundary of the corporate limits of Summerville; thence northeast along said corporate limits to its intersection with the Charleston-Dorchester County line; thence in a southeasterly, southerly, and westerly direction along said county line to the point of beginning.

Jasper County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where Black Swamp Creek enters the Savannah River; thence northeast along said creek to its intersection with the Tillman-Myers dirt road; thence southeast along said dirt road to the town limits of Tillman; thence along the west boundary of said town limits to its intersection with U.S. Highway 321; thence south along said highway to its intersection with the town limits of Hardeeville; thence along the western, southern, and eastern boundary of said town limits to a point where it intersects Secondary Road 141; thence northeast along said road to its intersection with New River; thence south along said river to the Atlantic Ocean; thence southwest to a point where the Savannah River enters the Atlantic Ocean; thence in a northwesterly direction along said river to the point of beginning.

Orangeburg County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 21 intersects the Orangeburg-Calhoun County line, and extending in a southeasterly direction along said county line to its intersection with Four Hole Swamp; thence southeast along said swamp to its intersection with State Primary Highway 121; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 92; thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 28; thence west along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 178; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the southeast boundary of the corporate limits of Bowman; thence southwest and northwest along said corporate limits to its intersection with State Primary Highway 121; thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the corporate limits of Branchville; thence along the north boundary of said corporate limits to the intersection with State Secondary Highway 63; thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with North Fork Edisto River; thence generally north along said river to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 39; thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 49; thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 376; thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 90; thence generally north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1072; thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 301-601; thence east along said highway to its intersection with north Fork Edisto River; thence northwest along said river to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 74; thence northeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 178; thence southeast 1.6 miles along said highway to its intersection with a FAS unnumbered road; thence southeast along said FAS road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 21 at the north city limits of Orangeburg; thence north along said U.S. Highway 21 to the point of beginning; excluding the area within the corporate limits of the towns of Orangeburg, Rowesville, and Bowman.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

TEXAS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Bexar County. The entire county.

Hardin County. The entire county.

Harris County. The entire county.

Jasper County. The entire county.

Jefferson County. The entire county.

Liberty County. The entire county.

Montgomery County. The entire county.

Newton County. The entire county.

Orange County. The entire county.

Tyler County. The entire county.

(2) *Eradication Area.* None.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.81-2)

This revision shall become effective August 27, 1964, when it shall supersede P.P.C. 629, 5th Revision (7 CFR 301.81-2a), effective July 20, 1963.

The purpose of the revision is to extend the regulated areas in 8 counties in Florida, 30 counties in Georgia, 4 parishes in Louisiana, 12 counties in Mississippi, and 3 counties in South Carolina.

These instructions impose restrictions supplementing imported fire ant quarantine regulations already effective. They should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish their purpose in the public interest. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 21st day of August 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,

Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 26, 1964; 8:49 a.m.; 64 F.R. 8707.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., September 1, 1964; the Journal, Atlanta, Ga., September 1, 1964; the State, Columbia, S.C., September 2, 1964; the States-Item, New Orleans, La., September 1, 1964; and the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., September 23, 1964.]

P.P.C. 638

Effective November 25, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—IMPORTED FIRE ANT

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in § 301.81(a) of the Imported Fire Ant Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 81, 7 CFR 301.81), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions to be designated as 7 CFR 301.81a are hereby issued to read as follows:

§ 301.81a Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations.

The following articles are exempted from the certification and permit requirements of §§ 301.81-3(a), 301.81-4, and 301.81-9, except as otherwise provided in this section, under the specific conditions hereinafter set forth.

(a) Pulpwood; when:

(1) The storage area has been treated with an insecticide at dosages administratively approved and at intervals prescribed by the inspector; and

(2) Loaded into railroad cars and treated with an insecticide at dosages administratively approved.

(b) Stumpwood; when:

(1) The storage area has been treated with an insecticide at dosages administratively approved and at intervals prescribed by the inspector;

(2) Loaded into railroad cars and treated with an insecticide at dosages administratively approved;

(3) Free of excessive amounts of soil; and

(4) Consigned to plants operating under a dealer-carrier agreement.

(c) Soil samples moved from any area that is not infested with soybean cyst nematode, golden nematode, or witchweed when consigned to any State: *Provided, however*, That such samples originating in areas under regulation on account of the burrowing nematode may not be shipped into the States of Arizona, California, Louisiana, and Texas: *And provided further*, That:

(1) The samples do not exceed one pound in weight; *Provided however*, That this shall not preclude the assembly of one-pound units in a single package for shipping purposes;

(2) They are so packaged that no soil will be spilled in transit; and

(3) They are consigned to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division and operating under a dealer-carrier agreement.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.81)

These administrative instructions shall become effective November 25, 1964.

The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division has found that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of soil samples weighing one pound or less under specified conditions which make it safe to relieve the certification and permit requirements with respect to such movement. Accordingly, these administrative instructions permit soil samples weighing one pound or less to move from certain areas without a certificate or limited permit when adequately packaged and consigned to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division which are operating under a dealer-carrier agreement. The Director has also found that facts exist which make it safe to relieve the certification and permit requirements with respect to pulpwood and stumpwood when they meet the specified requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

Inasmuch as this revision relieves restrictions presently imposed, it should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons desiring to ship the articles which are being exempted from the certification and limited permit requirements of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to these instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making these instructions effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 20th day of November 1964.

[SEAL]

LEO G. K. IVERSON,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 24, 1964; 8:49 a.m.; 64 F.R. 12069.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE EXTENDED TO STATE LINES IN NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA

APRIL 25, 1962.

(Press Notice)

Counties and localities now outside the Japanese beetle regulated areas in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia will be placed under regulation effective April 26, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

The three States are already under Japanese beetle quarantine. Hereafter they will also be regulated in their entirety. This will involve certification for interstate movement to noninfested States of plants and other products likely to spread the Japanese beetle.

Eleven counties in western West Virginia, 9 counties in western Virginia, and 40 counties in western, west central, and southern North Carolina are involved in the extension.

The additions are made at this time to facilitate effective operation of the summer quarantine, when adult beetles are in flight in these three States.

P.P.C. 637, Revised, Amendment 1

Effective April 26, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE**CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES****SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE****REGULATED AREAS**

Pursuant to § 301.48-2 of the regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48 relating to the Japanese beetle (7 CFR 301.48-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), the administrative instructions in 7 CFR 301.48-2a are hereby amended by deleting from the list of States, counties, and other civil divisions therein, all present references to the designation of regulated areas in North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, and substituting therefor, in their proper alphabetical order, the following:

North Carolina. The entire State.

Virginia. The entire State.

West Virginia. The entire State.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74 as amended; 7 CFR 301.48-2)

This amendment shall be effective April 26, 1962.

This amendment has the effect of extending the regulated area in the quarantined States of North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia to the respective State lines. The action is taken with the concurrence of plant quarantine officials of each of the States concerned.

The present amendment is independent of any proposals that may be made as a result of testimony offered at a public hearing held at Memphis, Tenn., on December 5, 1961, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

This amendment imposes restrictions supplementing Japanese beetle quarantine regulations already effective. It must be made effective promptly in order to permit an orderly administration of the seasonal restrictions invoked each summer under authority of § 301.48-3(b). Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendment are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 23d day of April 1962.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 25, 1962; 8:51 a.m.; 62 F.R. 4087.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., May 1, 1962; the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., May 2, 1962; and the Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., May 3, 1962.]

MAJOR REVISION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE BECOMES EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 21

AUGUST 22, 1962.

(Press Notice)

The Federal Japanese beetle quarantine is being extended to include Indiana, Georgia, Kentucky, and South Carolina, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today (August 22).

An amendment to Federal quarantine regulations—published today in the Federal Register and effective September 21—designates as regulated areas all of

Indiana, parts of Georgia, Kentucky, and South Carolina, and additional counties and townships in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Ohio.

This action is being taken by USDA's Agricultural Research Service because of continued spread of the Japanese beetle into new areas. The expanded quarantine regulations will help to confine the pest to its present range while State and Federal workers move ahead in areas where control or eradication is practicable, according to ARS officials.

Commercial or individual lots of plants, soil, sod, or any other articles likely to spread the Japanese beetle must be inspected and certified as meeting quarantine regulations before they can be moved from a regulated to a nonregulated area.

In **Georgia**, the amendment specifies Dawson, Hall, Lumpkin, and White Counties and parts of Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fannin, Forsyth, Fulton, Stephens, and Union Counties as **generally infested areas**. (Generally infested areas are those where Japanese beetle infestations are so widespread that control or eradication measures are not practicable with available facilities. Movement of materials from these areas is regulated to prevent spread of the pest to noninfested areas.)

Bibb, Macon, and Muscogee Counties and parts of Richmond and Spalding Counties are specified as **suppressive areas**. (Suppressive areas are those where infestations are limited in population or extent, and control or eradication measures are practicable.)

Areas in **Kentucky** specified as generally infested comprise the entire counties of Boone, Boyd, Campbell, Greenup, Kenton, and Pike.

In **South Carolina**, Cherokee, Dillon, Greenville, Marlboro, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties are specified as generally infested areas and Aiken, Florence, Lexington, and Richland Counties as suppressive areas.

New Hampshire and New York, which have been only partially regulated, are now regulated in their entirety.

Indiana is under regulation for the first time.

In **Maine**, Androscoggin, Cumberland, and Kennebec Counties—previously only partially regulated—are now regulated in their entirety; and Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc Counties are regulated for the first time. The city of Brewer in Penobscot County has been removed from Federal regulation, but it will continue to be regulated under the Maine Japanese beetle quarantine.

In previously regulated counties of **Ohio**, three cities in Lorain County, seven townships and two cities in Lucas County, and two townships in Richland County have been added. Additions in counties not previously regulated are six townships in Ashland County, eight townships and two cities in Butler County, all of Hamilton, Jackson, and Vinton Counties, four townships in Perry County, five townships and one city in Ross County, and four townships and one city in Wood County.

In **Vermont**, Washington County has been added to the regulated area.

Except for the small suppressive areas in Georgia and South Carolina, all these newly regulated areas are designated as generally infested areas.

P.P.C.—Q. 48

Effective September 21, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

QUARANTINE OF CERTAIN STATES; AND DEFINITIONS

On May 17, 1962, there was published in the Federal Register (27 F.R. 4692) a notice of proposed rule making concerning the amendment of notice of quarantine No. 48 (Japanese Beetle Quarantine No. 48, 7 CFR 301.48) and §§ 341.48-1(a), 301.48-1(c), and 301.48-1(f) of the regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 301.48-1(a), 301.48-1(c), 301.48-1(f)). After due consideration of all matters presented, and pursuant to sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), the Administrator of the Agricultural Research

Service hereby amends the aforesaid sections and paragraphs to read as follows:

§ 301.48 Notice of quarantine.

(a) Pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161) and, after public hearings, it has been determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, a dangerous insect injurious to cultivated crops and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and said States and District are hereby quarantined or continued to be quarantined because of said insect, and under the authority of said act and the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee) supplemental regulations are prescribed in this subpart governing the movement of carriers of said insect. Hereafter, the following shall not be moved from the quarantined States or District into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations, as from time to time amended: (1) Soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots; (3) grass sod; (4) plant crowns or roots for propagation; (5) true bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured; and (6) other farm products and trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance, and, unlimited by the foregoing, any other articles and products of any character whatsoever, not covered by subparagraphs (1) to (5) of this paragraph, when it is determined in accordance with the regulations that they present a hazard of spread of Japanese beetles. Moreover, movement of articles, products, and means of conveyance designated above from a quarantined State, District, or portion thereof into or through another quarantined State, District, or portion thereof may be restricted or prohibited under the regulations. The requirements of this quarantine and the supplemental regulations with respect to such articles, products, and means of conveyance are hereby limited to the areas in any quarantined State which may be designated as regulated areas as provided in the regulations, as long as, in the judgment of the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, the enforcement of the quarantine and regulations as to such regulated areas will be adequate to prevent the spread of Japanese beetles, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State's providing regulations for and enforcing control of the movement within such State of Japanese beetles and other regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of the currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon the State's providing regulations for and enforcing such sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of said Administrator, are adequate to prevent the spread of Japanese beetles within such State. Moreover, whenever the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles, products, and means of conveyance to which the regulations in this subpart apply, making it safe to modify by making less stringent the requirements contained in the regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective for such period and for such regulated areas or portions thereof and for such articles, products, and means of conveyance, as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

(b) Regulations governing the movement of live Japanese beetles are contained in Part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for movement of said pests may be made to the Director, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with said part.

(c) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "State, Territory, or District of the United States" means State, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

§ 301.48-1 Definitions.

* * * * *

(a) *Japanese beetle*. The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

* * * * *

(c) *Regulated area*. Any State or District, or any county or other minor civil division, or part thereof, designated in administrative instructions under § 301.48-2 as a regulated area.

* * * * *

(f) *Regulated articles*. Soil, and other articles and products, and means of conveyance, the movement of which is regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine and the regulations in this subpart.

* * * * *

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee; 19 F.R. 74, as amended. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161)

These amendments shall become effective September 21, 1962.

These amendments are based in part on testimony presented at a public hearing held at Memphis, Tenn., on December 5, 1961, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee; notice of such public hearing having been published in the Federal Register on October 18, 1961 (26 F.R. 9780).

The amendment of § 301.48 quarantines the States of Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, and South Carolina, and changes some phraseology to recognize that Alaska and Hawaii are now States.

Nonsubstantive changes have been made in three definitions in § 301.48-1. After a study of testimony presented at the public hearing, it has been decided not to quarantine the States of California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, or Tennessee. Suppressive measures applied by the State of Iowa to the limited infestations discovered in that State have apparently been successful, since no Japanese beetles were found there in 1961. The other States omitted from the quarantine are committed to an aggressive program of Japanese beetle control, eradication, and prevention of spread.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 16th day of August 1962.

[SEAL]

B. T. SHAW,
Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 21, 1962; 8:52 a.m.; 62 F.R. 8439.]

P.P.C. 637, Second Revision

Effective September 21, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

On May 17, 1962, there was published in the Federal Register (27 F.R. 4692), under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), a notice of rule making relating to a proposed amendment of administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.48-2a). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, and pursuant to § 301.48-2 of the regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 48 relating to the Japanese beetle (7 CFR 301.48-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), the administrative instruc-

tions in 7 CFR 301.44-2a (24 F.R. 3048, 27 F.R. 3971) are hereby amended to read:

§ 301.48-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Japanese beetle quarantine.

Infestations of the Japanese beetle have been determined to exist, in the quarantined States and District and in the counties, and other minor civil divisions, and parts thereof in such States, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such States and Districts, and such counties, and other minor civil divisions, and parts thereof, are hereby designated, as follows, as Japanese beetle regulated areas, which are further divided into generally infested areas and suppressive areas, within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

DELAWARE

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire District.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

GEORGIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Clayton County. Georgia Militia Districts 548, 1189, 1406, 1446, and 1644.

Cobb County. That portion of the county lying south of State Highway 120, including all the area within the corporate limits of the city of Marietta.

Dawson County. The entire county.

DeKalb County. That portion of the county lying south, west, and north of Interstate Highway 285, including all of the area within the corporate limits of Doraville.

Fannin County. Georgia Militia Districts 1027, 1242, and 1488.

Forsyth County. That portion of the county lying north of State Highway 20, including all the area within the corporate limits of the city of Cumming.

Fulton County. That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate Highway 285 and the Fulton-DeKalb County line, and extending south along the Fulton-DeKalb County line to the Fulton-Clayton County line, thence west and south along the Fulton-Clayton County line to the Fulton-Fayette County line, thence southwestward along the Fulton-Fayette County line to its intersection with State Highway 92, thence northward along said highway to its intersection with the Chattahoochee River, thence northeastward along said river to its intersection with Interstate Highway 285, thence eastward along Interstate Highway 285 to the Fulton-DeKalb County line, the point of beginning, excluding the city of Fairburn.

Hall County. The entire county.

Lumpkin County. The entire county.

Stephens County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the city of Toccoa.

Union County. Georgia Militia Districts 994, 995, and 1241.

White County. The entire county.

- (2) *Suppressive Area.*

Bibb County. The entire county.

Macon County. The entire county.

Muscogee County. The entire county.

Richmond County. That portion of the county lying north of Butler Creek.

Spalding County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the city of Griffin.

INDIANA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

KENTUCKY

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Boone County. The entire county.

Boyd County. The entire county.

Campbell County. The entire county.

Greenup County. The entire county.

Kenton County. The entire county.

Pike County. The entire county.

- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

MAINE

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Androscoggin County. The entire county.

Cumberland County. The entire county.

Kennebec County. The entire county.

Lincoln County. The entire county.

Oxford County. The entire county.

Sagaadahoc County. The entire county.

York County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

MARYLAND

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

MASSACHUSETTS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW JERSEY

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW YORK

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NORTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

OHIO

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Ashland County. The townships of Green, Hanover, Lake, Mifflin, Mohican, and Vermilion.

Ashtabula County. The entire county.

Athens County. The entire county.

Belmont County. The entire county.

Butler County. The townships of Fairfield, Hanover, Liberty, Morgan, Reily, Ross, St. Clair, and Union; and cities of Fairfield and Hamilton.

Carroll County. The entire county.

Columbiana County. The entire county.

Coshocton County. The entire county.

Cuyahoga County. The entire county.

Franklin County. The cities of Bexley, Columbus, Grandview Heights, Marble Cliff, Upper Arlington, and Whitehall.

Gallia County. The entire county.

Geauga County. The entire county.

Guernsey County. The entire county.

Hamilton County. The entire county.

Harrison County. The entire county.

Holmes County. The entire county.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Jefferson County. The entire county.

Lake County. The entire county.

Lawrence County. The entire county.

Licking County. The townships of Bowling Green, Eden, Fallsburg, Franklin, Granville, Hanover, Hopewell, Licking, Madison, Mary Ann, Newark, Newton, Perry, and Washington; and the city of Newark.

Lorain County. The townships of Amherst, Avon, Avon Lake, Black River, Columbia, Elyria, Ridgeville, and Sheffield; and the cities of Amherst, Elyria, Lorain, and Sheffield.

Lucas County. The townships of Adams, Harding, Monclova, Oregon, Ottawa Hills, Richfield, Spencer, Springfield, Swanton, Sylvania, and Washington; and the cities of Maumee, Oregon, Sylvania, and Toledo.

Mahoning County. The entire county.

Medina County. The entire county.

Meigs County. The entire county.

Monroe County. The entire county.

Morgan County. The entire county.

Muskingum County. The entire county.

Noble County. The entire county.

Perry County. The townships of Bearfield, Harrison, Monroe, and Pleasant.

Portage County. The entire county.

Richland County. The townships of Madison, Mifflin, and Monroe; and the city of Mansfield.

Ross County. The townships of Harrison, Jefferson, Liberty, Scioto, and Springfield; and the city of Chillicothe.

Stark County. The entire county.

Summit County. The entire county.

Trumbull County. The entire county.

Tuscarawas County. The entire county.

Vinton County. The entire county.

Washington County. The entire county.

Wayne County. The entire county.

Wood County. The townships of Lake, Perrysburg, Ross, and Rossford; and the city of Perrysburg.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

PENNSYLVANIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

RHODE ISLAND

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*
Cherokee County. The entire county.
Dillon County. The entire county.
Greenville County. The entire county.
Marlboro County. The entire county.
Oconee County. The entire county.
Pickens County. The entire county.
Spartanburg County. The entire county.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.*
Aiken County. The entire county.
Florence County. The entire county.
Lexington County. The entire county.
Richland County. The entire county.

VERMONT

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*
Addison County. The entire county.
Bennington County. The entire county.
Chittenden County. The entire county.
Orange County. The entire county.
Rutland County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.
Windham County. The entire county.
Windsor County. The entire county.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

VIRGINIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

WEST VIRGINIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.48-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 21, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 637, Revised, effective May 15, 1959, and amended effective April 26, 1962.

This revision amends the regulated areas as follows:

The entire State of Indiana (where Japanese beetle infestation is widespread) is placed under regulation, together with 7 entire counties and parts of 10 others in Georgia, 6 counties in Kentucky, and 11 counties in South Carolina. Three counties and parts of two others in Georgia as well as four counties in South Carolina are designated as suppressive areas, in which cooperative State-Federal measures aimed at eradicating the infestations will be carried out. All previously nonregulated areas in the States of New Hampshire and New York are included in the regulated areas together with Washington County, Vermont.

In Maine, the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, and Kennebec, formerly partially regulated, have been included in their entirety, and the entire counties of Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc are regulated for the first time. The city of Brewer, in Penobscot County, Maine, has been removed from the regulated areas, since it is more practicable from an administrative standpoint to regulate this area under the State of Maine Japanese beetle quarantine.

In previously regulated counties of Ohio, additions have been made as follows: three cities in Lorain County, seven townships and two cities in Lucas County, and two townships in Richland County. Additions in Ohio counties not previously regulated are: Ashland County, six townships; Butler County, eight townships and two cities; Hamilton, Jackson, and Vinton Counties in their entirety; Perry County, four townships; Ross County, five townships and one city; and Wood County, four townships and one city.

All areas listed in these administrative instructions, except for the small suppressive areas in Georgia and South Carolina, are designated as generally infested areas.

Fewer civil divisions have been included in the regulated area listed herein than in the notice of rule making published May 17, 1962 (27 F.R. 4692). The

deletions involve three counties in Kentucky, several townships in Perry County, Ohio, and six counties in Vermont, which have been determined as not in sufficient proximity to Japanese beetle infestations to warrant their regulation.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of August 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 21, 1962; 8:52 a.m.; 62 F.R. 8437.]

P.P.C. 533, Third Revision

Effective September 21, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in the final sentence in paragraph (a) of the Japanese beetle notice of quarantine (Notice of quarantine No. 48, 7 CFR 301.48), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.48a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.48a Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from specified requirements.

It has been found that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the following regulated articles under the regulations in this subpart which make it safe to make less stringent the requirements of the regulations with respect to the movement of such articles from any regulated area, as hereinafter provided.

(a) The following articles are hereby exempted from the requirements of § 301.48-3(a) under the conditions set forth hereinafter:

(1) Humus, compost, and decomposed manure, when dehydrated, ground, pulverized, or compressed.

(2) True bulbs, corms, and tubers (other than dahlia tubers), when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.

(3) Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root-divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root-divisions meeting these conditions, are not exempted and must comply with § 301.48-3(a).)

(4) Plants when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber or chipped or shredded bark.

(5) Trailing arbutus or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil.

(6) Moss, clubmoss, and ground-pine or running-pine, when free from soil.

(7) Soil-free aquatic plants.

(8) Soil-free sweetpotato draws.

(9) Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the Japanese beetle.

(b) Any regulated articles when transported via mail or by a common carrier on a through bill of lading from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area; *Provided, however*, That this exception will not apply to the movement of regulated articles from the generally infested areas to the suppressive areas.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.48)

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 21, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 533, 2d Revision, effective December 8, 1958.

This amendment adds paragraph (b) to the list of exempted items, thereby permitting regulated articles to move by mail or common carrier on a through bill of lading from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area; however, this exemption does not apply to such movement from a generally infested to a suppressive area.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of August 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 21, 1962; 8:52 a.m.; 62 F.R. 8438.]

[Copies of the foregoing amended quarantine and two administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the States concerned.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above amendments and revisions was published in the following newspapers: The Journal, Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1962; the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., September 4, 1962; the Press Herald, Portland, Maine, September 3, 1962; the Union Leader, Manchester, N.H., September 6, 1962; the State, Columbia, S.C., September 4, 1962; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., September 6, 1962; the Times-Union, Albany, N.Y., September 5, 1962; the Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, September 1, 1962; and the Star, Indianapolis, Ind., September 1, 1962.]

USDA ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATED AREAS

APRIL 26, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Areas regulated by the Federal Japanese beetle quarantine are being increased in Kentucky, Vermont, and Ohio, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today. The Department also announced a change in the status of the regulated area in four South Carolina counties.

A revision of the Federal Quarantine Administrative Instructions, effective on publication in the Federal Register today (May 1), adds eight Kentucky counties, six Vermont counties, and parts of eight Ohio counties to the areas regulated.

U.S. areas regulated because of the Japanese beetle now include all or parts of 19 States. These States include an area from Maine to Georgia and west to Indiana and Kentucky.

Commercial or individual lots of plants, soil, sod, or any other articles likely to spread the Japanese beetle must be inspected and certified as meeting quarantine regulations before they can be moved (1) from a regulated to a non-regulated area, or (2) from a generally infested area to a suppressive area (see NOTE TO EDITORS at end of this release).

The eight Kentucky counties added to the regulated area today have been designated as suppressive areas. They are Bell, Harlan, Knox, Lawrence, Letcher, Lewis, Martin, and Whitley Counties.

In Ohio, additional areas are being regulated in three counties. These are the townships of Harrison, St. Albans, and Union in Licking County, the townships of Eaton and Grafton in Lorain County, and the townships of Sandusky and Springfield in Richland County.

Five additional Ohio counties have areas regulated for the first time—the townships of Goshen, Miami, and Union in Clermont County; the townships of Auburn, Chatfield, Cranberry, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Polk, Sandusky, Vernon, and Whetstone, and the cities of Bucyrus, Crestline, and Galion in Crawford County; the township of Jefferson in Knox County; the townships of Bloom, Clay, Green, Harrison, Porter, Vernon, and Washington, and the cities of New Boston and Portsmouth in Scioto County; and the townships of Deerfield and Hamilton and the city of Loveland in Warren County.

All of these regulated areas in Ohio are designated as generally infested.

In Vermont, the six northernmost counties of Caledonia, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Orleans have been added to the regulated area. This addition brings the entire State under regulation as a generally infested area.

Four regulated counties in South Carolina—Aiken, Florence, Lexington, and Richland—have been redesignated as generally infested areas. These counties were previously designated as suppressive areas.

NOTE TO EDITORS: All regulated areas are classified as either suppressive areas or generally infested areas. In a suppressive area, cooperative measures by the States and the Department's Agricultural Research Service are carried out with the aim of suppressing and eventually eradicating Japanese beetle infestations. In a generally infested area, Japanese beetle infestations are so widespread that eradication measures are not practicable.

P.P.C. 637 Third Revision

Effective May 1, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.48-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.48-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.48-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.48-2a. Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Japanese beetle quarantine.

Infestations of the Japanese beetle have been determined to exist, in the quarantined States and District and in the counties, and other minor civil divisions, and parts thereof in such States, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such States and District, and such counties, and other minor civil divisions, and parts thereof, are hereby designated, as follows, as Japanese beetle regulated areas, which are further divided into generally infested areas and suppressive areas, within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

DELAWARE

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire District.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

GEORGIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Clayton County. Georgia Militia Districts 548, 1189, 1406, 1446, and 1644.
Cobb County. That portion of the county lying south of State Highway 120, including all the area within the corporate limits of the city of Marietta.
Dawson County. The entire county.
DeKalb County. That portion of the county lying south, west, and north of Interstate Highway 285, including all of the area within the corporate limits of Doraville.
Fannin County. Georgia Militia Districts 1027, 1242, and 1488.
Forsyth County. That portion of the county lying north of State Highway 20, including all the area within the corporate limits of the city of Cumming.
Fulton County. That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate Highway 285 and the Fulton-DeKalb County line, and extending south along the Fulton-DeKalb County line to the Fulton-Clayton County line, thence west and south along the Fulton-Clayton County line to the Fulton-Fayette County line, thence southwestward along the Fulton-Fayette County line to its intersection with State Highway 92, thence north-

westward along said highway to its intersection with the Chattahoochee River, thence northeastward along said river to its intersection with Interstate Highway 285, thence eastward along Interstate Highway 285 to the Fulton-DeKalb County line, the point of beginning, excluding the city of Fairburn.

Hall County. The entire county.

Lumpkin County. The entire county.

Stephens County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the city of Toccoa.

Union County. Georgia Militia Districts 994, 995, and 1241.

White County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.*

Bibb County. The entire county.

Macon County. The entire county.

Muscogee County. The entire county.

Richmond County. That portion of the county lying north of Butler Creek.

Spalding County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the city of Griffin.

INDIANA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

KENTUCKY

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Boone County. The entire county.

Boyd County. The entire county.

Campbell County. The entire county.

Greenup County. The entire county.

Kenton County. The entire county.

Pike County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.*

Bell County. The entire county.

Harlan County. The entire county.

Knox County. The entire county.

Lawrence County. The entire county.

Letcher County. The entire county.

Lewis County. The entire county.

Martin County. The entire county.

Whitley County. The entire county.

MAINE

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Androscoggin County. The entire county.

Cumberland County. The entire county.

Kennebec County. The entire county.

Lincoln County. The entire county.

Oxford County. The entire county.

Sagadahoc County. The entire county.

York County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

MARYLAND

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

MASSACHUSETTS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW JERSEY

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW YORK

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NORTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

OHIO

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Ashland County. The townships of Green, Hanover, Lake, Mifflin, Mohican, and Vermilion.

Ashtabula County. The entire county.

Athens County. The entire county.

Belmont County. The entire county.

Butler County. The townships of Fairfield, Hanover, Liberty, Morgan, Rely, Ross, St. Clair, and Union; and cities of Fairfield and Hamilton.

Carroll County. The entire county.

Clermont County. The townships of Goshen, Miami, and Union.

Columbiana County. The entire county.

Coshocton County. The entire county.

Crawford County. The townships of Auburn, Chatfield, Cranberry, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Polk, Sandusky, Vernon, and Whetstone; and cities of Bucyrus, Cresline, and Galion.

Cuyahoga County. The entire county.

Franklin County. The cities of Bexley, Columbus, Grandview Heights, Marble Cliff, Upper Arlington, and Whitehall.

Gallia County. The entire county.

Geauga County. The entire county.

Guernsey County. The entire county.

Hamilton County. The entire county.

Harrison County. The entire county.

Holmes County. The entire county.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Jefferson County. The entire county.

Knox County. The township of Jefferson.

Lake County. The entire county.

Lawrence County. The entire county.

Licking County. The townships of Bowling Green, Eden, Fallsburg, Franklin, Granville, Hanover, Harrison, Hopewell, Licking, Madison, Mary Ann, Newark, Newton, Perry St. Albans, Union, and Washington; and the city of Newark.

Lorain County. The townships of Amherst, Avon, Avon Lake, Black River, Columbia, Eaton, Elyria, Grafton, Ridgeville, and Sheffield; and cities of Amherst, Elyria, Lorain, and Sheffield.

Lucas County. The townships of Adams, Harding, Monclova, Oregon, Ottawa Hills, Richfield, Spencer, Springfield, Swanton, Sylvania, and Washington; and the cities of Maumee, Oregon, Sylvania, and Toledo.

Mahoning County. The entire county.

Medina County. The entire county.

Meigs County. The entire county.

Monroe County. The entire county.

Morgan County. The entire county.

Muskingum County. The entire county.

Noble County. The entire county.

Perry County. The townships of Bearfield, Harrison, Monroe, and Pleasant.

Portage County. The entire county.

Richland County. The townships of Madison, Mifflin, Monroe, Sandusky, and Springfield; and the city of Mansfield.

Ross County. The townships of Harrison, Jefferson, Liberty, Scioto, and Springfield, and the city of Chillicothe.

Scioto County. The townships of Bloom, Clay, Green, Harrison, Porter, Vernon, and Washington; and the cities of New Boston and Portsmouth.

Stark County. The entire county.

Summit County. The entire county.

Trumbull County. The entire county.

Tuscarawas County. The entire county.

Vinton County. The entire county.

Warren County. The townships of Dearfield and Hamilton; and the city of Loveland.

Washington County. The entire county.

Wayne County. The entire county.

Wood County. The townships of Lake, Perrysburg, Ross, and Rossford; and the city of Perrysburg.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

PENNSYLVANIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

RHODE ISLAND

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Aiken County. The entire county.

Cherokee County. The entire county.

Dillon County. The entire county.

Florence County. The entire county.

Greenville County. The entire county.

Lexington County. The entire county.

Marlboro County. The entire county.

Oconee County. The entire county.

Pickens County. The entire county.

Richland County. The entire county.

Spartanburg County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

VERMONT

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

VIRGINIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

WEST VIRGINIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.48-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective May 1, 1963, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 637, 2d Revision, effective September 21, 1962.

The revision amends the regulated areas as follows:

The border counties of Bell, Harlan, Knox, Lawrence, Letcher, Lewis, Martin, and Whitley, in Kentucky, are added to the regulated area, and designated as suppressive area.

In Ohio, the following additions are made to three partially regulated counties: Licking (townships of Harrison, St. Albans, and Union), Lorain (townships of Eaton and Grafton), and Richland (townships of Sandusky and Springfield). Newly infested Ohio counties now partially regulated comprise Clermont (townships of Goshen, Miami, and Union), Crawford (townships of Auburn, Chatfield, Cranberry, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Polk, Sandusky, Vernon, and Whetstone, and cities of Bucyrus, Crestline, and Galion), Knox (township of Jefferson), Scioto (townships of Bloom, Clay, Green, Harrison, Porter, Vernon, and Washington, and cities of New Boston and Portsmouth), and Warren (townships of Deerfield and Hamilton, and city of Loveland). All Ohio regulated area is designated as generally infested.

There is no expansion of the regulated area in South Carolina. However, the counties of Aiken, Florence, Lexington, and Richland, heretofore designated as suppressive area, are reclassified as generally infested, since eradication of the Japanese beetle will not be attempted there in the immediate future.

With addition to the Vermont regulated area of the six northernmost counties of Caledonia, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Orleans, the entire State is now classified as generally infested.

This revision must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of April 1963.

[SEAL]

LEO G. K. IVERSON,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 30, 1963; 8:50 a.m.; 63 F.R. 4629.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., May 8, 1963; the Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, May 7, 1963; the State, Columbia, S.C., May 10, 1963; and the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., May 7, 1963.]

USDA ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATED AREAS

(Press Notice)

JUNE 5, 1964.

Four Georgia counties and eight Ohio counties are affected by changes in Japanese beetle regulated areas announced today by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

These changes are described by USDA's Agricultural Research Service in a revision of Federal quarantine administrative instructions, effective upon publication in the Federal Register today (June 10).

In Georgia, **Bibb, Macon, and Muscogee** Counties are released from regulation. Quarantine restrictions have been lifted because recent surveys indicate the beetles have not become established in these counties, although some had been detected in earlier surveys.

A build-up in beetle population in **Richmond County, Ga.**, has resulted in its redesignation as a generally infested area. This county was previously a suppressive area (see NOTE TO EDITORS at end of this release.)

In Ohio, areas in four newly infested counties were brought under regulation and additions were made in four counties already partially regulated. All are designated as generally infested areas.

The newly infested Ohio counties and their regulated areas are **Fairfield County**, townships of Richland and Rush Creek; **Hocking County**, townships of Falls, Falls Gore, Green, Marion, Starr, Ward, and Washington, and city of Logan; **Marion County**, townships of Big Island, Claridon, Marion, and Tully, and city of Marion; and **Preble County**, township of Jefferson.

Additions to regulated areas in the other four Ohio counties include all previously nonregulated areas in **Licking** and **Perry Counties**; the township of Union in **Knox County**; and the townships of Clinton, Jefferson, Mifflin, and Truro and the city of Reynoldsburg in **Franklin County**.

No changes have been made in the 17 other States or parts of States now regulated because of the Japanese beetle. These States extend from Maine to Georgia and west to Indiana and Kentucky.

Plants, soil, sod, or any other articles likely to spread the Japanese beetle must be Federally certified under quarantine regulations before they may be moved interstate from a regulated to a nonregulated area or from a generally infested to a suppressive area.

NOTE TO EDITORS: All regulated areas are classified as either suppressive areas or generally infested areas. In a suppressive area, cooperative measures by the States and USDA's Agricultural Research Service are carried out with the aim of suppressing and eventually eradicating Japanese beetle infestations. In a generally infested area, Japanese beetle infestations are so widespread that eradication measures are not practicable.

P.P.C. 637, Fourth Revision

Effective June 10, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATED REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.48-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.48-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.48-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.48-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Japanese beetle quarantine.

Infestations of the Japanese beetle have been determined to exist, in the quarantined States and District and in the counties, and other minor civil divisions, and parts thereof in such States, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such States and District, and such counties, and other minor civil divisions, and parts thereof, are hereby designated, as follows, as Japanese beetle regulated areas, which are further divided into generally infested areas and suppressive areas, within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

DELAWARE

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire District.
- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

GEORGIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Clayton County. Georgia Militia Districts 548, 1189, 1406, 1446, and 1644.

Cobb County. That portion of the county lying south of State Highway 120, including all the area within the corporate limits of the city of Marietta.

Dawson County. The entire county.

DeKalb County. That portion of the county lying south, west, and north of Interstate Highway 285, including all of the area within the corporate limits of Doraville.

Fannin County. Georgia Militia Districts 1027, 1242, and 1488.

Forsyth County. That portion of the county lying north of State Highway 20, including all the area within the corporate limits of the city of Cumming.

Fulton County. That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate Highway 285 and the Fulton-De Kalb County line, and extending south along the Fulton-De Kalb County line to the Fulton-Clayton County line, thence west and south along the Fulton-Clayton County line to the Fulton-Fayette County line, thence southwestward along the Fulton-Fayette County line to its intersection with State Highway 92, thence northwestward along said highway to its intersection with the Chattahoochee River, thence northeastward along said river to its intersection with Interstate Highway 285, thence eastward along Interstate Highway 285 to the Fulton-De Kalb County line, the point of beginning, excluding the city of Fairburn.

Hall County. The entire county.

Lumpkin County. The entire county.

Richmond County. That portion of the county lying north of Butler Creek.

Stephens County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the city of Toccoa.

Union County. Georgia Militia Districts 994, 995, and 1241.

White County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.*

Spalding County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the city of Griffin.

INDIANA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

KENTUCKY

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Boone County. The entire county.

Boyd County. The entire county.

Campbell County. The entire county.

Greenup County. The entire county.

Kenton County. The entire county.

Pike County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.*

Bell County. The entire county.

Harlan County. The entire county.

Knox County. The entire county.

Laurence County. The entire county.

Letcher County. The entire county.

Lewis County. The entire county.

Martin County. The entire county.

Whitley County. The entire county.

MAINE

(1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Androscoggin County. The entire county.

Cumberland County. The entire county.

Kennebec County. The entire county.

Lincoln County. The entire county.

Oxford County. The entire county.

Sagadahoc County. The entire county.

York County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

MARYLAND

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

MASSACHUSETTS

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW JERSEY

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NEW YORK

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

NORTH CAROLINA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

OHIO

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Ashtabula County. The townships of Green, Hanover, Lake, Mifflin, Mohican, and Vermilion.
Ashland County. The townships of Green, Hanover, Lake, Mifflin, Mohican, and Vermilion.
Ashland County. The townships of Green, Hanover, Lake, Mifflin, Mohican, and Vermilion.
Athens County. The entire county.
Belmont County. The entire county.
Butler County. The townships of Fairfield, Hanover, Liberty, Morgan, Reily, Ross, St. Clair, and Union; and cities of Fairfield and Hamilton.
Carroll County. The entire county.
Clermont County. The townships of Goshen, Miami, and Union.
Columbiana County. The entire county.
Coshocton County. The entire county.
Crawford County. The townships of Auburn, Chatfield, Cranberry, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Polk, Sandusky, Vernon, Whetstone; and cities of Bucyrus, Crestline, and Galion.
Cuyahoga County. The entire county.
Fairfield County. The townships of Richland and Rush Creek.
Franklin County. The townships of Clinton, Jefferson, Mifflin, and Truro; and the cities of Bexley, Columbus, Grandview Heights, Marble Cliff, Reynoldsburg, Upper Arlington, and Whitehall.
Gallia County. The entire county.
Geauga County. The entire county.
Guernsey County. The entire county.
Hamilton County. The entire county.
Harrison County. The entire county.
Hocking County. The townships of Falls, Falls Gore, Green, Marion, Starr, Ward, and Washington; and the city of Logan.
Holmes County. The entire county.
Jackson County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Knox County. The townships of Jefferson and Union.
Lake County. The entire county.
Lawrence County. The entire county.
Licking County. The entire county.
Lorain County. The townships of Amherst, Avon, Avon Lake, Black River, Columbia, Eaton, Elyria, Grafton, Ridgeville, and Sheffield; and cities of Amherst, Elyria, Lorain, and Sheffield.
Lucas County. The townships of Adams, Harding, Monclova, Oregon, Ottawa Hills, Richfield, Spencer, Springfield, Swanton, Sylvania, and Washington; and the cities of Maumee, Oregon, Sylvania, and Toledo.
Mahoning County. The entire county.
Marion County. The townships of Big Island, Claridon, Marion, and Tully; and the city of Marion.
Medina County. The entire county.
Meigs County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Morgan County. The entire county.
Muskingum County. The entire county.
Noble County. The entire county.
Perry County. The entire county.
Portage County. The entire county.
Preble County. The township of Jefferson.
Richland County. The townships of Madison, Mifflin, Monroe, Sandusky, and Springfield; and the city of Mansfield.
Ross County. The townships of Harrison, Jefferson, Liberty, Scioto, and Springfield; and the city of Chillicothe.
Scioto County. The townships of Bloom, Clay, Green, Harrison, Porter, Vernon, and Washington; and the cities of New Boston and Portsmouth.
Stark County. The entire county.
Summit County. The entire county.
Trumbull County. The entire county.
Tuscarawas County. The entire county.
Vinton County. The entire county.
Warren County. The townships of Dearfield and Hamilton; and the city of Loveland.
Washington County. The entire county.
Wayne County. The entire county.
Wood County. The townships of Lake, Perrysburg, Ross, and Rossford; and the city of Perrysburg.

- (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

PENNSYLVANIA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

RHODE ISLAND

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- (1) *Generally Infested Area.*

Aiken County. The entire county.
Cherokee County. The entire county.

Dillon County. The entire county.
Florence County. The entire county.
Greenville County. The entire county.
Lexington County. The entire county.
Marlboro County. The entire county.
Oconee County. The entire county.
Pickens County. The entire county.
Richland County. The entire county.
Spartanburg County. The entire county.

(2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

VERMONT

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

VIRGINIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

WEST VIRGINIA

(1) *Generally Infested Area.* The entire State.
 (2) *Suppressive Area.* None.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.48-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective June 10, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 637, 3d revision, effective May 1, 1963.

The purpose of this revision is to delete from the regulated area Bibb, Macon, and Muscogee Counties, Georgia, and to add to the Ohio regulated area two townships in Fairfield County, seven townships and one city in Hocking County, four townships and one city in Marion County, and a single township in Preble County. Richmond County, Georgia, has been changed from a suppressive area status to that of generally infested. Additions to partially regulated counties in Ohio comprise four townships and one city in Franklin County, one township in Knox County, as well as all previously unregulated areas in Licking and Perry Counties.

This revision must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 5th day of June 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
 Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 9, 1964; 8:51 a.m.; 64 F.R. 5757.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., June 18, 1964.]

USDA ANNOUNCES CHANGE IN MATERIALS RESTRICTED BY JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

AUGUST 7, 1964.

(Press Notice)

Soil samples may now be moved under specified conditions from certain areas regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine, the U.S. Department of agriculture announces.

A revision of the Federal Quarantine Administrative Instructions, effective upon publication in the Federal Register today, August 12, allows soil samples of 1 pound or less to move without certificates from these regulated areas. The samples must be packaged so no soil will spill, and they must be addressed to laboratories operating under a dealer-carrier agreement approved by USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Nothing in the revision prevents assembling 1-pound packages into a single larger package for shipping.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—JAPANESE BEETLE

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in the final sentence in paragraph (a) of the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of quarantine No. 48, 7 CFR 301.48), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.48a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.48a Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations.

The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division has found that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of certain regulated articles under the regulations in this subpart which make it safe to make less stringent the requirements of the regulations with respect to the movement of such articles from any regulated area, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(a) The following articles are hereby exempted from the certification and permit requirements of §§ 301.48-3(a) and 301.48-4 under the conditions set forth hereinafter:

(1) Humus, compost, and decomposed manure, when dehydrated, ground, pulverized, or compressed.

(2) True bulbs, corms, and tubers (other than dahlia tubers), when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.

(3) Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root-divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root-divisions meeting these conditions, are not exempted and must comply with § 301.48-3(a).)

(4) Plants when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber or chipped or shredded bark.

(5) Trailing arbutus or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil.

(6) Moss, clubmoss, and ground-pine or running-pine, when free from soil.

(7) Soil-free aquatic plants.

(8) Soil-free sweetpotato draws.

(9) Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the Japanese beetle.

(10) Soil samples, when: (i) The samples do not exceed one pound in weight, (ii) they are so packed that no soil will be spilled in transit, and (iii) they are consigned to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division and operating under a dealer-carrier agreement, except that no samples will be exempted from areas infested with soybean cyst nematode, golden nematode, burrowing nematode, or witchweed. Nothing in the above shall preclude the assembly of one pound units in a single package for shipping purposes.

(b) Any regulated articles when transported via mail or by a common carrier on a through bill of lading from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area: *Provided, however*, That this exception will not apply to the movement of regulated articles from the generally infested areas to the suppressive areas.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.48)

These administrative instructions shall become effective August 12, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 533, 3d Revision, effective September 21, 1962.

This revision of the administrative instructions adds item (10) to the list of exempted items, thereby permitting soil samples weighing one pound or less to move from certain areas without certificate or limited permit when con-

signed to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division and operating under a dealer-carrier agreement.

It has been determined that there is no unwarranted pest risk involved in permitting the movement of specific soil samples from certain areas. The authorization for such movement should be accomplished promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons desiring to ship such soil samples. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the revision effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 7th day of August 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 11, 1964; 8:49 a.m.; 64 F.R. 8143.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., August 20, 1964; the Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., August 21, 1964; the Journal, Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1964; the Tribune, South Bend, Ind., August 21, 1964; the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., August 21, 1964; the Press Herald, Portland, Maine, August 22, 1964; the News-American, Baltimore, Md., August 20, 1964; the Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., August 24, 1964; the Union Leader, Manchester, N.H., August 21, 1964; the Daily News, New York, N.Y., August 21, 1964; the Observer, Charlotte, N.C., August 24, 1964; the Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, August 21, 1964; the Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., August 24, 1964; the Evening Bulletin, Providence, R.I., August 21, 1964; the State, Columbia, S.C., August 21, 1964; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., August 20, 1964; the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., August 21, 1964; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., August 24, 1964; the News, Newark, N.J., August 21, 1964; and the News-Post, Baltimore, Md., August 20, 1964.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO KHAPRA BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 76)

P.P.C. 612, Reissued

Effective March 1, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES AS REGULATED AREA

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2) under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing premises in which infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist and designating such premises as a regulated area within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated area under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist in the premises listed below. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as a regulated area within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

CALIFORNIA

Angiola Elevator and Warehouse, Angiola.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective March 1, 1962.

In the interim between revocation of administrative instructions, effective October 27, 1961, and the issuance of the foregoing instructions, an infestation of the khapra beetle was discovered on the premises of Mrs. Clara Busby

Storage Shed, 703 West 33d Street, Tucson, Arizona. Movement of regulated articles from this property was immediately stopped. Within a few days the infested premises had been fumigated in their entirety and declared free of khapra beetle infestation. Accordingly, this property is not being included as a regulated area in the present instructions.

These administrative instructions designate certain premises in California, in which khapra beetle infestation has been determined to exist, as a regulated area under the Khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

These instructions impose restrictions supplementing khapra beetle quarantine regulations already effective. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 33d day of February 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,

Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 28, 1962; 8:49 a.m.; 62 F.R. 2046.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Bee, Sacramento, Calif., March 6, 1962, page C7.]

P.P.C. 612

Effective May 1, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), revised administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing premises in which infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestation of the Khapra beetle has been determined to exist in the premises listed below. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

The Red Barn Pet Shop, 4250 Speedway Boulevard, Tucson.
Rocking Chair Ranch, located 3 miles east of Patagonia on Harshaw Road, P.O. Box 301, Patagonia.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective May 1, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 612, effective March 1, 1962 (27 F.R. 1963).

Subsequent to the issuance of P.P.C. 612, effective March 1, 1962, infestation of the khapra beetle was discovered on the premises of Bill Alsaida Farm, located on Colorado River Indian Reservation 8 miles south of Parker and 2 miles west of Parker-Ehrenberg Highway, P.O. Box 1716, Parker, Ariz. Movement of regulated articles from this property was immediately stopped. Within a few days the infested premises had been fumigated in their entirety and declared free of khapra beetle infestation. Accordingly, this property is not being included as a regulated area in the present instructions.

These administrative instructions designate certain premises in Arizona, in which khapra beetle infestation has been determined to exist, as regulated

areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations. They also have the effect of revoking the designation as a regulated area of Southlake Farms Warehouse, Central Valley Highway, Angiola, Calif. (formerly listed as Angiola Elevator and Warehouse), since it has been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate sanitation measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises.

These instructions, in part, impose restrictions supplementing khapra beetle quarantine regulations already effective. They also relieve restrictions insofar as they revoke the designation of a certain regulated area. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations and to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement, without restriction under the quarantine, of regulated products from the premises being removed from designation as a regulated area. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of April 1962.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 30, 1962; 8:47 a.m.; 62 F.R. 4212]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., May 8, 1962; and the Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., May 8, 1962.]

P.P.C. 612

Effective August 21, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), revised administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing premises in which infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist in the premises listed below. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

C. Areboyo, chicken coop, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Farmers Investment Co. labor camp office, Sahuarita, P.O. Box 143, Sahuarita.

Santos Castellana, chicken coop, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Farmers Investment Co., cotton gin, Sahuarita, P.O. Box 179, Sahuarita.

Benjamin Castillo residence, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Farmers Investment Co., office, Sahuarita, P.O. Box 44, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Co., Baca Float Ranch, located on the east side of Highway 89, 3 miles south of Tumacacori, in Santa Cruz Co., P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Co., Continental Feed Lot, located 1 mile north of Continental, east side of Highway 89, Box 374, Nogales Star Route, Continental.

Farmers Investment Co., feed lot, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Sahuarita, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Company-Grain Storage, located on the east side of Nogales Highway 89, 20 miles south of Tucson, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Co., machine shop, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Continental store, P.O. Box 347, Continental.

Farmers Investment Co., Oro Verde Ranch, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Highway 89, 14 miles south of Tucson, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Gomicindo Gomez, chicken coop, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Producers Gin, Sahuarita, P.O. Box 114, Sahuarita.

Joe Lopez, chicken coop, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Sahuarita, 238 East Aviation Drive, Tucson.

Juan Lopez residence, located east of Farmers Investment Co., cotton gin, Sahuarita, P.O. Box 171, Sahuarita.

Producers Cotton Oil Co., cotton gin, located on the east side of Highway 89, Sahuarita.

L. W. Simmons Farm, located on the west side of Highway 77, 3 miles south of Winkelman, P.O. 914, Coolidge.

Edward Soliz Residence, 2511 East Maryland Drive, Tempe.

State Chemical Co., 4158 East Grant Road, Tucson.

Charles A. Whitlow Ranch, located 11 miles east of Florence, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Florence-Kelvin Highway, P.O. Box 13, Florence.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective August 21, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 612, effective May 1, 1962 (27 F.R. 4147).

These administrative instructions designate certain premises in Arizona, in which khapra beetle infestation has been determined to exist, as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations. They also have the effect of revoking the designation as regulated areas of certain premises in Arizona, since it has been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate sanitation measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises.

These instructions, in part, impose restrictions supplementing khapra beetle quarantine regulations already effective. They also relieve restrictions insofar as they revoke the designation of certain regulated areas. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations and to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement, without restriction under the quarantine, of regulated products from the premises being removed from designation as regulated areas. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of August 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 20, 1962; 8:58 a.m.; 62 F.R. 8400.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., August 27, 1962; and the Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., August 27, 1962.]

P.P.C. 612

Effective September 28, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine

Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.76-2a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist in the premises listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

(a)

ARIZONA

C. Areboyo, chicken coop, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Farmers Investment Co. labor camp office, Sahuarita, P.O. Box 143, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Co., Baca Float Ranch, located on the east side of Highway 89, 3 miles south of Tumacacori, in Santa Cruz Co., P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Co., Continental Feed Lot, located 1 mile north of Continental, east side of Highway 89, Box 374, Nogales Star Route, Continental.

Farmers Investment Co., feed lot, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Sahuarita, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Company Grain Storage, located on the east side of Nogales Highway 89, 20 miles south of Tucson, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Co., machine shop, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Continental store, P.O. Box 347, Continental.

Farmers Investment Co., Oro Verde Ranch, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Highway 89, 14 miles south of Tucson, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

(b) The portion of the following premises in which live khapra beetles were found has received the approved fumigation treatment, but the premises must continue under frequent observation and inspection for a period of one year following fumigation before a determination can be made as to the adequacy of such treatment to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises. During this period regulated articles may be moved from the premises only in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

ARIZONA

State Chemical Co., 4158 East Grant Road, Tucson.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 28, 1962; when they shall supersede P.P.C. 612, effective August 21, 1962 (27 F.R. 8303).

Subsequent to the issuance of the administrative instructions effective August 21, 1962, an infestation of the khapra beetle was discovered on the property of Luis Guebara, Storage Shed, located at 220 North Horne Street, Mesa, Arizona. Movement of regulated articles from this property was immediately stopped. Within a few days the infested premises had been fumigated in their entirety and declared free of khapra beetle infestation. Accordingly, this property is not being included as a regulated area in the present instructions.

The principal purpose of this revision is to revoke the designation as regulated areas of certain premises in Arizona since it has been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate sanitation measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises.

These instructions relieve restrictions insofar as they revoke the designation of certain regulated areas. In this respect, they should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement, without restriction under the quarantine, of regulated products from the premises being removed from designation as regulated areas. Accordingly, notice and other public procedure in connection with this aspect of the instructions would be impracticable.

The instructions also give notice that a portion of some premises in Arizona, heretofore designated as a regulated area, has been fumigated. This notice relates to presently existing facts concerning which interested persons should be informed promptly, although it does not relieve any restrictions under the quarantine. It does not appear that rule-making procedure with respect to this aspect of the instructions would make additional data available to the Department. Notice and other public procedure with respect thereto are therefore impracticable and unnecessary. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instruc-

tions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of September 1962.

[SEAL]

LEO G. K. IVERSON,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 27, 1962; 8:55 a.m.; 62 F.R. 9719.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Republic and Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., October 8, 1962; and the Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., October 8, 1962.]

P.P.C. 612

Effective November 17, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.76-2a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist in the premises listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

(a)

ARIZONA

Farmers Investment Co., Continental Feed Lot, located 1 mile north of Continental, east side of Highway 89, Box 374, Nogales Star Route, Continental.

Farmers Investment Co., feed lot, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Sahuarita, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Company Grain Storage, located on the east side of Highway 89, 20 miles south of Tucson, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

Farmers Investment Co., Oro Verde Ranch, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Highway 89, 14 miles south of Tucson, P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita.

(b) The portion of the following premises in which live khapra beetles were found has received the approved fumigation treatment, but the premises must continue under frequent observation and inspection for a period of one year following fumigation before a determination can be made as to the adequacy of such treatment to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises. During this period regulated articles may be moved from the premises only in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

ARIZONA

State Chemical Co., 4158 East Grant Road, Tucson.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective November 17, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 612, effective September 28, 1962 (27 F.R. 9585).

The purpose of this revision is to revoke the designation as regulated areas of the following premises in Arizona, since it has been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate sanitation measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises: C. Areboyo, chicken coop, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile

north of Farmers Investment Co. labor camp office, Sahuarita, P.O. Box 143, Sahuarita; Farmers Investment Co., Baca Float Ranch, located on the east side of Highway 89, 3 miles south of Tumacacori, in Santa Cruz Co., P.O. Box 7, Sahuarita; and Farmers Investment Co., machine shop, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Continental store, P.O. Box 347, Continental.

The amendment relieves restrictions presently imposed and should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement, without restriction under the quarantine, of regulated products from the premises being removed from the list of areas designated as regulated. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing amendment are impracticable, and since it relieves restrictions it may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of November 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 16, 1962; 8:52 a.m.; 62 F.R. 11462.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Republic & Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., November 24, 1962; and in the Phoenix Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., November 24, 1962.]

P.P.C. 612, Revocation

Effective December 3, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

REVOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions issued as 7 CFR 301.76-2a (27 F.R. 11341), effective November 17, 1962, are hereby revoked, effective December 3, 1963. However, such instructions shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any action or other proceeding with respect to any right that accrued, liability that was incurred, or violation that occurred prior to said date.

This revocation relieves restrictions by removing from the list of premises in which infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist all premises now listed therein and terminating the designation of such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of such quarantine and regulations, it having been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate sanitation measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises. Therefore, it is considered safe to release them from regulation. This revocation removes from regulation under the khapra beetle quarantine the only remaining premises retained in the latest revision of the administrative instructions effective November 17, 1962.

The revocation therefore relieves restrictions deemed unnecessary and must be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons wishing to move regulated products from these premises. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revocation are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and since

the revocation relieves restrictions it may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 26th day of November, 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 2, 1963; 8:53 a.m.; 63 F.R. 12506.]

[Copies of the foregoing revocation were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revocation was published in the Republic and Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., December 12, 1963.]

KHAPRA BEETLE ERADICATED FROM UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

DECEMBER 12, 1963.

(Press Notice)

The khapra beetle—the world's most destructive pest of stored grain products—has been eradicated from the United States and Mexico, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

No established infestations have been found in the United States since July 11, 1962, nor in Mexico since mid-1961.

Officials of USDA's Agricultural Research Service say that they have had the utmost cooperation from Mexican officials in eradicating this pest.

The control officials point out that even though no khapra beetles are now known to exist in the United States and Mexico, limited local infestations may be found from time to time. Because of this possibility, ARS continues surveillance and surveys. During the 1963 fiscal year, ARS surveyed 28,000 properties in 11 Western States, and intercepted the khapra beetle 225 times at U.S. borders.

The khapra beetle was first found in the United States in 1953, in California. Later, infestations were found in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and also in Mexico. Fear of the pest's spread to the country's major grain-producing areas led to a public hearing in December 1954, on control of the beetle. Following the hearing, Federal and State quarantines were enforced to require fumigation of all grain shipped from infested properties.

In 1955, ARS, the affected States, and Mexico started a cooperative campaign to eradicate the beetle by fumigating all discovered infestations with methyl bromide gas. Insecticides applied by conventional means do not reach the beetle or its larvae, which may penetrate deep into grain or into cracks and crevices of storage facilities.

Elevators and other stored-product warehouses had to be wrapped in gas-tight tarpaulins before the gas could be released. A single large structure in California, for example, required 9½ acres of tarpaulins and 16 tons of gas.

Since the eradication program began, ARS surveys have discovered 677 infested properties in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. More than 200 million cubic feet of infested storage areas have been fumigated in this country. Ninety-two properties, involving about 26 million cubic feet of storage area, have been fumigated in the Republic of Mexico.

The beetle has not been easy to eradicate. It is hardy and adaptable. Control workers have found infestations in warehouses 21 feet under solid masses of grain. The beetles have also been known to work their way through a 2-foot brick warehouse wall.

Khapra beetle larvae can live 3 years without food. With ample food and favorable temperatures, khapra beetles can produce as many as 12 generations a year. They attack all grains and grain products. In the United States they have been found in stored wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, flaxseed, pinto beans, black-eyed peas, and alfalfa seed. They also thrive on such foods as bread, crackers, noodles, soybeans, peanuts, and castor beans.

P.P.C. 612

Effective March 26, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES
AS REGULATED AREA

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), revised administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing premises in which infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated area under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist in the premises, listed below. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

S & W Feed Lot, P.O. Box 1590, Yuma, located 1 mile east of Gila Center Store and $\frac{1}{10}$ mile north of Highway 95.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective March 26, 1964.

These administrative instructions designate certain premises in Arizona, in which khapra beetle infestation has been determined to exist, as a regulated area under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

These instructions impose restrictions supplementing khapra beetle quarantine regulations already in effect. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 23d day of March 1964.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,

Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 25, 1964; 8:50 a.m.; 64 F.R. 2916.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., March 31, 1964.]

P.P.C. 612

Effective April 30, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing premises in which infestations of the khapra

beetle have been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist in the premises listed below. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

Baxter Dees Farm, Route 3, Box 297, Yuma, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Highway 95 on the east side of road going south from Gila Center Store.

Arlan Hall Chicken Pen, P.O. Box 1590, Yuma, located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Gila Center Store and $\frac{6}{10}$ mile north of Highway 95.

S & W Feed Lot, P.O. Box 1590, Yuma, located 1 mile east of Gila Center Store and $\frac{4}{10}$ mile north of Highway 95.

Arthur Smart Hog Farm, Route 1, Box 642, Yuma, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of 13th on Avenue F- $\frac{1}{2}$.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective April 30, 1964.

These administrative instructions designate certain premises in Arizona, in which khapra beetle infestation has been determined to exist, as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

These instructions impose restrictions supplementing khapra beetle quarantine regulations already in effect. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 24th day of April 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 29, 1964; 8:46 a.m.; 64 F.R. 4290.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Republic & Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., May 7, 1964.]

P.P.C. 612, Revocation

Effective June 26, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

REVOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions issued as 7 CFR, 301.76-2a (29 F.R. 5736), effective April 30, 1964, are hereby revoked, effective June 26, 1964. However, such instructions shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any action or other proceeding with respect to any right that accrued, liability that was incurred, or violation that occurred prior to said date.

This revocation relieves restrictions by removing from the list of premises in which infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist all premises now listed therein and terminating the designation of such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of such quarantine and regulations, it having been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate sanitation measures have been practiced for a sufficient length

of time to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises. Therefore, it is considered safe to release them from regulation. This revocation removes from regulation under the khapra beetle quarantine the only remaining premises retained in the latest revision of the administrative instructions effective April 30, 1964.

The revocation therefore relieves restrictions deemed unnecessary and must be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons wishing to move regulated products from these premises. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act of (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revocation are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and since the revocation relieves restrictions it may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 23d day of June 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 25, 1964; 8:49 a.m.; 64 F.R. 6367.]

[Copies of the foregoing revocation were mailed to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revocation was published in the Republic and Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., July 4, 1964; and the Arizona Republic (Sunday), Phoenix, Ariz., July 5, 1964.]

P.P.C. 612

Effective October 29, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing premises in which infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist in the premises listed below. Accordingly, such premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

University of Arizona Farm, 4101 North Campbell Avenue, Tucson.

University of Arizona, Ewing Farm, 4040 North Campbell Avenue, Tucson.

University of Arizona, River Road Farm, 3636 North Dodge Boulevard, Tucson.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.76-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective October 29, 1964. These administrative instructions designate certain premises in Arizona, in which khapra beetle infestations have been determined to exist, as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.

These instructions impose restrictions supplementing khapra beetle quarantine regulations already in effect. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public inter-

est, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 23d day of October 1964.

[SEAL]

LEO G. K. IVERSON,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 29, 1964; 8:47 a.m.; 64 F.R. 11056.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above instructions was published in the Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., November 4, 1964.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (NO. 78)

FEDERAL MEDFLY QUARANTINE REINSTATED IN FLORIDA

JULY 16, 1962.

(Press Notice)

Federal quarantine regulations against the Mediterranean fruit fly will take effect in Florida on July 18, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

An intensive State-Federal campaign to eradicate this destructive fruit and vegetable pest from Florida got underway early in June, when Medflies were found in the Miami area.

A description of Greater Miami areas regulated under the Medfly quarantine is scheduled to appear in the Federal Register on July 18. This publishing will reactivate the Federal quarantine that took effect in 1956 when the fly was found in Florida, and was made inactive in 1957 when the pest was eradicated.

Areas regulated by the Federal quarantine include parts of Dade and Broward Counties. In Dade County the regulated area is bounded on the west by State Highway 27 and a line extending due north to the Broward County line; on the south by Waldin Drive; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north by the Broward County line. In the southeast corner of Broward County a small area of about 25 square miles is regulated.

All host fruits and vegetables moving out of these regulated areas by common carrier or through the Post Office must be certified as free of Medflies. Movement of other products and articles that might carry fruit flies is also being given attention.

When Medflies were found last month in the Miami area, a State quarantine was immediately put into effect. Plant pest control officials of USDA's Agricultural Research Service consider that maximum protection is given under the State regulations. They believe, however, that reactivating the Federal regulations gives added assurance—particularly to other counties—that every precaution is being taken to prevent spread of the pest.

P.P.C. 615, Reissued

Effective July 18, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant

Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions to appear as 7 CFR 301.78-2a are hereby issued to read as follows:

§ 301.78-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the Mediterranean fruit fly have been determined to exist in the parts of civil divisions listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such parts of civil divisions because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such parts of civil divisions are hereby designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

FLORIDA

Broward County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where Northwest 72d Avenue intersects Northwest 25th Street (near West Hollywood) and extending east on Northwest 25th Street (also known as Sheridan St.) to a point where said street intersects the Seaboard Airline Railroad right-of-way, thence south on the Seaboard Airline Railroad right-of-way to a point where said railroad right-of-way intersects Hollywood Boulevard, thence east on said boulevard to the Atlantic Ocean, thence south along the coast line to the Broward-Dade County line, thence west along said county line to a point where a line extended south from Southwest 72d Avenue would intersect said county line and thence north from this point along said extension, Southwest 72d Avenue and Northwest 72d Avenue to the point of beginning.

Dade County. That portion of the county lying east of the west line of R. 39 E. (State Highway No. 27 and extension thereof to Dade-Broward County line) and north of the north line of T. 57 S. (Waldin Drive or extension thereof).

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.78-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective July 18, 1962.

The last revision of these administrative instructions, effective April 16, 1957 (22 F.R. 2575), was revoked effective May 21, 1957 (22 F.R. 3512), no Mediterranean fruit flies having been found in the regulated areas for a period of three months. Recently a few incipient infestations of this pest were discovered in the Miami area by means of traps that have been maintained continuously in the 1956 infested area over the intervening years.

These instructions list the parts of civil divisions regulated under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations, and supplement such regulations. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of July 1962.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 17, 1962; 8:52 a.m.; 62 F.R. 7006.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated area.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Herald, Miami, Fla., July 20, 1962.]

P.P.C. 615

Effective August 30, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant

Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.78-2a are hereby issued to read as follows:

§ 301.78-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the Mediterranean fruit fly have been determined to exist in the parts of civil divisions listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such parts of civil divisions because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such parts of civil divisions are hereby designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

FLORIDA

Broward County. That portion of Broward County bounded by a line beginning at a point where Northwest 72d Avenue and Northwest 25th Street (Sheridan Street) intersect; thence east along Northwest 25th Street to its intersection with the Seaboard Airline Railroad; thence north along said railroad to its intersection with Oakland Park Beach Boulevard (Northwest 31st Street); thence east along said Boulevard to the Atlantic Ocean; thence south along the coastline to the Dade-Broward County line; thence west along said line to a point where a line extended due south from the termination of Southwest 72d Avenue would intersect said county line; thence north along said extended line, Southwest 72d Avenue and Northwest 72d Avenue to the point of beginning.

Dade County. That portion of the county lying east of the west line of R. 39 E. (State Highway No. 27 and extension thereof to Dade-Broward County line) and north of the north line of T. 57 S. (Waldin Drive or extension thereof).

Palm Beach County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Seaboard Airline Railroad intersects Woolbright (15th) Avenue and extending along said avenue to its intersection with Southeast 5th Street; thence east on a line projected from said intersection to the point where Chickasaw Avenue intersects the Intercoastal Waterway; thence along said avenue to its intersection with Ocean Boulevard; thence along a line projected due east from said intersection to the Atlantic coastline; thence south along the coastline to its intersection with a line projected due east from the intersection of Hibiscus Road and Ocean Boulevard; thence west along said projected line and Hibiscus Road to its intersection with Sea Sage Drive; thence west along a line projected due west from said point to the intersection with the Intercoastal Waterway; thence southwest along a line projected from said point to the point where Germantown Road (Southeast 10th Street) intersects the Intercoastal Waterway; thence west and southwest along said road to its intersection with the Seaboard Airline Railroad; thence northward along said railroad to the point of beginning.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.78-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective August 30, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 615, effective July 18, 1962 (7 CFR 301.78-2a).

The purpose of this amendment is to extend the regulated area in Broward County, Florida, and to designate as regulated an isolated area in Palm Beach County in which a Mediterranean fruit fly infestation was found at one location.

These instructions list the parts of civil divisions regulated under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations, and supplement such regulations. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of August 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 29, 1962; 8:51 a.m.; 62 F.R. 8715.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated area.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Herald, Miami, Fla., September 4, 1962.]

FEDERAL MEDFLY QUARANTINE REGULATIONS LIFTED IN 2 FLORIDA COUNTIES

OCTOBER 18, 1962.

(Press Notice)

Broward and Dade Counties, Fla., are being released—effective today (October 23)—from regulation under the Federal Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine, following eradication of the Medfly in the infested parts of these two counties, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced.

A portion of Palm Beach County still remains in a regulated status.

A Federal-State cooperative eradication campaign has been in progress in these counties since June, when scattered, incipient infestations of the Medfly were discovered in the Miami area. Seven treatments with malathion bait, applied by aerial and ground equipment at 6- to 7-day intervals, have wiped out all known infestations in the three counties.

Extensive trapping has revealed no Medflies in Dade County since July 14 or in Broward County since July 21. A Medfly-free period of 3 months is prescribed before quarantine regulations are lifted in an area.

Traps are still in operation in the eradication and adjoining areas, as well as in all citrus-growing sections of the State.

Regulations under the Federal quarantine require that, before movement interstate, host material capable of spreading the Medfly must be certified either following treatment or inspection or on the basis of no exposure to infestations.

The Medfly attacks a wide range of citrus and other fruits and vegetables. It is particularly destructive in the maggot stage.

P.P.C. 615

Effective October 23, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.78-2a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.78-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the Mediterranean fruit fly have been determined to exist in the parts of civil divisions listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such parts of civil divisions because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such parts of civil divisions are hereby designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

FLORIDA

Palm Beach County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Seaboard Airline Railroad intersects Woolbright (15th) Avenue and extending along said avenue to its intersection with Southeast 5th Street; thence east on a line projected from said intersection to the point where Chickasaw Avenue intersects the Intercoastal Waterway; thence along said avenue to its intersection with Ocean Boulevard; thence along a line projected due east from said intersection to the Atlantic coastline; thence south along the coastline to its intersection with a line projected due east from the intersection of Hibiscus Road and Ocean Boulevard; thence west along said projected line and Hibiscus Road to its intersection with Sea Sage Drive; thence west along a line projected due west from said point to its intersection with the Intercoastal Waterway; thence southwest along a line projected from said point to the point where Germantown Road (Southeast 10th Street) intersects the Intercoastal Waterway; thence west and southwest along said road to its intersection

with the Seaboard Airline Railroad; thence northward along said railroad to the point of beginning.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.78-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective October 23, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 615, effective August 30, 1962 (7 CFR 301.78-2a).

The foregoing amendment relieves restrictions by removing from the list of civil divisions designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas all parts of Broward and Dade Counties, Florida, heretofore included in such list, it having been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate eradication measures have been practiced in said localities for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation therein and that regulation of such localities is not otherwise necessary under this subpart. Intensive survey and trapping activities have been carried on in the localities, but no Mediterranean fruit flies have been found there for a period of three months. Therefore, it is considered safe to release them from regulation.

The amendment therefore relieves restrictions deemed unnecessary and should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons wishing to move regulated products from these localities. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and since the amendment relieves restrictions it may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of October, 1962.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 22, 1962; 8:51 a.m.; 62 F.R. 10587.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Herald, Miami, Fla., October 26, 1962.]

P.P.C. 615

Effective November 24, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.78-2a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.78-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the Mediterranean fruit fly have been determined to exist in the parts of civil divisions listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such parts of civil divisions because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such parts of civil divisions are hereby designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

FLORIDA

Broward County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Powerline Road and Atlantic Boulevard and extending east along Atlantic Boulevard to its intersection with the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean; thence southward along said shoreline to a point which would be intersected by a line projected east from Southeast 28th Street; thence west along said projected line, Southeast 28th Street, and Southwest 28th Street to its intersection with Southwest 9th Avenue; thence north along Southwest 9th Avenue; Northwest 9th Avenue, and Powerline Road to the point of beginning.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.78-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective November 24, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 615, effective October 23, 1962 (7 CFR 301.78-2a).

This amendment adds to the regulated area a portion of Broward County, Florida, in which a specimen of the Mediterranean fruit fly was recently trapped. It also relieves restrictions by removing from the list of parts of civil divisions designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated area all parts of Palm Beach County, Florida, heretofore included in such list, it having been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate eradication measures have been practiced in said localities for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation therein and that regulation of such localities is not otherwise necessary under this subpart. Intensive survey and trapping activities have been carried on in the localities, but no Mediterranean fruit flies have been found there for a period of three months. Therefore, it is considered safe to release them from regulation.

Insofar as the amendment relieves restrictions, it should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons wishing to move regulated products from these localities. In addition, the amendment imposes restrictions supplementing Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine regulations already effective and must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 19th day of November 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,

Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 23, 1962; 8:49 a.m.; 62 F.R. 11651.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Herald, Miami, Fla., December 6, 1962.]

FEDERAL MEDFLY QUARANTINE REINSTATED IN PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

FEBRUARY 21, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Restrictions on moving citrus and other hosts of the Mediterranean fruit fly were reinstated today (February 27) in part of Palm Beach County, Fla., the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced.

The reinstated quarantine regulations require that certain fruits and vegetables be inspected or treated before they can be moved out of the regulated area.

This area is in the southeastern part of Palm Beach County surrounding the property in Boynton Beach, where an adult female medfly was trapped January 29. It overlaps part of the area that was regulated from August 30 until November 23, 1962, after a Medfly was found near Delray Beach late in August.

The Boynton Beach infestation is about 1½ miles north of the Delray Beach infestation, which was eradicated.

P.P.C. 615

Effective February 27, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN
LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREA

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.78-2a are hereby issued to read as follows:

§ 301.78-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the
Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the Mediterranean fruit fly have been determined to exist in the parts of civil divisions listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such parts of civil divisions because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such parts of civil divisions are hereby designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

FLORIDA

Broward County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Powerline Road and Atlantic Boulevard and extending east along Atlantic Boulevard to its intersection with the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean; thence southward along said shoreline to a point which would be intersected by a line projected east from Southeast 28th Street; thence west along said projected line, Southeast 28th Street, and Southwest 28th Street to its intersection with Southwest 9th Avenue; thence north along Southwest 9th Avenue; Northwest 9th Avenue, and Powerline Road to the point of beginning.

Palm Beach County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Military Trail and Hypoluxo Road; thence east along Hypoluxo Road to a point where a line projected from the eastern terminus of said road intersects the shore line of the Atlantic Ocean (Manalapan); thence southward along said shore line to a point directly east of the eastern terminus of East Atlantic Avenue (Delray Beach); thence westward along East Atlantic Avenue, West Atlantic Avenue, and Delray Road (Florida 806) to its intersection with Military Trail; thence northward along Military Trail to the point of beginning.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.78-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective February 27, 1963, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 615, effective November 24, 1962 (7 CFR 301.78-2a).

This amendment adds to the regulated area a portion of Palm Beach County, Florida, in which a specimen of the Mediterranean fruit fly was recently trapped.

The amendment imposes restrictions supplementing Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine regulations already effective and must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of February 1963.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 26, 1963; 8:53 a.m.; 63 F.R. 2094.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above administrative instructions was published in the Herald, Miami, Fla., March 6, 1963.]

FEDERAL MEDFLY QUARANTINE REGULATIONS LIFTED IN FLORIDA

MAY 1, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Plant quarantine regulations designating parts of Broward and Palm Beach Counties, Fla., as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated areas are revoked effective today (May 7), the U.S. Department of Agriculture announces.

This revocation follows a third successful cooperative USDA-State of Florida campaign to eliminate the Medfly that started after scattered light infestations were found in Broward and Dade Counties in June 1962. The following month, light infestations were found also in Palm Beach County.

The Dade County infestation was suppressed by October 1962. No Medflies have been collected in any of the affected areas since a single adult male fly was trapped at Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Broward County, on February 4, 1963.

Workers of USDA's Agricultural Research Service and the Florida Department of Agriculture will continue extensive trapping in the eradication and adjoining areas, as well as in all citrus-growing sections of the State.

Prior to the 1962 infestation, Florida had been free of the Medfly since November 1957, which saw the successful conclusion of an extensive cooperative eradication campaign started in May 1956.

P.P.C. 615, Revocation

Effective May 7, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE**CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES****SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY****REVOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREA**

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administration instructions issued as 7 CFR 301.78-2a (27 F.R. 6773) effective July 18, 1962, as amended effective August 30, 1962, October 23, 1962, November 24, 1962, and February 27, 1963 (27 F.R. 8668, 10317, 11531, and 28 F.R. 1791) are hereby revoked, effective May 7, 1963. However such instructions shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any action or other proceeding with respect to any right that accrued, liability that was incurred, or violation that occurred prior to said date.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 313; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161)

This revocation relieves restrictions by removing all portions of Broward and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, from the list of civil divisions designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated area, it having been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate eradication measures have been practiced in said localities for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation therein and that regulation of such localities is not otherwise necessary under this subpart. Intensive survey and trapping activities have been carried on in the localities, but no Mediterranean fruit flies have been found there for a period of three months. Therefore, it is considered safe to release them from regulation. This revocation removes from regulation the only remaining civil divisions retained in the latest revision of the administrative instructions effective February 27, 1963.

The revocation therefore relieves restrictions deemed unnecessary and must be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons wishing to move regulated products from those localities. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revocation are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and since the

revocation relieves restrictions it may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of May 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 6, 1963; 8:48 a.m.; 63 F.R. 4851.]

[Copies of the foregoing revocation were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revocation was published in the Herald, Miami, Fla., May 11, 1963.]

FEDERAL MEDFLY QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REINSTATED IN FLORIDA

JULY 16, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Federal quarantine regulations against the Mediterranean fruit fly are being reinstated in part of Dade County, Fla., the U.S. Department of Agriculture announces.

These regulations, covering the approximate northeastern quarter of Dade County, became effective today, July 16, upon publication in the Federal Register. The Register contains a detailed description of the area.

The quarantine requires that all host fruits and vegetables moving out of the regulated area by common carrier or through the Post Office must be certified as free of Medflies.

Reinstatement of the quarantine regulations was necessary because several small, sporadic Medfly infestations have been found during the last month on a few properties near the Miami International Airport. Until June 17, when the first of these infestations was detected, no Medflies had been trapped anywhere in Florida for 4½ months. The present infestation is the first appearance of the Medfly in the Miami area since July 21, 1962.

The 1962 infestation was eradicated in a campaign by the Florida Department of Agriculture and USDA's Agricultural Research Service, which consisted of quarantines, treatments of infested areas, and surveys.

Florida and ARS eradication workers have maintained traps throughout the State since 1957. These traps, which are baited with a Medfly attractant, have proved invaluable in detecting infestations before they become widespread. The eradication workers have now doubled the number of traps around the Miami infestation and are applying treatments in the area.

P.P.C. 615, Reissued

Effective July 16, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREA

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions to appear as 7 CFR 301.78-2a are hereby issued to read as follows:

§ 301.78-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated area under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of the Mediterranean fruit fly have been determined to exist in the part of a civil division listed below, or it has been determined that such

infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such part of a civil division because of its proximity to infestation or its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such part of a civil division is hereby designated as Mediterranean fruit fly regulated area within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

FLORIDA

Dade County. That portion of the county lying east of the west line of R. 39-E. (State Highway No. 27 and extension thereof to Dade-Broward County line) and north of the north line of T. 57 S. (Waldin Drive or extension thereof).

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.78-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective July 16, 1963.

The last revision of these administrative instructions, effective February 27, 1963 (28 F.R. 1791), was revoked effective May 7, 1963 (28 F.R. 4551), no Mediterranean fruit flies having been found in the regulated areas for a period of three months. Recently a few incipient infestations of this pest were discovered in the Miami area by means of traps that have been maintained continuously in this area since 1956.

These instructions list the part of a civil division regulated under the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine and regulations, and supplement such regulations. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of July 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 15, 1963; 8:53 a.m.; 63 F.R. 7455.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

FEDERAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS ON MEDFLY LIFTED IN FLORIDA

NOVEMBER 21, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Federal quarantine regulations against the Mediterranean fruit fly are being lifted today (November 26) in that part of Dade County, Fla., that has been regulated since July 16, 1963, after a few flies were found near Miami International Airport, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced.

Notice of this action appears in today's (November 26) Federal Register.

Release of the area from regulation follows intensive control activities by the State and USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

No Medflies have been found anywhere in Florida for 90 days, the time required before quarantine regulations can be safely lifted. Traps will continue in operation in all citrus-growing sections of the State to detect any new invasions of this fruit and vegetable pest from infested countries.

With the lifting of the Federal quarantine regulations, all host fruits and vegetables may be moved without the restriction formerly required.

P.P.C. 615, Revocation

Effective November 26, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE**CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES****SUBPART—MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY****REVOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREA**

Pursuant to § 301.78-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine (7 CFR 301.78-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions issued as 7 CFR 301.78-2a (28 F.R. 7259) effective July 16, 1963, are hereby revoked, effective November 26, 1963. However such instructions shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any action or other proceeding with respect to any right that accrued, liability that was incurred, or violation that occurred prior to said date.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161)

This revocation relieves restrictions by removing from the Mediterranean fruit fly regulated area all portions of Dade County, Florida, heretofore so designated, it having been determined by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division that adequate eradication measures have been practiced in said localities for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation therein and that regulation of such localities is not otherwise necessary under this subpart. Intensive survey and trapping activities have been carried on in the localities, but no Mediterranean fruit flies have been found there for a period of 90 days. Therefore, it is considered safe to release them from regulation. This revocation removes from regulation the only remaining civil divisions retained in the latest revision of the administrative instructions effective July 16, 1963.

The revocation therefore relieves restrictions deemed unnecessary and must be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons wishing to move regulated products from those localities. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revocation are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and since the revocation relieves restrictions it may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of November 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 26, 1963; 8:45 a.m.; 63 F.R. 12278.]

[Copies of the foregoing revocation were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected State.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revocation was published in the Herald, Miami, Fla., December 9, 1963.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREA REDUCED IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA

FEBRUARY 15, 1962.

(Press Notice)

Four counties and parts of four others in south central Arkansas, plus nine parishes and part of another in north central and southwestern Louisiana,

are being removed from the pink bollworm regulated area, effective tomorrow (February 16), the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

With one exception, no pink bollworms have been found in any of these counties since 1958. In 1959, a single pink bollworm larvae was recovered from trash collected at a cotton gin in Cleveland County, Ark. However, this infestation could not be confirmed in a cotton field there.

Arkansas counties released in whole or in part are Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Cleveland, Drew, Jefferson, Ouachita, and Union. Louisiana parishes released are Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Ouachita, Vermilion, Vernon, and Winn.

It has not been necessary to make any additions to the regulated area this year. Now remaining in the regulated area are the entire States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, nine counties in Arizona, two separate spot areas in Arkansas and 13 parishes in Louisiana.

The pink bollworm is the most serious known enemy of cotton. It not only reduces the yield and quality of the lint but also damages the seed, and may reduce the oil content by as much as 20 percent.

Quarantines are imposed as a protective and control measure to prevent spread of the pest from infested areas.

Interstate movement of unprocessed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products (and other articles in some cases) from a quarantined area is regulated, and all shipments are subject to treatment or inspection.

(Details of a cooperative State-Federal pink bollworm eradication program are contained in Press Release USDA 4123-61.)

P.P.C. 621, Sixth Revision

Effective February 16, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—PINK BOLLWORM

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREA

Pursuant to § 301.52-2 of the regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (7 CFR 301.52-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.52-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.52-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated area, eradication area, and generally infested area under the pink bollworm quarantine.

(a) Infestations of the pink bollworm have been determined to exist, in the quarantined States, in the civil divisions and premises or parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, the localities listed are hereby designated as the pink bollworm regulated area within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

Counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai.

ARKANSAS

All counties or parts of counties lying west of a line beginning at the point on the Arkansas-Louisiana line where the eastern boundary of Columbia County intersects the Arkansas-Louisiana line and extending north along the eastern boundary of Columbia County to the southern boundary line of Ouachita County and a northern prolongation of this line into Ouachita County to a point where it intersects U.S. Highway 79, thence northeast on U.S. Highway 79 to the Ouachita River, thence southeast along the Ouachita River to the eastern boundary line of Ouachita County, thence northeast along the eastern boundary line of Ouachita County to the southern boundary line of Dallas

County, thence east along the southern boundary line of Dallas County to the eastern boundary line of Dallas County, thence northwest along the eastern boundary line of Dallas County to the northern boundary line of Cleveland County, thence east along the northern boundary line of Cleveland County to the eastern boundary line of Grant County, thence north along the eastern boundary line of Grant County to the southern boundary line of Pulaski County, thence east along the southern boundary line of Pulaski County to the Arkansas River, thence northwest along the Arkansas River to the city limits of North Little Rock, thence along the eastern city limit of North Little Rock to its intersection with the Missouri Pacific Railway, thence northeast along said railway to the Little Red River, thence northwestward along the Little Red River to its intersection with the Cleburne-Van Buren County line, thence north along the Cleburne-Van Buren County line to the intersection of the Cleburne, Van Buren and Stone County lines, thence westward along the northern county boundary lines of Van Buren, Pope, Johnson, Franklin, and Crawford Counties to the intersection of the eastern county line of Washington County, thence northward along the eastern boundary line of Washington County to the northern boundary line of Washington County, thence westward along the northern boundary line of Washington County to the Arkansas-Oklahoma State line.

That part of St. Francis County bounded by a line beginning at the point where the L'Anguille River intersects the northern boundary line of St. Francis County and extending eastward to the St. Francis River, thence southward along the St. Francis River to the Round Pond Internal Control Channel, thence south along the Round Pond Internal Control Channel to its southern intersection with the St. Francis River, thence continuing south along the St. Francis River to the southern boundary line of St. Francis County, thence west along the southern boundary line of St. Francis County to its intersection with the L'Anguille River, thence northward along the L'Anguille River to the point of beginning.

LOUISIANA

Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Grant, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Sabine, Union, and Webster.

NEW MEXICO

All counties in the State.

OKLAHOMA

All counties in the State.

TEXAS

All counties in the State.

(b) *Eradication area.* All regulated area within the States of Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana is hereby designated as eradication area.

(c) *Generally infested area.* All regulated area within the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas is hereby designated as generally infested area.

(Secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.52-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective February 16, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 621, 5th Revision, 7 CFR 301.52-2a, effective July 13, 1961.

This revision removes from the regulated area all localities, heretofore included, in the Arkansas Counties of Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Cleveland, Drew, Jefferson, and Union; as well as a portion of the Arkansas County of Ouachita; and the Louisiana Parishes of Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Ouachita, Vermilion, Vernon, and Winn; and thereby relieves restrictions on the interstate movements of regulated articles therefrom. It must be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to affected shippers. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable and it may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 8th day of February 1962.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,

Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 15, 1962; 8:46 a.m.; 62 F.R. 1597.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., February 20, 1962; the States-Item, New Orleans, La., February 20, 1962; and the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., February 20, 1962.]

PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREAS REDUCED IN THREE STATES

JANUARY 24, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Twenty-four counties and parts of four others in Arkansas, one county in Arizona, and seven parishes in Louisiana have been declared free of pink bollworm infestation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

This declaration by USDA's Agricultural Research Service means that cotton, cottonseed, and other articles regulated by the pink bollworm quarantine no longer require inspection or certification before moving out of the areas.

Effective today, the following counties and parishes are removed from regulation because of this pest:

Arizona: Yavapai County.

Arkansas: Clark, Columbia, Dallas, Franklin, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Howard, Johnson, Lafayette, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pope, Saline, Scott, Sevier, Washington, Yell, and the regulated parts of St. Francis, Ouachita, Pulaski, and Lonoke Counties.

Louisiana: Bienville, Claiborne, Grant, Lincoln, Rapides, Union, and Webster Parishes.

Pink bollworm quarantined areas still under regulation are as follows:

Arizona: Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties.

Arkansas: Conway, Crawford, Faulkner, Hempstead, Sebastian, Van Buren, and parts of Cleburne and White Counties.

Louisiana: Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, and Sabine Parishes.

Entire States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The pink bollworm is one of the most serious pests of cotton. It not only reduces the yield and quality of the lint but is also destructive to the seed; the oil content may be reduced as much as 20 percent.

A quarantine is imposed as a protective and control measure to prevent spread of the pest from an infested to an uninfested area. Shipments of cotton, cottonseed, and other articles regulated by this quarantine are subject to treatment or inspection before movement from a regulated area.

P.P.C. 621, Seventh Revision

Effective January 29, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—PINK BOLLWORM

REGULATED AREA

Pursuant to § 301.52-2 of the regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (7 CFR 301.52-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.52-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.52-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated area, eradication area, and generally infested area under the pink bollworm quarantine.

(a) Infestations of the pink bollworm have been determined to exist, in the quarantined States, in the civil divisions or parts thereof, listed in this paragraph, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, the localities listed are hereby designated as the pink bollworm regulated area within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

Cochise County. All of Cochise County.

Gila County. All of Gila County.

Graham County. All of Graham County.

Greenlee County. All of Greenlee County.

Maricopa County. All of Maricopa County.

Pima County. All of Pima County.
Pinal County. All of Pinal County.
Santa Cruz County. All of Santa Cruz County.

ARKANSAS

Cleburne County. That portion of Cleburne County lying south of the South Fork of the Little Red River.
Conway County. All of Conway County.
Crawford County. All of Crawford County.
Faulkner County. All of Faulkner County.
Hempstead County. All of Hempstead County.
Sebastian County. All of Sebastian County.
Van Buren County. All of Van Buren County.
White County. That portion of White County lying south and west of the South Fork of the Little Red River and northwest of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

LOUISIANA

Bossier Parish. All of Bossier Parish.
Caddo Parish. All of Caddo Parish.
De Soto Parish. All of De Soto Parish.
Natchitoches Parish. All of Natchitoches Parish.
Red River Parish. All of Red River Parish.
Sabine Parish. All of Sabine Parish.

NEW MEXICO

All counties in the State.

OKLAHOMA

All counties in the State.

TEXAS

All counties in the State.

(b) *Eradication area.* All regulated area within the States of Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana is hereby designated as eradication area.

(c) *Generally infested area.* All regulated area within the State of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas is hereby designated as generally infested area.

(Secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.52-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective January 29, 1963, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 621, 6th Revision, 7 CFR 301.52-2a, effective February 16, 1962.

This revision removes from the regulated area all localities, heretofore included, in 24 counties and parts of four others in Arkansas, one county in Arizona, and seven parishes in Louisiana; and thereby relieves restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles therefrom. It must be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to affected shippers. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 23d day of January 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 28, 1963; 8:49 a.m.; 63 F.R. 933.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., February 2, 1963; the Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., February 2, 1963; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., February 1, 1963; the Observer, New Orleans, La., February 1, 1963; and the Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., February 1, 1963.]

ADDITIONS ANNOUNCED TO PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREAS IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA

MAY 13, 1964.

(Press Notice)

Areas regulated by the Federal pink bollworm quarantine are being increased in Arkansas and Louisiana, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced.

An amendment to Federal quarantine administrative instructions, effective upon publication in the May 14 Federal Register, adds 28 counties and parts of 8 other counties in Arkansas and 13 parishes and part of another parish in Louisiana to the areas regulated.

Cotton, cottonseed, and other items regulated under the pink bollworm quarantine require inspection and certification before moving from the regulated counties and parishes to unregulated areas. These requirements are invoked to prevent the spread of the bollworm from infested to uninfested area.

The additional Arkansas counties regulated by today's amendment are Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Cleburne (the part not regulated before), Cleveland (part), Columbia, Dallas, Franklin, Garland, Greene (part), Hot Springs, Howard, Independence, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Little River, Logan, Lonoke (part), Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pope, Pulaski (part), Saline (part), Scott, Sevier, Union, White (the part not regulated before), Woodruff (part), and Yell.

The newly regulated Louisiana parishes are Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Claiborne, Evangeline (part), Grant, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Lincoln, Rapides, Union, Vernon, Webster, and Winn.

The pink bollworm is one of the most serious pests of cotton. It reduces the yield and quality of the lint and may reduce the oil content of the seed as much as 20 percent.

P.P.C. 621, Eighth Revision

Effective May 14, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—PINK BOLLWORM

REGULATED, ERADICATION, AND GENERALLY INFESTED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.52-2 of the regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (7 CFR 301.52-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.52-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.52-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated area, eradication area, and generally infested area under the pink bollworm quarantine.

(a) Infestations of the pink bollworm have been determined to exist, in the quarantined States, in the civil divisions or parts thereof, listed in this paragraph, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, the localities listed are hereby designated as the pink bollworm regulated area within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

Cochise County. The entire county.
Gila County. The entire county.
Graham County. The entire county.
Greenlee County. The entire county.
Maricopa County. The entire county.
Pima County. The entire county.
Pinal County. The entire county.
Santa Cruz. The entire county.

ARKANSAS

Calhoun County. The entire county.
Chicot County. The entire county.
Clark County. The entire county.
Cleburne County. The entire county.
Cleveland County. That portion of Cleveland County lying west of the Saline River.
Columbia County. The entire county.
Conway County. The entire county.
Crawford County. The entire county.
Dallas County. The entire county.
Faulkner County. The entire county.
Franklin County. The entire county.
Garland County. The entire county.

Greene County. That portion of Greene County lying west of State Highway 141 and south of State Highway 25.

Hempstead County. The entire county.

Hot Springs County. The entire county.

Howard County. The entire county.

Independence County. The entire county.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Johnson County. The entire county.

Lafayette County. The entire county.

Lawrence County. The entire county.

Little River County. The entire county.

Logan County. The entire county.

Lonoke County. That portion of Lonoke County lying north of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad.

Miller County. The entire county.

Montgomery County. The entire county.

Nevada County. The entire county.

Osachita County. The entire county.

Perry County. The entire county.

Pike County. The entire county.

Polk County. The entire county.

Pope County. The entire county.

Pulaski County. That portion of Pulaski County lying north and west of a line beginning at a point where the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad intersects with the Lonoke-Pulaski County line; thence, running in a westerly direction along said railroad to the east boundary of the city of North Little Rock; thence, running in a southerly direction along said east boundary of North Little Rock to the Arkansas River; thence, crossing said river to the east boundary of the city of Little Rock; thence, running in a southerly and westerly direction along the east and south boundaries of Little Rock to a point where the boundary intersects with U.S. Highway 70; thence, running in a southwesterly direction along said highway to the Pulaski-Saline County line.

Saline County. That portion of Saline County lying north and west of U.S. Highway 67.

Scott County. The entire county.

Sebastian County. The entire county.

Serier County. The entire county.

Union County. The entire county.

Van Buren County. The entire county.

White County. The entire county.

Woodruff County. That portion of Woodruff County lying north of the north line of T. 6 N.

Yell County. The entire county.

LOUISIANA

Allen Parish. The entire parish.

Beauregard Parish. The entire parish.

Bienville Parish. The entire parish.

Bossier Parish. The entire parish.

Caddo Parish. The entire parish.

Claiborne Parish. The entire parish.

De Soto Parish. The entire parish.

Evangeline Parish. That portion of Evangeline Parish located within the area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the north line of T. 4 S. intersects with the Evangeline-Allen Parish line; thence, running in an easterly direction along said north line of T. 4 S. to its intersection with the east boundary line of R. 1 E.; thence, running in a southerly direction along said east line of R. 1 E. to the south boundary line of T. 4 S.; thence, running west along said south line to T. 4 S. to its junction with the Bayou des Cannes; thence, running in a southwesterly direction along said bayou to its intersection with the St. Landry Parish line; thence, running in a westerly direction along the south boundaries of secs. 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7, T. 6 S., R. 1 W., and secs. 12, 11, 10, 9, and 39; T. 6 S., R. 2 W., to its intersection with the Allen-Evangeline Parish line; thence, running in a northerly direction along said parish line to the point of beginning.

Grant Parish. The entire parish.

Jackson Parish. The entire parish.

Jefferson Davis Parish. The entire parish.

Lincoln Parish. The entire parish.

Natchitoches Parish. The entire parish.

Rapides Parish. The entire parish.

Red River Parish. The entire parish.

Sabine Parish. The entire parish.

Union Parish. The entire parish.

Vernon Parish. The entire parish.

Webster Parish. The entire parish.

Winn Parish. The entire parish.

NEW MEXICO

All counties in the State.

OKLAHOMA

All counties in the State.

TEXAS

All counties in the State.

(b) *Eradication area:* All regulated area within the States of Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana is hereby designated as eradication area.

(c) *Generally infested area:* All regulated area within the States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas is hereby designated as generally infested area.

(Secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.52-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective May 14, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 621, 7th Revision, 7 CFR 301.52–2a, effective January 29, 1963.

This revision adds to the regulated area 28 counties and parts of 8 others in Arkansas, as well as 13 entire parishes and part of another in Louisiana. It must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impractical, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 11th day of May 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 13, 1964; 8:48 a.m.; 64 F.R. 4825.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1964; and the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., May 15, 1964.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE QUARANTINE (No. 79)

SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE AREA EXTENDED IN SIX STATES

JULY 9, 1962.

(Press Notice)

Additions are being made to the existing soybean cyst nematode regulated areas in two counties in Arkansas, one county in Illinois, six in Missouri, three in North Carolina, four in Tennessee, and two in Virginia, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

Also, these three newly infested counties are being put under regulation for the first time: Greene County, Ark., where one township is involved; and Carroll and Weakley Counties, Tenn., where two farms in each are being designated as regulated areas.

All of the extensions become effective July 10.

In the individual States, additions to previously regulated areas in **Arkansas** were made in Clay and Poinsett Counties; in **Illinois**, Pulaski County; in **Missouri**, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard Counties; in **North Carolina**, Camden, Gates, and Union Counties; in **Tennessee**, Gibson, Obion, Shelby, and Tipton Counties; and in **Virginia**, Isle of Wight and Nansemond Counties.

Inclusion of these localities in the regulated area means that hereafter soil, nursery stock, other plants, plant products, or any article that might carry soybean cyst infestation, will require Federal inspection and certification before moving interstate from such an area to a nonregulated area.

The soybean cyst nematode attacks the roots of soybeans and certain other crops including annual lespedeza, common vetch, and snap beans. It made its first U.S. appearance in 1954. Before that time it was known only in Japan, Manchuria, and Korea.

P.P.C. 624, Eighth Revision

Effective July 10, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.79–2 of the regulations supplemental to the soybean cyst nematode quarantine (7 CFR 301.79–2) under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant

Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee); administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.79-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.79-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the soybean cyst nematode quarantine.

Infestations of the soybean cyst nematode have been determined to exist in the counties, other civil divisions, farms, and other premises, or parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties, other civil divisions, farms, other premises, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as soybean cyst nematode regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARKANSAS

Clay County. Secs. 1 and 12, T. 18 N., R. 7 E.; sec. 36, T. 19 N., R. 7 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and those portions of secs. 11 and 12, T. 18 N., R. 8 E. lying in Clay County; secs. 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 19 N., R. 8 E.; and those portions of Ts. 18 and 19 N., R. 9 E. lying in Clay County.

Craighead County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Craighead County with the Arkansas-Missouri State line and extending southward along the eastern boundary of Craighead County to the southern boundary line of Craighead County, thence westward along the southern boundary line of Craighead County to the St. Francis River, thence northward along the St. Francis River to the junction of the St. Francis River with the boundary line between Craighead County, Arkansas, and Dunklin County, Missouri, thence eastward along the northern boundary of Craighead County.

Crittenden County. The irregular portion on the eastern boundary of the county between the Mississippi River levee and the indeterminate Arkansas-Tennessee State line, bounded on the north by the Crittenden-Mississippi County line and on the south by an east-west line projected from the levee to the State line, lying one mile south of the intersection of a graded road and the levee at the head of Wapanocca Bayou.

All of the property owned by Ceylon B. Frazier in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.

All of the property owned by R. G. Hinkley in sec. 32, T. 6 N., R. 8 E.

All of the property owned by William F. Johnson Real Estate Company in sec. 19, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.

All of the property owned by Richard Moore in sec. 23, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.

All of the property owned by Wassell Randolph in sec. 15, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.

All of the property owned by Rock Island RR. Company in sec. 18, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.

All of the property known as the Clarence Williams Farm, located in sec. 22, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.

All of the property owned by Jack Wilson in sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.

Greene County. Secs. 18, T. 18 N., R. 8 E.

Mississippi County. The irregular portion on the eastern boundary of the county lying between the Mississippi River levee and the indeterminate Arkansas-Tennessee State line.

That area bounded on the north by the Arkansas-Missouri State line, and further bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Mississippi River levee and the Arkansas-Missouri State line and extending southward along said levee to State Highway 119, thence westward along State Highway 119 to the intersection of State Highway 119 and U.S. Highway 61, thence northward along U.S. Highway 61 to the intersection of U.S. Highway 61 with the southern boundary of sec. 1, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., thence westward along the southern boundary lines of secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 9 E., and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 8 E. to the western boundary line of Mississippi County, thence north along the western boundary line of Mississippi County to the Arkansas-Missouri State line.

All of the property owned by Mrs. Charles Hale in sec. 19, T. 11 N., R. 11 E.

Poinsett County. Secs. 11, T. 11 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 9 and 10, T. 12 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, and 3 and those portions of secs. 4 and 5, T. 12 N., R. 6 E. lying east of the St. Francis River; sec. 15, T. 11 N., R. 7 S.; and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 7 E.

ILLINOIS

Pulaski County. The property owned and operated by H. W. and L. H. Parker, consisting of 20 acres being the E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

The property owned by Grace Hayden and operated by Herbert Hayden located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

The property owned and operated by Herbert Hayden located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 16 S., R. 1 W. and in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 16 S., R. 1 E.

KENTUCKY

Ballard County. The property owned by O. M. Alexander described as Land Parcel No. 3, 183 acres, Property Identification Map No. 29, Ballard County, Kentucky.

The property owned by Robert Harris described as Land Parcel No. 4, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Property Identification Map No. 29, Ballard County, Kentucky.

Fulton County. The entire county.

MISSISSIPPI

De Soto County. Secs. 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33, T. 2 S., R. 10 W.

MISSOURI

Dunklin County. The entire county.

Mississippi County. The property owned and operated by W. C. Bryant, located between the levee and the Mississippi River in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, T. 22 N., R. 17 E.
The property owned by C. P. Mayberry and operated by Elva Archie in secs. 21, 28, and 29, T. 23 N., R. 17 E.

The property owned and operated by R. J. Lankheit in secs. 3 and 4, T. 27 N., R. 17 E. and sec. 33, T. 28 N., R. 17 E.

The property owned by A. L. Story and operated by Harve Ivie in sec. 26, T. 25 N., R. 17 E.

New Madrid County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the point common to Dunklin, Stoddard and New Madrid counties, and extending east (approximately 14 miles) along the Stoddard-New Madrid county line and thence north (three miles) along the Stoddard-New Madrid county line to the northern boundary of T. 3 N., thence east to the Mississippi-New Madrid county line and thence south and east along the Mississippi-New Madrid county line to the Mississippi River.

Pemiscot County. The entire county.

Scott County. The property owned and operated by Jimmie Johnson in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.

The property owned by Mrs. Connie Johnson and operated by Bud Wright and Jerry Johnson in secs. 30 and 31, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.

Stoddard County. The property owned by Earnest Kellett and operated by Bern Abernathy, being the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 27 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned and operated by Claude C. Keasler, located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 23 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Bernice Frailey and operated by Claude C. Keasler, located in sec. 7, T. 23 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Mahan, Mahan Inc., and operated by J. W. Clark, sec. 5, T. 24 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Robey Quinn and operated by E. R. Carson in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, T. 23 N., R. 10 E.

NORTH CAROLINA

Camden County. The property owned by Woodson Farrill and operated by Vernon Brown, located on the west side of a paved road connecting State Highway 343 and Riddle, the junction of said paved road and Highway 343 lying 1 mile east of Shiloh, the property being at a point 0.4 mile north of the junction of said paved road and State Highway 343.

The J. E. McPherson Trust Farm, located at the end of a field road 1 mile south of State Secondary Road 1239, said field road junctioning with State Secondary Road 1239 one mile east of the junction of said road and State Secondary Road 1224.

The property owned and operated by Frank Sawyer, located at Tar Corner north of the Sharon-Tar Corner and the Moyock-Tar Corner road intersection.

The property owned by Dr. J. B. Sawyer and operated by J. W. Forbes, located on the east side of the Shawboro-Old Trap Road 0.1 mile south of Cow Creek, and 0.1 mile east of the Shawboro-Old Trap Road just north of a graded and drained road.

The property owned and operated by Mack L. Sawyer, located 0.3 mile west of Pearceville and 0.1 mile north of South Mills-Pearceville highway on both sides of a stone surfaced road.

Currituck County. The property owned by P. P. Gregory and operated by Charlie Anderson, located on the east side of the Shawboro-Old Trap Road 0.4 mile north of Indiantown Creek.

Gates County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 32 crosses the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence east along the State line to the Camden County line, thence in a southwesterly direction along the west edge of the Great Dismal Swamp to a point 1.4 miles east of Corapeake on Corapeake Highway, thence along said highway in a westerly direction to Corapeake, thence along State Highway 32 from Corapeake to the Virginia State line, the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of Corapeake.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where North Carolina secondary road 1305 junctions with the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence southeast along said road to its junction with North Carolina secondary road 1308, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with ACL Railroad, thence northeast along said railroad to the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence east along said State line to the point of beginning.

The T. H. Fowler farm, located on the southeast side of U.S. Highway 13 and 100 yards north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1214.

The J. G. Lyles property, operated by W. J. Daniels, located on the northeast side of secondary road 1002, 1.8 miles northwest of Acron Hill.

The J. H. Wiggins farm, located on the northwest side of U.S. Highway 13 at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1214.

New Hanover County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the ACL Railroad Bridge crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River and extending south along said railroad to State Highway 132, thence southeast along said highway to Smith Creek, thence west along said creek to the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence in a northwesterly and then easterly direction along said river to the ACL Railroad Bridge, the point of beginning, excluding all of New Hanover County Airport.

The property owned and operated by H. C. Johnson, located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 17.

The property owned and operated by J. D. Murray, located at the end of State Secondary Road 1322 and 2.2 miles from its intersection with State Highway 132.

The property owned and operated by Alex Trask, located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1322 and east of State Highway 132 at the intersection of these two roads.

The H. C. Johnson farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.2 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 17.

The J. A. Yopp farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1322 and 1.2 miles east of its intersection with State Highway 132.

The H. C. Johnson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1403 and 1.7 miles east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1407, said junction being 0.5 mile east of U.S. Highway 17.

The H. H. Horrell farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1335 and 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Highway 132.

Pasquotank County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Secondary Road 1338 and U.S. Highway 17 and extending southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1343, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1332, thence southeast along said road to its junction with Knobbs Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1338, thence northeast along said road to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1101 and U.S. Navy Railroad intersect and extending southeast along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1169, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1101, thence northwest and north along said road to the point of beginning.

The property owned and operated by Billy Bakerman, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 0.5 mile southwest to its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by E. L. Benton, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 0.2 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned by E. L. Brothers and operated by George Hewitt, located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.6 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The property owned by the George Chapel Estate and operated by Moody Meads, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 1 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by W. C. Combs, located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 0.5 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by George Hewitt, located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.8 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The property owned and operated by Joe Spence, located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.5 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The Carolina Virginia Amusement Company property, operated by Carson Davis, located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1152, 0.5 mile south of its intersection with U.S. Highway 17.

Pender County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 210 crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence north along said river to Pike Creek, thence northwest along said creek to the Ashton Road, thence west along said road, through Ashton, to its junction with a paved highway, thence south along said highway to Kellys Creek, thence southwest along said creek to Rileys Creek, thence south and west along said creek to its intersection with State Highway 40, thence east and south along said highway to U.S. Highway 117, thence south along said highway to the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence east and north along said river to the point of beginning, excluding the town of Rocky Point.

The property owned and operated by Mike Boryk, located on the west side of Burgaw-Long Creek Road 0.2 mile south of Burgaw city limits.

The property owned and operated by Henry Clark, located on the south side of State Highway 40 and 0.2 mile southeast of Bell's Crossroads.

The property owned and operated by Dr. J. D. Freeman, located on the south side of State Highway 210, 1.8 miles east of Northeast Cape Fear River.

The property owned and operated by P. Katalinic, located on the east and west sides of U.S. Highway 117 at the junction of Stag Park Road and U.S. Highway 117.

The property owned and operated by W. B. Keith, located on the west side of Clarks Landing Loop Road and one mile southwest of Bell's Crossroads.

The property owned and operated by Boney Wilson, located on the southwest side of State Highway 210 and approximately 0.2 mile northwest of Clarks Landing Highway.

Perquimans County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line and State Secondary Road 1001, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1204, thence north and northwest along said road to its intersection with the Perquimans-Gates County line, thence east along said county line to its intersection with the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line, thence southeast along said county line to the point of beginning.

The property owned by the Cox Estate and operated by M. R. Winslow, located on the southeast side of State Secondary Road 1001 and 1 mile southwest of its intersection with the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line.

Tyrrell County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Alligator Creek and North Carolina paved road 1209, thence extending northwest along said road to its junction with North Carolina stonesurfaced road 1221, thence southwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 64; thence east along said highway to its junction with Alligator Creek, thence along said creek in an easterly and northerly direction to its junction with North Carolina paved road 1209, the point of beginning.

Union County. The property owned by A. E. Broome and operated by J. C. Broome, located on the east and west sides of State Secondary Road 1645, 1.1 miles north of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1006.

The property owned and operated by J. C. Broome, located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1645, 1.5 miles north of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1006 and 0.6 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1649.

The property owned and operated by Clyde Edwards, located on the northeast side of State Highway 205 between State Secondary Roads 1006 and 1746.

The property owned and operated by K. S. Helms, located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1006, 0.3 mile southeast of its intersection with State Highway 205.

The property owned and operated by James T. Mills, located on the southeast side of State Secondary Road 1006, 0.5 mile southwest of its intersection with State Highway 205.

The property owned and operated by Fred Smith, located on the southeast and northwest sides of State Secondary Road 1006, 0.1 mile northeast of its intersection with State Highway 205 and extending northwest across said highway.

TENNESSEE

Carroll County. The farm owned by Viona Pope, known as the Pope Farm, consisting of 100 acres located in Civil District 2, on the north side of State Highway 105, 3.5 miles northwest of the town of Trezevant.

The farm owned by J. T. Hill, consisting of 165 acres, located in Civil District 2, on the north side of State Highway 105, 4 miles northwest of the town of Trezevant.

Crockett County. The farm owned by J. T. Connell, known as the George Via farm, consisting of 44 acres located in Civil District 13 on the south side of the Friendship-Chestnut Bluff Road, 2.5 miles southwest of Friendship.

The farm owned by M. V. Williams, Jr., consisting of 75 acres located in Civil District 15 on the south side of a gravel road, 0.25 mile east of the Crockett-Dyer County line and 2 miles northwest of Elizabeth.

Dyer County. The entire county.

Gibson County. Civil Districts 10 and 24.

The farm owned by Walter Bates, known as the Adams Farm, consisting of 35 acres located in Civil District 19 between the Gibson-Obion County line and a dirt road, and 0.2 mile northeast of the junction of said dirt road and FAS Road 8008 at the Gibson-Obion County line.

The farm owned by Frank Patterson, consisting of 76 acres located in Civil District 6 on the south side of State Highway 104 and 3 miles northwest of Central.

The farm owned by Jake Ford, consisting of 100 acres located in Civil District 23 and 0.5 mile southeast of a point on a gravel road, said point being 0.5 mile east of China Grove.

The farm owned by W. M. Summers, known as the Nash farm, consisting of 282 acres, located in Civil District 19 on the northeast side of the Rutherford Fork of the Obion River, 2 miles southeast of the town of Rutherford.

The farm owned by E. L. Marshall, known as the Marshall farm, consisting of 108 acres, located in Civil District 8 on the south side of the Tatumville-Georgetown Road, 4.2 miles east of the Dyer-Gibson County line.

Haywood County. Civil District 11.

Lake County. The entire county.

Lauderdale County. Civil Districts 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Obion County. All Civil Districts except 16.

Shelby County. That part of Shelby County known as President's Island.

That portion of Civil District 1 bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 51 and the Shelby-Tipton County line, thence eastward along the Shelby-Tipton County line to its intersection with the Shelby-Fayette County line, thence south along said line to its intersection with the Loosahatchee River Canal, thence southwestward along said Canal to its junction with the Loosahatchee River, thence westward along said river to its intersection with U.S. Highway 51, thence northeastward along U.S. Highway 51 to the point of beginning.

The farm owned by Lawrence Thomas Hughes, known as the Hughes farm, consisting of 650 acres, located in Civil District 1 on the west side of the Collierville-Arlington Road, 2 miles north of the town of Eads.

Tipton County. Civil Districts 1, 3, and 12.

The farm owned by Blucher Glenn, known as the Glenn farm, consisting of 328 acres, located in Civil District 13 on the north side of State Highway 54, 1 mile east of the town of Gift.

Weakley County. The farm owned by Elvis T. Thompson, known as the Thompson farm, consisting of 100 acres, located in Civil District 8 on the west side of Highway 45E, 1 mile north of the town of Sharon.

The farm owned by Mrs. Florence Tansil and Mrs. Ruth Irvin, known as the Mosley farm, consisting of 80 acres, located in Civil District 9 on the west side of a gravel road which intersects State Highway 124, 1.5 miles north, at a point 3.3 miles east of the town limits of Greenfield.

VIRGINIA

Isle of Wight County. The property owned by L. N. Alphin, Sr., located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.75 mile northwest of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the A. W. Ballard Estate, located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.9 mile south of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the A. W. Ballard Estate, located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.1 mile south of the Virginian Railroad right-of-way.

The property owned by Claire W. Bittle, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58, 0.2 mile southwest of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 630.

The property owned by James F. Bracey, Sr., and James F. Bracey, Jr., located on a private road, 0.3 mile south of U.S. Highway 58, said private road junctioning with U.S. Highway 58, 1.2 miles east of the junction of U.S. Highways 58 and 258.

The property owned by Mary Lee W. Bryant, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, one mile south of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

The property owned by Alphonso L. Duck, Sr., located on the east side of State Road 614, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the J. E. Duke, Sr., Estate, located on a private road 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 632, said junction being 0.8 mile north-east of the junction of State Roads 632 and 1701.

The property owned by the Jacob E. Eley Estate, located on the east side of State Road 643 at the junction of State Roads 643 and 603.

The property owned by J. Causey Griffen, located on the southeast side of State Road 696, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 615 and 696.

The property owned by the Joseph H. Holland Estate, located on both sides of State Road 609 at the junction of State Roads 609 and 640.

The property owned by Wilson S. Holland, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, 0.3 mile south of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

The property owned by Rufus A. Jenkins, located on the west side of State Road 609, 0.4 mile north of the intersection of State Road 609 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by R. Phoebus Jones, located on the east side of State Road 615 at the junction of the Seaboard Airline Railway and said road.

The property owned by Alice L. Livsie, located at a point on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, and south of State Road 630 at the southern junction of said highways.

The property owned by Carr H. Munford, located on both sides of State Road 635 at the junction of State Roads 635 and 610.

The property owned by Leon E. Outland, located on the south side of State Road 612, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 612 and 632.

The property owned by Wayland A. Perry, located on the north side of State Road 630 at the junction of State Roads 630 and 631.

The property owned by Mrs. Vergie C. Rhodes, located on the east side of State Road 612 at the intersection of State Roads 611 and 612.

The property owned by John C. Rose, located in Carrsville on the southeast side of State Road 632, 0.3 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 632 and 1701.

The property owned by James H. and B. A. Vaughn, located on both sides of State Road 612, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 633.

The property owned by Elvin H. Whitley, located on the north side of State Road 611, 0.75 mile west of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

Nansemond County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Roads 32 and 678 and extending east on State Road 678 to the western boundary of the property owned by E. Hurley Brinkley, thence north and east along the boundaries of said property and continuing east along the northern boundary of the property owned by Willie C. Knight to State Road 604, thence south on State Road 604 to the northern boundary of the property owned by Raymond R. Brinkley, thence east along the northern boundary of said property to the Dismal Swamp, thence south along the Dismal Swamp to the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence west along the State line to State Road 32, thence northward to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Road 616 and the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line, thence southeast to the junction of State Road 615, thence north along State Road 615 following the western and northern boundaries of the properties owned by C. E. Daughtery and Jasper W. Daughtery, thence along the western and northern boundaries of the properties owned by Frank Holland and Mary L. Holland to the eastern boundary of this property, thence along the eastern boundary of the property owned by Lydia and J. E. Griffin to State Road 189, thence east along State Road 189 and south along the eastern boundaries of the properties owned by James E. Rawls and Samuel L. Hunter, thence along the southern boundary of the Samuel L. Hunter property to State Road 616, thence northwest along State Road 616 to include the property owned by Clifford D. Holland lying on both sides of State Road 616, and thence from the junction of the northern boundary of said farm and State Road 616 northwest along State Road 616 to the property owned by Helen I. Lawrence, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of said property to State Road 189, thence along State Road 189 to include all of the property owned by R. Kermitt Saunders on both sides of said road, thence in a northerly direction to the junction of State Roads 615 and 618, thence west along State Road 618 to the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line, thence northeast along said county line, including that portion of the property owned by Carlton L. Cutchin in Isle of Wight County, to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Route 58, and the Isle of Wight-Nansemond County line, thence northeast along said county line including that portion of the property owned by Elliott L. Johnson extending into Isle of Wight County, thence south along the eastern boundary of said property to the northern boundary of the property owned by Jasper Daughtrey, Jr., and Mildred B. Daughtrey, his wife, thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of said property, thence east along the northern boundaries of the properties owned by Clarence T. Daughtrey and Mamie D. Duke, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Mamie D. Duke property to the eastern boundary of the Clarence Daughtrey property, thence south along the eastern boundary of the Emmett L. Rawles property to U.S. Route 58, thence northwest on U.S. Route 58 to the southern boundary of the Emmett L. Rawles property, thence west along the southern boundaries of the Emmett L. Rawles and Jarvis L. Howell properties, thence north along the western boundaries of the Jarvis L. Howell and Elliott L. Johnson properties to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Road 612 intersects the property owned by J. D. Rawles, 0.2 mile south of the junction of State Roads 612 and 661, and extending east and southeast along the boundaries of said property, thence southeast along State Road 612 to the southern boundary of the property owned by the W. Joe Smith Estate, thence along the southern boundary of said property to the eastern boundary of the property owned by Dr. W. John Norfleet, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of said property to State Road 664, thence south and west along State Roads 664 and 667 to the western boundary of the property owned by David L. Rawles, Jr., thence along the western and northern boundaries of said property to State Road 616, thence north along the western boundary of the property owned by Dr. W. John Norfleet and continuing north along the western boundary of the property owned by Sue K. Jolly and the property owned by J. D. Rawles, thence

east along the northern boundary of the said J. D. Rawles property to the point of beginning.

The property owned by Nancy F. Abernathy, located on the north side of State Road 653, one mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 653 and 612.

The property owned by Percy L. Artis located on State Road 679, one mile southeast of the junction of State Road 189.

The property owned by K. A. Asbell located on the southwest side of State Road 616, 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by W. M. Aston, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 608, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 608 and 644.

The property owned by Willis Elmer Austin, located on both sides of State Road 668, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Hurley B. Aswell and the property owned by Gurney C. Hare, located at the junction of State Roads 642 and 673, and the adjacent property owned by the M. Gay Taylor Estate and Priscilla Vann on State Road 673. Also the adjacent property owned by R. H. Brinkley located on the west side of State Road 642 at the junction of State Road 678.

The property owned by Rudolph C. Badger, located at the junction of State Roads 642 and 674, the adjoining property to the south owned by the Julius E. Baines Estate located on the west side of State Road 642, the adjacent property on the south owned by John H. Parker located on both sides of State Road 642, and the property owned by Rudolph C. Badger, lying on the east side of State Road 642 between two sections of the John H. Parker property and extending southeast to the Dismal Swamp.

The property owned by Burleigh Edward Baines, located on the east and west sides of State Road 672, 0.25 mile southeast of the junction of State Road 672 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by Ray Lee Baines, located on the west side of State Road 673, 1.75 miles northwest of the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Shirley M. Baines, located on both sides of State Road 684 at the junction of said road and the North Carolina State line.

The property owned by Shirley M. Baines, located on the east side of State Road 642 at the northern junction of State Roads 642 and 678, and the adjoining property to the east owned by Pearl Brinkley.

The property owned by Samuel M. Barnes, located on the east side of State Road 667, 1 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 667 and 664.

The property owned by W. Emory Beale, located on the west side of State Road 616, 0.2 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 616 and 189.

The property owned by J. L. and Lida L. Benton, located on both sides of State Road 604, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 604 and 678.

The property owned by James F. Bracey, Jr., and Joyce S. Bracey, his wife, lying on the east side of State Road 612 at the northern junction of State Roads 661 and 612.

The property owned by N. Herman Bradshaw, located on the west side of State Road 647 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by G. C. Branton, Jr., located on the east side of U.S. Highway 13 at the junction of U.S. Highway 13 and State Road 676.

The property owned by Carlton W. Brinkley, located on both sides of State Road 678, 0.3 mile west of the junction of State Roads 678 and 32.

The property owned by Floyd J. Brinkley lying on the east side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 675 and 673.

The property owned by J. M. Brinkley, located on the west side of State Road 32, one-quarter mile north of the junction of State Roads 678 and 32.

The property owned by C. W. Britton and Louise B. Britton, located on a private road 0.25 mile west of State Road 653, said private road functioning with State Road 653 at a point 1.1 miles south of the junction of said road and State Road 664.

The properties owned by Reginald E. Brothers, Carrie B. Knight, and Willie C. Knight, located at the junction of State Roads 675 and 642.

The property owned by Noah Brown, located on both sides of State Road 610 at the junction of State Roads 610 and 650.

The property owned by Clyde H. Bunch, located on both sides of State Road 604, 1.2 miles north of the junction of State Roads 604 and 678.

The property owned by the Haywood Bunch Estate, located on both sides of State Road 642, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 642 and 32.

The property owned by Frank W. Butler, located on both sides of State Road 662, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 662 and 643.

The property owned by Robert D. Butler, located on the east side of State Road 614 at the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line.

The property owned by Emma Byrd, located on the east side of State Road 643, 1 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 643 and 663.

The property owned by Wesley Byrd, located on the northwest side of State Road 643, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 643 and 662.

The property owned by James A. Carr, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 653 at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Clifton S. Carr, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 653 at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by James Alfred Carr, Jr., located on the west side of State Road 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 651.

The property owned by Juanita Morgan Carr, located on the west side of State Road 653, at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Amos M. Carter, located on the south side of State Road 661 at the junction of State Roads 661 and 612.

The property owned by Mike L. Carter and Mary Elizabeth Duke Carter, his wife, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.6 mile east of the junction of State Roads 616 and 664.

The property owned by Alfred W. Copeland, located on the east side of State Road 649, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 662.

The property owned by Christopher C. Copeland, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 662 at the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by J. E. Copeland, located on the east side of State Road 643, at the west junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

- The property owned by Julius E. Copeland, located at the junction of State Roads 664 and 642 and lying on the north side of State Road 642.
- The property owned by M. E. Copeland, located on the northwest side of U.S. Highway 13, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of U.S. Highway 13 and State Road 32.
- The property owned by Thurman G. Copeland, located on the west side of State Road 662, 0.2 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 643.
- The property owned by Thurman G. Copeland, located on the southwest side of State Road 662 at the junction of said road and State Road 663.
- The property owned by William J. Copeland, located on the south side of State Road 661, 0.1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 661 and 613.
- The property owned by Harry W. Davidson, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.6 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.
- The property owned by Isaac Demiel, located on the northwest side of State Road 685, 1.2 miles northeast of the junction of State Roads 685 and 647.
- The property owned by the Charles E. Duke Estate, located on the north side of State Road 645, 0.7 mile east of the junction of State Roads 645 and 643.
- The property owned by Della Lee Eason, located on the east side of State Road 673, at the junction of State Road 673 and U.S. Highway 13.
- The property owned by James H. Eley, located on the southeast side of State Road 643, at the junction of State Roads 643 and 662.
- The property owned by Isaac O. Ellis, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.
- The property owned by John Robert Ellis and Jacqueline F. Ellis, his wife, located on the west side of State Road 660 at the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.
- The property owned by John Robert Ellis, located on both sides of State Road 612, 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 616 and 612.
- The property owned by Lloyd Ellis, located on a private road 0.25 mile west of State Road 612, said private road junctioning with State Road 612 at a point 0.71 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 612 and 680.
- The property owned by Rachel Duke Ellis, located on a private road 0.2 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 634, said junction being 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 634 and 644.
- The property owned by Oscar, William L., Elihu, Ernest L., and James Faulk, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.1 mile west of the east junction of State Roads 616 and 643.
- The property owned by William L. Faulk, located on the north side of State Road 616 at the west junction of State Roads 616 and 643.
- The property owned by W. L. Faulk, located on both sides of State Road 668, 1.2 miles northeast of the junction of said road and State Road 616.
- The property owned by the William Luther Faulk Estate, located on the east side of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.
- The property owned by John E. Felton, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.1 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 671.
- The property owned by John E. Felton, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.1 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 671.
- The property owned by T. H. Fowler, located on both sides of U.S. Route 13, at the junction of said route and State Road 670.
- The property owned by George M. Gardner, located on both sides of State Road 615, 1.2 miles south of the intersection of State Roads 615 and 667.
- The property owned by H. Grady Gardner, located on the west side of State Road 615, 1.2 miles south of the intersection of State Roads 615 and 667.
- The property owned by H. Grady Gardner, located on the north side of State Road 667, 0.5 mile west of the intersection of State Roads 667 and 615.
- The property owned by Joe Henry Gardner, located on both sides of State Road 664, 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 648.
- The property owned by Joe H. Gardner, located on a private road, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 662, said junction being 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 662 and 664.
- The property owned by Lloyd H. Gardner, located on a private road, 0.5 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 662, said junction being 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 662 and 664.
- The property owned by H. P. Gomer, located on both sides of State Road 643 at the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.
- The property owned by J. Stanley Gomer, located on a private road, 0.1 mile southwest of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 643.
- The property owned by Jessie S. and Mamie B. Griffin, located on both sides of State Road 678, 1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 642 and 678.
- The property owned by Arnie N. Harcum, located on the east side of State Road 613, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.
- The property owned by James A. Harcum, located on the east side of State Road 613, 0.6 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.
- The property owned by Jessie Q. Harcum, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1 mile south of the intersection of State Roads 660 and 664.
- The property owned by J. L. Hare Estate, located on both sides of State Roads 648 and 664 at the junction of said roads.
- The property owned by Charles C. Harrell, located on both sides of State Road 32, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 675 and 32.
- The property owned by Claudine N. Harrell, located on both sides of State Road 662 at the junction of State Roads 662, 664, and 689.
- The property owned by L. Whidby Harrell, located on the south side of State Road 661, 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 661 and 680.
- The property owned by Marion J. Harrell, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58 at the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 610.
- The property owned by W. C. and Eva V. Harrell, located on the north side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 662, 664, and 689.
- The property owned by Claude Hedgebeth, located on the east side of State Road 660, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 653.

The property owned by the R. E. Hedgebeth Estate, located on the north side of State Road 653, 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by W. L. Hedgebeth, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58, 0.2 mile east of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 647.

The property owned by F. H. Hedgebeth, located on the north side of U.S. Highway 58, at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 58.

The property owned by Annie Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 610 and 662, lying on both sides of State Road 610.

The property owned by Ayler J. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 189 at the junction of State Roads 189 and 613.

The properties owned by D. Hurley Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 664 and 649 and extending east on both sides of State Road 664.

The property owned by D. Hurley Holland, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 649.

The property owned by Edna C. Holland, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 653.

The property owned by Ella L. Holland and Linwood W. Holland, located on the west side of State Road 661, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 661 and 679.

The property owned by E. L. H. and Preston G. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 680, 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 680 and 661.

The property of Eula D. Holland, Maude Lee Marsh, Judith A. Hill and Georgie H. Bounds, located on both sides of State Road 650, 0.4 mile west of the west junction of State Roads 650 and 610.

The property owned by Guss R. Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 661 and 613 and lying on the north side of State Road 661.

The property owned by Ima S. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 660, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 664.

The property owned by Mollie W. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 612, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by Morris C. Holland and Florence P. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 649 and 689.

The property owned by Nurney H. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 660 at the junction of State Roads 660 and 650.

The property owned by Paul C. Holland, Jr., located on the south side of the Southern Railway 0.1 mile south of U.S. Highway 58, on a private road, the junction of said road and U.S. Highway 58 being at a point 0.3 mile west of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 660.

The property owned by Robert W. Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 651 and 612, lying on both sides of State Road 651.

The property owned by Dempsey D. Horton, located on the south side of U.S. Route 13, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said Route and State Road 670.

The property owned by J. Lewis Horton, located on the south side of State Road 647 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by Leonard F. Horton, located on the north side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by A. T. Howell, located on the south side of State Road 667, 1 mile east of the intersection of State Roads 667 and 666.

The property owned by Delware Howell, located on both sides of State Road 613, 0.3 miles southeast of the junction of State Roads 613 and 189.

The property owned by Dewey H. Howell, located on the north side of State Road 667, 0.6 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 666.

The property owned by E. J. Howell, located on the west side of State Road 615 at the junction of State Roads 615, 687, and 189.

The property owned by W. E. Howell, located 0.5 mile southwest of the village of Ellwood.

The property owned by L. L. Jernigan, located on the south side of State Road 668, 0.1 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 669.

The property owned by Mallie R. Jernigan, located on both sides of State Road 664, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by Charlie T. and Myrtle D. Johnson, located on both sides of State Road 615 at the junction of State Roads 615 and 616.

The property owned by Mary Hamilton Johnson, located on the northwest side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 664 and 612.

The property owned by Edward Jones, located on a private road 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 613, said junction being at a point 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.

The property owned by the J. Floyd Jones Estate, located on the west side of State Road 673, 1 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Lee Jones, located on the south side of State Road 667, 1.25 miles northeast of the junction of State Roads 667 and 666.

The property owned by Ruby Parker Jones and the property owned by Lawrence F. Jones, located at the junction of State Roads 666 and 615.

The property owned by Eddie A. Kelly, located on State Road 678 one mile west of its junction with State Road 32.

The property owned by Dora King, located on the north side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 642.

The property owned by Harvey P. King, located on the east side of State Road 642, 1.25 miles north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 674.

The property owned by W. C. Knight, located on the east side of State Road 642, 0.7 mile north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 32.

The property owned by Willie C. Knight, located on a private road 0.2 mile east of State Road 32, said private road joining State Road 32 at a point 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 642, 32, and 616.

The property owned by Melvin Langston, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.5 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on the east side of State Road 664, 0.8 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 667.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on the west side of State Road 643 at the junction of State Road 662.

The property owned by Rachel Lassiter, located on State Road 674, 0.5 mile east of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on the north side of State Road 616 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 653.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on the east side of State Road 660, 0.3 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Tommie Milteer lying between State Roads 32 and 646 at the junction of State Roads 646 and 674.

The property owned by A. W. Moore, located on the north side of State Road 647, 200 feet west of the junction of State Roads 647 and 685.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.6 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.2 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.7 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located at the town of Leesville on the south side of State Road 664 at its junction with State Road 643.

The property owned by G. W. Morgan, located on the east side of U.S. Route 13, 0.5 mile north of the junction of said Route and State Road 647.

The property owned by H. A. Morgan, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by Thomas W. Morgan, Jr., and Louise S. Morgan, located on the south side of State Road 616, at the junction of State Road 653.

The property owned by Howard W. Overton lying south of State Road 675 and west of State Road 32 at the junction of State Roads 32 and 675 and extending north on the west side of State Road 646.

The property owned by Frank E. Owen, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 643 and 664.

The property owned by Coston Parker, located on the northwest side of State Road 667, 0.8 mile northeast of the intersection of State Roads 666 and 667.

The property owned by George W. Parker, located on both sides of State Road 664, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 673.

The property owned by J. H. Parker, located on the west side of State Road 642, 2.25 miles north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 674.

The property owned by Linwood Parker, located on State Road 604, 0.5 mile southeast of State Road 642.

The property owned by Rufus Peele, located on a private road 0.3 mile west of the junction of said road and State Road 643, said junction being at a point 200 feet north of the junction of State Roads 643 and 645.

The property owned by Willie S. Peele, located on the south side of State Road 645, 0.2 mile east of the junction of State Roads 645 and 643.

The property owned by Frank A. Perry, located on both sides of State Roads 668 and 616 at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by Frank A. Perry and Judith Anne Perry, his wife, located on the south side of State Road 650, 0.5 mile east of the junction of State Roads 650 and 660.

The property owned by Miss Judith A. Perry, located on the southwest side of State Road 647, 0.25 mile northwest of the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by C. E. Piland, located on the southeast side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Cyrus E. Piland and Irene C. Piland, his wife, located on the southeast side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Irene C. Piland, located on the west side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 664 and 653.

The property owned by Penelope Piland, located on the northwest side of State Road 664, 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Jefferson B. Porter, located on the east side of State Road 615, and extending to State Road 666, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 615 and 666.

The property owned by the William Porter Estate, located between State Road 615 and 666, at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by the City of Portsmouth, located on the south side of State Road 604, 1 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 604 and 640.

The property owned by George D. Privott, located on both sides of State Road 32, 0.5 mile south of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Joseph Lester Pulley, located on the north side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 649 and 648.

The property owned by Boyd Edward Quate, Martha Alice Quate, and Martha Holland Quate, located on the south side of State Road 651, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 651 and 612.

The property owned by Emmett H. Rawles, Jr., located on the south side of State Road 666 at the junction of said road and State Road 661.

The property owned by Estelle C. Rawles, located on both sides of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by J. D. Rawles, located on the west side of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by Jethro E. Rawles, located on the west side of State Road 643, at the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Shirley H. Rawles, located on the west side of a private road, 0.2 mile north of State Road 668, said private road junctioning with State Road 668, at a point 1.4 miles southwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Ernest J. Reid, Ellen Reid Burwell and James W. Reid, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Ira S. Reid, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.6 mile north of the east junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by McCoy J. Reid and Lillian B. Reid, located on the northeast side of a private road, 0.1 mile southeast of State Road 643, said private road junctioning with State Road 643, at a point 0.5 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Ruth Knight Rice, located on the south side of State Road 675, 0.5 mile east of the intersection of State Road 675 and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The property owned by Vernon and Nettie L. Riddick, located on a private road, 0.2 mile south of State Road 678, said private road junctioning with State Road 678, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 678 and 673.

The property owned by the David R. Roberts Estate, located on the north side of State Road 616, at the junction of said road and State Road 660.

The property owned by Gerald C. Rountree, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Minnie D. Rountree, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1.1 miles south of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by R. Kermit Saunders, located on the east side of State Road 661 at the junction of State Roads 661 and 679 and extending north to the junction of State Roads 661 and 616.

The property owned by C. F. Savage, located on both sides of State Road 634, 0.4 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 634 and 644.

The property owned by Walter W. Simons, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by the W. Joe Smith Estate, located on the west side of State Road 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 664.

The property owned by Grace E. Spivey, Myrtle S. Baines, and John Fletcher Spivey, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.2 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by John Burgess Stephenson, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.2 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The Lloyd Stephenson property, located on the north side of State Road 675, 0.2 mile west of the junction of State Roads 675 and 32.

The property owned by Cora L. Sumner, Leroy Langston, Susie L. Doles, Irma L. Skeeter, and Beulah L. Copeland, located on a private road, 0.2 mile east of State Road 643, said private road junctioning with State Road 643, at a point 0.7 mile north of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Lloyd K. Taylor, Sr., located on the northeast side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by William K. Taylor, located on the southwest side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Cortez H. Tomlin and Marion A. Tomlin, his wife, located on both sides of State Road 680, 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 680 and 612.

The property owned by Jesse F. Turner, located on the north side of State Road 673, on a private road which junctions with State Road 673, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Road 673 and U.S. Route 13, and the adjoining property to the northeast owned by William T. Harell.

The property owned by Charles H. Vaughn, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.7 mile northwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by the Squire Titus Walden Estate, located on the southwest side of State Road 616 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 661.

The property owned by Willis W. Walden, located on the east side of State Road 661, 0.6 mile south of the junction of State Roads 661 and 679.

The property owned by C. C. Ward, located on both sides of State Road 677, at the Virginia-North Carolina State line.

The property owned by Cecil T. Ward, located on a private road 0.1 mile east of State Road 677, said private road junctioning with State Road 677, 0.3 mile north of the Virginia-North Carolina State line.

The property owned by M. S. Ward, located on the north side of State Road 616, at its junction with State Road 677.

The property owned by Annie E. Warren, located on the east side of State Road 653, 1 mile south of the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Littleton West, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.6 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by W. Jape West, located on the south side of State Road 616, 0.7 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by William White and Celia White, his wife, located on the west side of State Road 660 and extending west to State Road 667, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 667.

The property owned by Willis L. Whitfield and Junious O. H. Whitfield, located on the south side of State Road 664, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by Cora Wiggins, located on the south side of State Road 671, 0.5 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The property owned by Doss Wiggins, located on both sides of State Road 616, 300 feet west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by the Willis J. Wiggins Estate, located 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 666 and 661 and lying on the west side of State Road 661.

The property owned by Lonnie J. Wilkins, located at the junction of State Roads 612 and 661 and lying on the west side of State Road 612.

The property owned by Mrs. Nettie Wilkins Winslow, located on a private road, 0.7 mile south of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, at its junction with State Road 612.

The property owned by Mignon D. Williams, located on the east side of State Road 604, 2 miles south of the junction of State Roads 604 and 642.

The property owned by Isiah Wilson, located on both sides of State Road 667, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 667 and 664.

The property owned by W. J. Winslow, located on the west side of State Road 13, 0.4 mile north of the junction of State Roads 13 and 647.

The property owned by Mamie Holland Worrell, located on the east side of State Road 612, 0.6 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by Sam Jimmie Worrell and Inez S. Worrell, his wife, located on the east side of State Road 612, 0.8 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by James H. Wright, located on a private road, 0.1 mile northwest of State Road 649, said private road functioning with State Road 649, 0.1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by William Frank Wright, located on a private road 0.2 mile northwest of the junction of said private road and State Road 649, said junction being 0.1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

Southampton County. The property owned by John M. Camp, Jr., Olive Camp Johnson, and Virginia Camp Smith, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258 at the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 690.

The property owned by Mrs. Clarys McClenney Lawrence, located on the west side of State Road 714, 1.5 miles northwest of the junction of State Roads 714 and 189.

(Sec. 9, '37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, '37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.79-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective July 10, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 624, 7th Rev., 7 CFR 301.79-2a, effective April 11, 1961.

This revision adds to the existing soybean cyst regulated areas in two counties in Arkansas, one county in Illinois, six in Missouri, three in North Carolina, four in Tennessee, and two in Virginia. Also it takes under regulation for the first time Greene County, Arkansas, where one township is involved; and Carroll and Weakley Counties, Tennessee, where two farms in each are being designated as regulated areas. Additions to previously regulated areas were made in Clay and Poinsett Counties in Arkansas; Pulaski County, in Illinois; Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard Counties, in Missouri; Camden, Gates, and Union Counties, in North Carolina; Gibson, Obion, Shelby, and Tipton Counties, in Tennessee; and Isle of Wight and Nansemond Counties, in Virginia.

These instructions impose restrictions supplementing soybean cyst nematode quarantine regulations already effective. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of July 1962.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 9, 1962; 8:55 a.m.; 62 F.R. 6709.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated areas.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., July 12, 1962; the State Journal, Springfield, Ill., July 13, 1962; the Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1962; the News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., July 14, 1962; the News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., July 18, 1962; and the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., July 13, 1962.]

USDA ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE REGULATED AREAS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 8, 1963.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture today announced additions to soybean cyst nematode regulated areas in Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. No change has been made in the area reg-

ulated in Mississippi. Some properties have been removed from regulation in North Carolina.

Hickman County, Ky., and Madison County, Tenn., are the only counties that have portions regulated for the first time. Three properties are infested in the Kentucky county and one in the Tennessee county.

Additions have been made to the areas already regulated in Craighead County, Ark.; Pulaski County, Ill.; Mississippi, New Madrid, and Stoddard Counties, Mo.; Gates County, N.C.; Crockett, Gibson, Haywood, Lauderdale, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley Counties, Tenn.; and Nansemond County, Va.

In North Carolina, the regulated area in Tyrrell County has been reduced to a single property. The regulated areas in Camden and Currituck Counties have been more specifically defined. Six properties in Union County have been removed from the regulated area because the nematode infestation there proved to be by a species other than the soybean cyst nematode.

Soil, nursery stock, root crops, used farm implements, and used harvesting machinery are among the items that must be inspected or treated and certified by USDA before they are moved interstate from a regulated to a nonregulated area.

Soybean cyst nematodes attack soybeans and several other species of legumes. They may reduce soybean yields as much as 50 percent. Larvae of the pest enter the roots of the plants and feed, causing the plants to become stunted and turn yellow. The most practical control for this nematode is rotation of crops.

P.P.C. 624, Ninth Revision

Effective April 11, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE

REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.79-2 of the regulations supplemental to the soybean cyst nematode quarantine (7 CFR 301.79-2) under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.79-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.79-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the soybean cyst nematode quarantine.

Infestations of the soybean cyst nematode have been determined to exist in the counties, other civil divisions, farms, and other premises, or parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties, other civil divisions, farms, other premises, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as soybean cyst nematode regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARKANSAS

Clay County. Secs. 1 and 12, T. 18 N., R. 7 E.; sec. 36, T. 19 N., R. 7 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and those portions of sec. 11 and 12, T. 18 N., R. 8 E. lying in Clay County; secs. 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 19 N., R. 8 E.; and those portions of Ts. 18 and 19 N., R. 9 E. lying in Clay County.

Craighead County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Craighead County with the Arkansas-Missouri State line and extending southward along the eastern boundary of Craighead County to the southern boundary line of Craighead County, thence westward along the southern boundary line of Craighead County to the St. Francis River, thence northward along the St. Francis River to the junction of the St. Francis River with the boundary line between Craighead County, Arkansas, and Dunklin County, Missouri, thence eastward along the northern boundary of Craighead County.

All of the property owned by A. D. Wright in secs. 20 and 21, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.

Crittenden County. The irregular portion on the eastern boundary of the county between the Mississippi River levee and the indeterminate Arkansas-Tennessee State

line, bounded on the north by the Crittenden-Mississippi County line and on the south by an east-west line projected from the levee to the State line, lying one mile south of the intersection of a graded road and the levee at the head of Wapanocca Bayou.

- All of the property owned by Ceylon B. Fraizer in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
- All of the property owned by R. G. Hinkley in sec. 32, T. 6 N., R. 8 E.
- All of the property owned by William F. Johnson Real Estate Company in sec. 19, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
- All of the property owned by Richard Moore in sec. 23, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.
- All of the property owned by Wassell Randolph in sec. 15, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
- All of the property owned by Rock Island RR. Company in sec. 18, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
- All of the property known as the Clarence Williams Farm, located in sec. 22, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.
- All of the property owned by Jack Wilson in sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.
- Greene County.* Sec. 18, T. 18 N., R. 8 E.
- Mississippi County.* The irregular portion of the eastern boundary of the county lying between the Mississippi River levee and the indeterminate Arkansas-Tennessee State line.

That area bounded on the north by the Arkansas-Missouri State line, and further bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Mississippi River levee and the Arkansas-Missouri State line and extending southward along said levee to State Highway 119, thence westward along State Highway 119 to the intersection of State Highway 119 and U.S. Highway 61, thence northward along U.S. Highway 61 to the intersection of U.S. Highway 61 with the southern boundary of sec. 1, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., thence westward along the southern boundary lines of secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 9 E., and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 8 E., to the western boundary line of Mississippi County, thence north along the western boundary line of Mississippi County to the Arkansas-Missouri State line.

- All of the property owned by Mrs. Charles Hale in sec. 19, T. 11 N., R. 11 E.
- Poinsett County.* Sec. 11, T. 11 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 9 and 10, T. 12 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, and 3 and those portions of sec. 4 and 5, T. 12 N., R. 6 E., lying east of the St. Francis River; sec. 15, T. 11 N., R. 7 E.; and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 12 N., R. 7 E.

ILLINOIS

Pulaski County. The property owned and operated by Francis Eichenseer consisting of 26 acres located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 14 S., R. 1 E.

The property owned by Grace Hayden and operated by Herbert Hayden located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

The property owned and operated by Herbert Hayden located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 16 S., R. 1 W. and in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 16 S., R. 1 E.

The property owned by Dewey Mahoney and operated by William Mahoney located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 16 S., R. 1 E.

The property owned by Nota M. Miller and operated by Ray D. Miller located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

The property owned and operated by H. W. and L. H. Parker, consisting of 20 acres being the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

KENTUCKY

Ballard County. The property owned by O. M. Alexander described as Land Parcel No. 3, 183 acres, Property Identification Map No. 29, Ballard County, Kentucky.

The property owned by Robert Harris described as Land Parcel No. 4, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Property Identification Map No. 29, Ballard County, Kentucky.

Fulton County. The entire county.

Hickman County. The property owned by Wallace Glidewell, 313 acres, located in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 19, W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 2 N., R. 3 W.

The property owned by Porter Glidewell, 78 acres located in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 16, T. 2 N., R. 4 W.

The property owned by John D. Rowlett, 280 acres, located in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13, T. 2 N., R. 4 W.

MISSISSIPPI

De Soto County. Secs. 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33, T. 2 S., R. 10 W.

MISSOURI

Dunklin County. The entire county.

Mississippi County. The property owned and operated by W. C. Byrant, located between the levee and the Mississippi River in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 22 N., R. 17 E.

The property owned by Mrs. Carrie Harmon and operated by Dudley Bowles, located in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 12, T. 26 N., R. 17 E.

The property owned and operated by Harve Ivie, located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, T. 25 N., R. 17 E.

The property owned and operated by R. J. Lankheit in secs. 3 and 4, T. 27 N., R. 17 E. and sec. 33, T. 28 N., R. 17 E.

The property owned by C. P. Mayberry and operated by Elva Archie in secs. 21, 28, and 29, T. 23 N., R. 17 E.

The property owned by A. L. Story and operated by Harve Ivie in sec. 26, T. 25 N., R. 17 E.

New Madrid County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the point common to Dunklin, Stoddard and New Madrid counties, and extending east (approximately 14 miles) along the Stoddard-New Madrid county line and thence north (three miles) along the Stoddard-New Madrid county line to the northern boundary of T. 23 N., thence east to the Mississippi-New Madrid county line and thence south and east along the Mississippi-New Madrid county line to the Mississippi River.

The property owned and operated by W. O. Barnett, located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 24 N., R. 13 E.

The property owned by B. A. Craig, S. C. Craig, and Bill Craig and operated by Milton Bixler, located in sec. 30, T. 24 N., R. 13 E.

The property owned by Hunter-Smetten Farms, Inc., and operated by Paul Bradley being the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, T. 24 N., R. 14 E.

The property owned by W. A. Merick and operated by Barney Blankenship consisting of sec. 31, T. 24 N., R. 13 E.

The property owned by A. M. Wiles Estate and operated by Nelson Lumsden located in secs. 18, 19, and 20, T. 24 N., R. 13 E.

Pemiscot County. The entire county.

Scott County. The property owned by Mrs. Connie Johnson and operated by Bud Wright and Jerry Johnson in secs. 30 and 31, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.

The property owned and operated by Jimmie Johnson in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.

Stoddard County. The property owned by T. E. Campbell and operated by Lonnie Fortner located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 25 N., R. 10 E.

The property owned by Paul Fisher and operated by Emery J. Oliver being in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 24 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Paul Fisher and operated by Emery J. Oliver being the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 24 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Paul Fisher and operated by Emery J. Oliver being the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 24 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Bernice Frailey and operated by Claude C. Keasler, located in sec. 7, T. 23 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by the Ida Hill Estate and operated by Alva Cornelison located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 23 N., R. 11 E.

The property owned and operated by Claude C. Keasler, located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 23 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Earnest Kellett and operated by Bern Abernathy, being the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 27 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by August Lape, and operated by Paul Lape, located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 24 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by H. W. Mahan and operated by A. Azbill located in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 6, T. 23 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Mahan, Mahan, and Radcliffe, Inc., and operated by J. W. Clark, sec. 5, T. 24 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Reba McColgan and operated by H. C. Maddox located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 25 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Reba McColgan and operated by H. C. Maddox located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 25 N., R. 12 E.

The property owned by Robey Quinn and operated by E. R. Carson in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, T. 23 N., R. 10 E.

The property owned and operated by Robert Reinbolt located in sec. 23, T. 24 N., R. 11 E.

The property owned and operated by Elmer Stone located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 23 N., R. 9 E.

The property owned by Ulen, Inc., and operated by Eugene Lane and Sons, located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 24 N., R. 11 E.

The property owned by Jimmy Webb and operated by Herman Harrison, located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 24 N., R. 11 E.

The property owned and operated by J. H. Workman, located in sec. 17, T. 25 N., R. 12 E.

NORTH CAROLINA

Camden County. The Woodson Farrill farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1114 and 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road and State Highway 343.

The J. E. McPherson Trust Farm located at the end of a field road 1 mile south of State Secondary Road 1239, said field road junctioning with State Secondary Road 1239 one mile east of the junction of said road and State Secondary Road 1224.

The Frank Sawyer farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1225 and at the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1224.

The Dr. J. B. Sawyer farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1115 and 0.1 mile northeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1107.

The Mack Sawyer farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1225 and at the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1217.

Curruck County. The P. P. Gregory farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1147 and 0.4 mile north of Indiantown Creek.

Gates County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 32 crosses the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence east along the State line to the Camden County line, thence in a southwesterly direction along the west edge of the Great Dismal Swamp to a point 1.4 miles east of Corapeake on Corapeake Highway, thence along said highway in a westerly direction to Corapeake, thence along State Highway 32 from Corapeake to the Virginia State line, the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of Corapeake.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where North Carolina secondary road 1305 junctions with the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence southeast along said road to its junction with North Carolina secondary road 1308, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with ACL Railroad, thence northeast along said railroad to the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence east along said State line to the point of beginning.

The T. H. Fowler farm, located on the southeast side of U. S. Highway 13 and 100 yards north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1214.

The G. M. Gardner farm located on the south side of Nansemond-Gates County line and 0.4 mile west of State Secondary Road 1260.

The Fentriss Hill farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1413 and 0.5 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Highway 32 at Muddy Cross.

The J. G. Lyles property, operated by W. J. Daniels, located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1002, 1.8 miles northwest of Acon Hill.

The J. H. Wiggins farm located on the northwest side of U.S. Highway 13 at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1214.

New Hanover County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the ACL Railroad Bridge crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River and extending south along said railroad to State Highway 132, thence southeast along said highway to Smith Creek, thence west along said Creek to the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence in a westerly and then easterly direction along said river to the ACL Railroad Bridge, the point of beginning, excluding all of New Hanover County Airport.

The property owned and operated by H. C. Johnson, located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 17.

The property owned and operated by J. D. Murray, located at the end of State Secondary Road 1322 and 2.2 miles from its intersection with State Highway 132.

The property owned and operated by Alex Trask, located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1322 and east of State Highway 132 at the intersection of these two roads.

The H. C. Johnson farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.2 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 17.

The J. A. Yopp farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1322 and 1.2 miles east of its intersection with State Highway 132.

The H. C. Johnson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1403 and 1.7 miles east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1407, said junction being 0.5 mile east of U.S. Highway 17.

The H. H. Horrell farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1335 and 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Highway 132.

Pasquotank County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Secondary Road 1338 and U.S. Highway 17 and extending southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1343, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1332, thence southeast along said road to its junction with Knobbs Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1338, thence northeast along said road to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1101 and U.S. Navy Railroad intersect and extending southeast along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1169, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1101, thence northwest and north along said road to the point of beginning.

The property owned and operated by Billy Bakerman, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 0.5 mile southwest to its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by E. L. Benton, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 0.2 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned by E. L. Brothers and operated by George Hewitt, located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.6 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The property owned by the George Chapel Estate and operated by Moody Meads, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 1 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by W. C. Combs, located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1101 and 0.5 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1123 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by George Hewitt, located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.8 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The property owned and operated by Joe Spence, located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.5 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The Carolina Virginia Amusement Company property, operated by Carson Davis, located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1152, 0.5 mile south of its intersection with U. S. Highway 17.

Pender County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 210 crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence north along said river to Pike Creek, thence northwest along said creek to the Ashton Road, thence west along said road, through Ashton, to its junction with a paved highway, thence south along said highway to Kellys Creek, thence southwest along said creek to Rileys Creek, thence south and west along said creek to its intersection with State Highway 40, thence east and south along said highway to U.S. Highway 117, thence south along said highway to the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence east and north along said river to the point of beginning, excluding the town of Rocky Point.

The property owned and operated by Mike Boryk, located on the west side of Burgaw-Long Creek Road 0.2 mile south of Burgaw city limits.

The property owned and operated by Henry Clark, located on the south side of State Highway 40 and 0.2 mile southeast of Bell's Crossroads.

The property owned and operated by Dr. J. D. Freeman, located on the south side of State Highway 210, 1.8 miles east of Northeast Cape Fear River.

The property owned and operated by P. Katalinic, located on the east and west sides of U.S. Highway 117 at the junction of Stag Park Road and U.S. Highway 117.

The property owned and operated by W. B. Keith, located on the west side of Clarks Landing Loop Road and one mile southwest of Bell's Crossroads.

The property owned and operated by Boney Wilson, located on the southwest side of State Highway 210 and approximately 0.2 mile northwest of Clark's Landing Highway.

Perquimans County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line and State Secondary Road 1001, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1204, thence

north and northwest along said road to its intersection with the Perquimans-Gates County line, thence east along said County line to its intersection with the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line, thence southeast along said county line to the point of beginning.

The property owned by the Cox Estate and operated by M. R. Winslow, located on the southeast side of State Secondary Road 1001 and 1 mile southwest of its intersection with the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line.

Tyrell County. The W. A. Hollis farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1209 and 1.2 miles east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1223.

TENNESSEE

Carroll County. The farm owned by Viona Pope, known as the Pope Farm, consisting of 100 acres located in Civil District 2, on the north side of State Highway 105, 3.5 miles northwest of the town of Trezevant.

The farm owned by J. T. Hill, consisting of 165 acres, located in Civil District 2, on the north side of State Highway 105, 4 miles northwest of the town of Trezevant.

Crockett County. That part of Crockett County lying north and west of State Highway 54.

Dyer County. The entire county.

Gibson County. That part of Gibson County lying north and west of State Highway 54 and U.S. Highway 45-E.

Haywood County. That part of Haywood County lying north and west of State Highway 54.

Lake County. The entire county.

Lauderdale County. The entire county.

Lauderdale County. The farm owned by James V. Morris, consisting of 300 acres, located in Civil District 7 on the south side of U.S. Highway 70, 2.4 miles west of the town of Huntersville.

Obion County. The entire county.

Shelby County. That part of Shelby County known as President's Island.

That part of Shelby County lying north of the Loosahatchie River and Cypress Creek.

Tipton County. That part of Tipton County lying north and west of State Highway 54.

Weakley County. That part of Weakley County lying west of U.S. Highway 45-E.

The farm owned by Mrs. Florence Tansil and Mrs. Ruth Irvin, known as the Mosley farm, consisting of 80 acres, located in Civil District 9 on the west side of a gravel road which intersects State Highway 124, 1.5 miles north, at a point 3.3 miles east of the town limits of Greenfield.

VIRGINIA

Isle of Wight County. The property owned by L. N. Alphin, Sr., located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.75 mile northwest of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the A. W. Ballard Estate, located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.9 mile south of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the A. W. Ballard Estate, located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.1 mile south of the Virginian Railroad right-of-way.

The property owned by Claire W. Bittle, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58, 0.2 mile southwest of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 630.

The property owned by James F. Bracey, Sr., and James F. Bracey, Jr., located on a private road, 0.3 mile south of U.S. Highway 58, said private road junctioning with U.S. Highway 58, 1.2 miles east of the junction of U.S. Highways 58 and 258.

The property owned by Mary Lee W. Bryant, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, one mile south of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

The property owned by Alphonso L. Duck, Sr., located on the east side of State Road 614, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the J. F. Duke, Sr., Estate, located on a private road 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 632, said junction being 0.8 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 632 and 1701.

The property owned by the Jacob E. Eley Estate, located on the east side of State Road 643 at the junction of State Roads 643 and 603.

The property owned by J. Causey Griffen, located on the southeast side of State Road 696, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 615 and 696.

The property owned by the Joseph H. Holland Estate, located on both sides of State Road 609 at the junction of State Roads 609 and 640.

The property owned by Wilson S. Holland, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, 0.3 mile south of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

The property owned by Rufus A. Jenkins, located on the west side of State Road 609, 0.4 mile north of the intersection of State Road 609 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by R. Phoebus Jones, located on the east side of State Road 615 at the junction of the Seaboard Airline Railway and said road.

The property owned by Alice L. Lysie, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, and south of State Road 630 at the southern junction of said highways.

The property owned by Carr H. Munford, located on both sides of State Road 635 at the junction of State Roads 635 and 610.

The property owned by Leon E. Outland, located on the south side of State Road 612, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 612 and 632.

The property owned by Wayland A. Perry, located on the north side of State Road 630 at the junction of State Roads 630 and 631.

The property owned by Mrs. Vergie C. Rhodes, located on the east side of State Road 612 at the intersection of State Roads 611 and 612.

The property owned by John C. Rose, located in Carrsville on the southeast side of State Road 632, 0.3 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 632 and 1701.

The property owned by James H. and B. A. Vaughn, located on both sides of State Road 612, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 633.

The property owned by Elvin H. Whitler, located on the north side of State Road 611, 0.75 mile west of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

Nansemond County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Roads 32 and 678 and extending east on State Road 678 to the western boundary of the property owned by E. Hurley Brinkley, thence north and east along the boundaries of said property and continuing east along the northern boundary of the property owned by Willie C. Knight to State Road 604, thence south on State Road 604 to the northern boundary of the property owned by Raymond R. Brinkley, thence east along the northern boundary of said property to the Dismal Swamp, thence south along the Dismal Swamp to the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence west along the State line to State Road 32, thence northward to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Road 616 and the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line, thence southeast to the junction of said county line and State Road 615, thence north along State Road 615 following the western and northern boundaries of the properties owned by C. E. Daughtery and Jasper W. Daughtery, thence along the western and northern boundaries of the property owned by Frank Holland and Mary L. Holland to the eastern boundary of this property, thence along the eastern boundary of the property owned by Lydia and J. E. Griffin to State Road 189, thence east along State Road 189 and south along the eastern boundaries of the properties owned by James E. Rawls and Samuel L. Hunter, thence along the southern boundary of the Samuel L. Hunter property to State Road 616, thence northwest along State Road 616 to include the property owned by Clifford D. Holland lying on both sides of State Road 616, and thence from the junction of the northern boundary of said farm and State Road 616 northwest along State Road 616 to the property owned by Helen I. Lawrence, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of said property to State Road 189, thence along State Road 189 to include all of the property owned by R. Kermit Saunders on both sides of said road, thence in a northerly direction to the junction of State Roads 615 and 618, thence west along State Road 618 to the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line, thence northeast along said county line, including that portion of the property owned by Carlton L. Cutchin in Isle of Wight County, to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Route 58, and the Isle of Wight-Nansemond County line, thence northeast along said county line including that portion of the property owned by Elliott L. Johnson extending into Isle of Wight County, thence south along the eastern boundary of said property to the northern boundary of the property owned by Jasper Daughtrey, Jr., and Mildred B. Daughtrey, his wife, thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of said property, thence east along the northern boundaries of the properties owned by Clarence T. Daughtrey and Mamie D. Duke, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Mamie D. Duke property to the eastern boundary of the Clarence T. Daughtrey property, thence south along the eastern boundary of the Emmett L. Rawles property to U.S. Route 58, thence northwest on U.S. Route 58 to the southern boundary of the Emmett L. Rawles property, thence west along the southern boundaries of the Emmett L. Rawles and Jarvis L. Howell properties, thence north along the western boundaries of the Jarvis L. Howell and Elliott L. Johnson properties to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Road 612 intersects the property owned by J. D. Rawles, 0.2 mile south of the junction of State Roads 612 and 661, and extending east and southeast along the boundaries of said property, thence southeast along State Road 612 to the southern boundary of the property owned by the W. Joe Smith Estate, thence along the southern boundary of said property to the eastern boundary of the property owned by Dr. W. John Norfleet, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of said property to State Road 664, thence south and west along State Roads 664 and 667 to the western boundary of the property owned by David L. Rawles, Jr., thence along the western and northern boundaries of said property to State Road 616, thence north along the western boundary of the property owned by Dr. W. John Norfleet and continuing north along the western boundary of the property owned by Sue K. Jolly and the property owned by J. D. Rawles, thence east along the northern boundary of the said J. D. Rawles property to the point of beginning.

The property owned by Nancy F. Abernathy, located on the north side of State Road 653, one mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 653 and 612.

The property owned by Percy L. Artis located on State Road 679, one mile southeast of the junction of State Road 189.

The property owned by K. A. Asbell located on the southwest side of State Road 616, 0.1 mile southeast of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by W. M. Aston, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 608, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 608 and 644.

The property owned by Willis Elmer Austin, located on both sides of State Road 668, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Hurley B. Aswell and the property owned by Gurney C. Hare, located at the junction of State Roads 642 and 673, and the adjacent property owned by the M. Gay Taylor Estate and Priscilla Vann on State Road 673. Also the adjacent property owned by R. H. Brinkley located on the west side of State Road 642 at its junction with State Road 678.

The property owned by Rudolph C. Badger, located at the junction of State Roads 642 and 674, the adjoining property to the south owned by the Julius E. Baines Estate located on the west side of State Road 642, the adjacent property on the south owned by John H. Parker located on both sides of State Road 642, and the property owned by Rudolph C. Badger, lying on the east side of State Road 642 between two sections of the John H. Parker property and extending southeast to the Dismal Swamp.

The property owned by Burleigh Edward Baines, located on the east and west sides of State Road 672, 0.25 mile southeast of the junction of State Road 672 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by Joseph Talmadge Baines, located on the northeast side of State Road 684, 1.5 miles east of the junction of State Roads 684 and 672.

The property owned by Ray Lee Baines, located on the west side of State Road 673, 1.75 miles northwest of the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Shirley M. Baines, located on both sides of State Road 684 at the junction of said road and the North Carolina State line.

The property owned by Shirley M. Baines, located on the east side of State Road 642 at the northern junction of State Roads 642 and 678, and the adjoining property to the east owned by Pearl Brinkley.

The property owned by Samuel M. Barnes, located on the east side of State Road 667, 1 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 667 and 664.

The property owned by W. Emery Beale, located on the west side of State Road 616, 0.2 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 616 and 189.

The property owned by J. L. and Lida L. Benton, located on both sides of State Road 604, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 604 and 678.

The property owned by James F. Bracey, Jr., and Joyce S. Bracey, his wife, lying on the east side of State Road 612 at the northern junction of State Roads 661 and 612.

The property owned by N. Herman Bradshaw, located on the west side of State Road 647 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by G. C. Branton, Jr., located on the east side of U.S. Highway 13 at the junction of U.S. Highway 13 and State Road 676.

The property owned by Carlton W. Brinkley, located on both sides of State Road 678, 0.3 mile west of the junction of State Roads 678 and 32.

The property owned by Floyd J. Brinkley, lying on the east side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 675 and 673.

The property owned by J. M. Brinkley, located on the west side of State Road 32, one-quarter mile north of the junction of State Roads 678 and 32.

The property owned by C. W. Britton and Louise B. Britton, located on a private road 0.25 mile west of State Road 653, said private road junctioning with State Road 653 at a point 1.1 miles south of the junction of said road and State Road 664.

The properties owned by Reginald E. Brothers, Carrie B. Knight, and Willie C. Knight, located at the junction of State Roads 675 and 642.

The property owned by Noah Brown, located on both sides of State Road 610 at the junction of State Roads 610 and 650.

The property owned by Clyde H. Bunch, located on both sides of State Road 604, 1.2 miles north of the junction of State Roads 604 and 678.

The property owned by the Haywood Bunch Estate, located on both sides of State Road 642, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 642 and 32.

The property owned by Frank W. Butler, located on both sides of State Road 662, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 662 and 643.

The property owned by Robert D. Butler, located on the east side of State Road 614 at the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line.

The property owned by Emma Byrd, located on the east side of State Road 643, 1 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 643 and 663.

The property owned by Wesley Byrd, located on the northwest side of State Road 643, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 643 and 662.

The property owned by James A. Carr, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 653 at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Clifton S. Carr, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 653 at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by James Alfred Carr, Jr., located on the west side of State Road 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 651.

The property owned by Juanita Morgan Carr, located on the west side of State Road 653, at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Amos Carter, located on both sides of State Road 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 661.

The property owned by Amos M. Carter, located on the south side of State Road 661 at the junction of State Roads 661 and 612.

The property owned by Mike L. Carter and Mary Elizabeth Duke Carter, his wife, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.6 mile east of the junction of State Roads 616 and 664.

The property owned by Alfred W. Copeland, located on the east side of State Road 649, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 662.

The property owned by Christopher C. Copeland, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 662 at the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Elijah W. Copeland, located on a private road 0.25 mile south of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616 at a point 0.6 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 679.

The property owned by J. E. Copeland, located on the east side of State Road 643, at the west junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Julius E. Copeland, located at the junction of State Roads 664 and 642 and lying on the north side of State Road 642.

The property owned by M. E. Copeland, located on the northwest side of U.S. Highway 13, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of U.S. Highway 13 and State Road 32.

The property owned by Thurman G. Copeland, located on the west side of State Road 662, 0.2 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The property owned by Thurman G. Copeland, located on the southwest side of State Road 662 at the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by William J. Copeland, located on the south side of State Road 661, 0.1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 661 and 613.

The property owned by Harry W. Davidson, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.6 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by Isaac Demiel, located on the northwest side of State Road 685, 1.2 miles northeast of the junction of State Roads 685 and 647.

The property owned by the Charles E. Duke Estate, located on the north side of State Road 645, 0.7 mile east of the junction of State Roads 645 and 643.

The property owned by Della Lee Eason, located on the east side of State Road 673, at the junction of State Road 673 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by James H. Eley, located on the southeast side of State Road 643, at the junction of State Roads 643 and 662.

The property owned by Isaac O. Ellis, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by John Robert Ellis and Jacqueline F. Ellis, his wife, located on the west side of State Road 660 at the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by John Robert Ellis, located on both sides of State Road 612, 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 616 and 612.

The property owned by Lloyd Ellis, located on a private road 0.25 mile west of State Road 612, said private road junctioning with State Road 612 at a point 0.71 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 612 and 680.

The property owned by Rachel Duke Ellis, located on a private road 0.2 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 634, said junction being 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 634 and 644.

The property owned by Oscar, William L., Elihu, Ernest L., and James Faulk, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.1 mile west of the east junction of State Roads 616 and 643.

The property owned by William L. Faulk, located on the north side of State Road 616 at the west junction of State Roads 616 and 643.

The property owned by W. L. Faulk, located on both sides of State Road 668, 1.2 miles northeast of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by the William Luther Faulk Estate, located on the east side of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by John E. Felton, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.1 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 671.

The property owned by John E. Felton, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.1 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 671.

The property owned by T. H. Fowler, located on both sides of U.S. Route 13, at the junction of said route and State Road 670.

The property owned by George M. Gardner, located on both sides of State Road 615, 1.2 miles south of the intersection of State Roads 615 and 667.

The property owned by H. Grady Gardner, located on the west side of State Road 615, 1.2 miles south of the intersection of State Roads 615 and 667.

The property owned by H. Grady Gardner, located on the north side of State Road 667, 0.5 mile west of the intersection of State Roads 667 and 615.

The property owned by Joe Henry Gardner, located on both sides of State Road 664, 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 648.

The property owned by Joe H. Gardner, located on a private road, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 662, said junction being 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 662 and 664.

The property owned by Lloyd H. Gardner, located on a private road, 0.5 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 662, said junction being 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 662 and 664.

The property owned by H. P. Gomer, located on both sides of State Road 643 at the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by J. Stanley Gomer, located on a private road, 0.1 mile southwest of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The property owned by Jessie S. and Mamie B. Griffin, located on both sides of State Road 678, 1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 642 and 678.

The property owned by Arnie N. Harcum, located on the east side of State Road 613, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.

The property owned by James A. Harcum, located on the east side of State Road 613, 0.6 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.

The property owned by Jessie Q. Harcum, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1 mile south of the intersection of State Roads 660 and 664.

The property owned by J. L. Hare Estate, located on both sides of State Roads 648 and 664 at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by Charles C. Harrell, located on both sides of State Road 32, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 675 and 32.

The property owned by Claudine N. Harrell, located on both sides of State Road 662 at the junction of State Roads 662, 664, and 689.

The property owned by L. Whidby Harrell, located on the south side of State Road 661, 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 661 and 680.

The property owned by Marion J. Harrell, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58 at the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 610.

The property owned by W. C. and Eva V. Harrell, located on the north side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 662, 664, and 689.

The property owned by Claude Hedgebeth, located on the east side of State Road 660, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 653.

The property owned by the R. E. Hedgebeth Estate, located on the north side of State Road 653, 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by W. L. Hedgebeth, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58, 0.2 mile east of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 647.

The property owned by F. H. Hedgebeth, located on the north side of U.S. Highway 58 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 58.

The property owned by Annie Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 610 and 662, lying on both sides of State Road 610.

The property owned by Ayler J. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 189 at the junction of State Roads 189 and 613.

The properties owned by D. Hurley Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 664 and 649 and extending east on both sides of State Road 664.

The property owned by D. Hurley Holland, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 649.

The property owned by D. Hurley Holland, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 649.

The property owned by Edna C. Holland, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 653.

The property owned by Ella L. Holland and Linwood W. Holland, located on the west side of State Road 661, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 661 and 679.

The property owned by E. L. H. and Preston G. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 680, 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 680 and 661.

The property owned by Eula D. Holland, Maude Lee Marsh, Judith A. Hill, and George H. Bounds, located on both sides of State Road 650, 0.4 mile west of the west junction of State Roads 650 and 610.

The property owned by Guss R. Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 661 and 613 and lying on the north side of State Road 661.

The property owned by Ima S. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 660, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 664.

The property owned by Mollie W. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 612, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by Morris C. Holland and Florence P. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 649 and 689.

The property owned by Nurney H. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 660 at the junction of State Roads 660 and 650.

The property owned by Paul C. Holland, Jr., located on the south side of the Southern Railway 0.1 mile south of U.S. Highway 58, on a private road, the junction of said road and U.S. Highway 58 being at a point 0.3 mile west of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 660.

The property owned by Robert W. Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 651 and 612, lying on both sides of State Road 651.

The property owned by Dempsey D. Horton, located on the south side of U.S. Route 13, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said Route and State Road 670.

The property owned by J. Lewis Horton, located on the south side of State Road 647 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by Leonard F. Horton, located on the north side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by A. T. Howell, located on the south side of State Road 667, 1 mile east of the intersection of State Roads 667 and 666.

The property owned by Delaware Howell, located on both sides of State Road 613, 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 613 and 189.

The property owned by Dewey H. Howell, located on the north side of State Road 667, 0.6 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 666.

The property owned by E. J. Howell, located on the west side of State Road 615 at the junction of State Roads 615, 687, and 189.

The property owned by W. H. Howell, located 0.5 mile southwest of the village of Ellwood.

The property owned by Fred Hunter, Lula V. Hunter, Carrie Johnson and Thomas Johnson, located on a private road 0.1 mile east of State Road 661, said private road junctioning with State Road 661 at a point 0.7 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 679.

The property owned by L. L. Jernigan, located on the south side of State Road 668, 0.1 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 669.

The property owned by Mollie R. Jernigan, located on both sides of State Road 664, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by Charlie T. and Myrtle D. Johnson, located on both sides of State Road 615 at the junction of State Roads 615 and 616.

The property owned by Mary Hamilton Johnson, located on the northwest side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 664 and 612.

The property owned by Edward Jones, located on a private road 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 613, said junction being at a point 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.

The property owned by the J. Floyd Jones Estate, located on the west side of State Road 673, 1 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Lee Jones, located on the south side of State Road 667, 1.25 miles northeast of the junction of State Roads 667 and 666.

The property owned by Ruby Parker Jones and the property owned by Lawrence F. Jones, located at the junction of State Roads 666 and 615.

The property owned by the Spencer Jones Estate, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.8 mile south of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Eddie A. Kelly, located on State Road 678 one mile west of its junction with State Road 32.

The property owned by Dora King, located on the north side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 642.

The property owned by Harvey P. King, located on the east side of State Road 642, 1.25 miles north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 674.

The property owned by W. C. Knight, located on the east side of State Road 642, 0.7 mile north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 32.

The property owned by Willie C. Knight, located on a private road 0.2 mile east of State Road 32, said private road joining State Road 32 at a point 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 642, 32, and 616.

The property owned by Melvin Langston, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.5 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on the east side of State Road 664, 0.8 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 667.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on the west side of State Road 643 at its junction with State Road 662.

The property owned by Rachel Lassiter, located on State Road 674, 0.5 mile east of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks.

The property owned by Mary F. Ledbetter, located on a private road 0.7 mile north of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, at a point 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 668.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on the north side of State Road 616 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 653.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on the east side of State Road 660, 0.3 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on a private road 0.1 mile west of State Road 653, said private road junctioning with State Road 653 at a point 0.25 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Tommie Milteer lying between State Roads 32 and 646 at the junction of State Roads 646 and 674.

The property owned by A. W. Moore, located on the north side of State Road 647, 200 feet west of the junction of State Roads 647 and 655.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.6 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.2 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.7 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located at the town of Leesville on the south side of State Road 664 at its junction with State Road 643.

The property owned by G. W. Morgan, located on the east side of U.S. Route 13, 0.5 mile north of the junction of said route and State Road 647.

The property owned by H. A. Morgan, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by Thomas W. Morgan, Jr., and Louise S. Morgan, located on the south side of State Road 616, at the junction of State Road 653.

The property owned by R. Preston Morris, located on both sides of State Road 671, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 671 and 643.

The property owned by Howard W. Overton lying south of State Road 675 and west of State Road 32 at the junction of State Roads 32 and 675 and extending north on the west side of State Road 646.

The property owned by Frank E. Owen, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 643 and 664.

The property owned by Coston Parker, located on the northwest side of State Road 667, 0.8 mile northeast of the intersection of State Roads 666 and 667.

The property owned by George W. Parker, located on both sides of State Road 664, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 673.

The property owned by J. H. Parker, located on the west side of State Road 642, 2.25 miles north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 674.

The property owned by Linwood Parker, located on State Road 604, 0.5 mile southeast of State Road 642.

The property owned by Rufus Peele, located on a private road 0.3 mile west of the junction of said road and State Road 643, said junction being at a point 200 feet north of the junction of State Roads 643 and 645.

The property owned by Willie S. Peele, located on the south side of State Road 645, 0.2 mile east of the junction of State Roads 645 and 643.

The property owned by Frank A. Perry, located on both sides of State Roads 668 and 616 at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by Frank A. Perry and Judith Anne Perry, his wife, located on the south side of State Road 659, 0.5 mile east of the junction of State Roads 650 and 660.

The property owned by Miss Judith A. Perry, located on the southwest side of State Road 647, 0.25 mile northwest of the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by C. E. Piland, located on the southeast side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Cyrus E. Piland and Irene C. Piland, his wife, located on the southeast side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Irene C. Piland, located on the west side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 664 and 653.

The property owned by Jethro Haslett Piland, located on the east side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 662 and 649.

The property owned by Penelope Piland, located on the northwest side of State Road 664, 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Jefferson B. Porter, located on the east side of State Road 615 and extending east to State Road 666, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 615 and 666.

The property owned by the William Porter Estate, located between State Roads 615 and 666, at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by the City of Portsmouth, located on the south side of State Road 604, 1 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 604 and 640.

The property owned by George D. Privott, located on both sides of State Road 32, 0.5 mile south of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Joseph Lester Pulley, located on the north side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 649 and 618.

The property owned by Boyd Edward Quate, Martha Alice Quate, and Martha Holland Quate, located on the south side of State Road 651, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 651 and 612.

The property owned by Emmett H. Rawles, Jr., located on the south side of State Road 666 at the junction of said road and State Road 661.

The property owned by Estelle C. Rawles, located on both sides of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by J. D. Rawles, located on the west side of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by Jethro E. Rawles, located on the west side of State Road 643, at the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Shirley H. Rawles, located on the west side of a private road, 0.2 mile north of State Road 668, said private road junctioning with State Road 668, at a point 1.4 miles southwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Ernest J. Reid, Ellen Reid Burwell and James W. Reid, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Ira S. Reid, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.6 mile north of the east junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by McCoy J. Reid and Lillian B. Reid, located on the northeast side of a private road, 0.1 mile southeast of State Road 643, said private road junctioning

tioning with State Road 643, at a point 0.5 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Ruth Knight Rice, located on the south side of State Road 675, 0.5 mile east of the intersection of State Road 675 and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The property owned by Vernon and Nettie L. Riddick, located on a private road, 0.2 mile south of State Road 678, said private road junctioning with State Road 678, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 678 and 673.

The property owned by the David R. Roberts Estate, located on the north side of State Road 616, at the junction of said road and State Road 660.

The property owned by Gerald C. Rountree, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Minnie D. Rountree, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1.1 miles south of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by R. Kermit Saunders, located on the east side of State Road 661 at the junction of State Roads 661 and 679 and extending north to the junction of State Roads 661 and 616.

The property owned by C. F. Savage, located on both sides of State Road 634, 0.4 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 634 and 644.

The property owned by Walter W. Simons, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by the W. Joe Smith Estate, located on the west side of State Roads 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 664.

The property owned by Grace E. Spivey, Myrtle S. Baines, and John Fletcher Spivey, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.2 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by John Burgess Stephenson, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.2 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The Lloyd Stephenson property, located on the north side of State Road 675, 0.2 mile west of the junction of State Roads 675 and 32.

The property owned by Cora L. Sumner, Leroy Langston, Susie L. Doles, Irma L. Skeeter, and Beulah L. Copeland, located on a private road, 0.2 mile east of State Road 643, said private road junctioning with State Road 643, at a point 0.7 mile north of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Lloyd K. Taylor, Sr., located on the northeast side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by William K. Taylor, located on the southwest side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Cortez H. Tomlin and Marion A. Tomlin, his wife, located on both sides of State Road 630, 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 680 and 612.

The property owned by Jesse F. Turner, located on the north side of State Road 673, on a private road which junctions with State Road 673, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Road 673 and U.S. Route 13, and the adjoining property to the northeast owned by William T. Harrell.

The property owned by George D. Underwood, located on a private road 0.4 mile northwest of State Road 610, said private road junctioning with State Road 610 at a point 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Highway 58.

The property owned by Charles H. Vaughn, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.7 mile northwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by the Squire Titus Walden Estate, located on the southwest side of State Road 616 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 661.

The property owned by Willis W. Walden, located on the east side of State Road 661, 0.6 mile south of the junction of State Roads 661 and 679.

The property owned by C. C. Ward, located on both sides of State Road 677, at the Virginia-North Carolina State line.

The property owned by Cecil T. Ward, located on a private road 0.1 mile east of State Road 677, said private road junctioning with State Road 677, 0.3 mile north of the Virginia-North Carolina State line.

The property owned by M. S. Ward, located on the north side of State Road 616, at its junction with State Road 677.

The property owned by Annie E. Warren, located on the east side of State Road 653, 1 mile south of the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Littleton West, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.6 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by W. Jape West, located on the south side of State Road 616, 0.7 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by William White and Cella White, his wife, located on the west side of State Road 660 and extending west to State Road 667, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 667.

The property owned by Willis L. Whitfield and Junious O. H. Whitfield, located on the south side of State Road 664, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by B. E. Wiggins, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by Cora Wiggins, located on the south side of State Road 671, 0.5 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The property owned by Doss Wiggins, located on both sides of State Road 616, 300 feet west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by the Willis J. Wiggins Estate, located 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 666 and 661 and lying on the west side of State Road 661.

The property owned by Lemuel T. Wilkins, located on both sides of State Road 32 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 22 and extending eastward across State Road 642.

The property owned by Lonnie J. Wilkins, located at the junction of State Roads 612 and 661 and lying on the west side of State Road 612.

The property owned by Mrs. Nettie Wilkins Winslow, located on a private road, 0.7 mile south of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, at its junction with State Road 612.

The property owned by Mignon D. Williams, located on the east side of State Road 604, 2 miles south of the junction of State Roads 604 and 642.

The property owned by Isiah Wilson, located on both sides of State Road 667, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 667 and 664.

The property owned by W. J. Winslow, located on the west side of State Road 13, 0.4 mile north of the junction of State Roads 13 and 647.

The property owned by Mamie Holland Worrell, located on the east side of State Road 612, 0.6 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by Sam Jimmie Worrell and Inez S. Worrell, his wife, located on the east side of State Road 612, 0.8 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by James H. Wright, located on a private road, 0.1 mile northwest of State Road 649, said private road junctioning with State Road 649, 0.1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by William Frank Wright, located on a private road 0.2 mile northwest of the junction of said private road and State Road 649, said junction being 0.1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

Southampton County. The property owned by John M. Camp, Jr., Olive Camp Johnson, and Virginia Camp Smith, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258 at the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 690.

The property owned by Mrs. Clarys McClenney Lawrence, located on the west side of State Road 714, 1.5 miles northwest of the junction of State Roads 714 and 189.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.79-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective April 11, 1963, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 624, 8th Rev., 7 CFR 301.79-2a, effective July 10, 1962.

This revision relieves restrictions insofar as it removes from the regulated area certain properties in Union County, North Carolina, and reduces to one farm the regulated area in Tyrell County, North Carolina.

It also imposes restrictions insofar as it adds to the regulated areas in one county each in Arkansas, Illinois, and Virginia; three counties in Missouri and eight counties in Tennessee; and designates new regulated areas in Hickman County, Kentucky, and Madison County, Tennessee. Also in North Carolina, two farms have been added to the regulated area in Gates County, and the locations of five regulated properties in Camden and Currituck Counties have been redefined more specifically. The restrictions imposed are necessary in order to prevent the interstate spread of the soybean cyst nematode. This revision should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish its purpose in the public interest, and in order to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement without restriction under the quarantine of regulated products from the localities being removed from designation as regulated areas. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 5th day of April 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 10, 1963; 8:51 a.m.; 63 F.R. 3808.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., April 16, 1963; The Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill., April 18, 1963; The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., April 15, 1963; The Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., April 19, 1963; The News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., April 30, 1963; The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., April 19, 1963; and The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., April 14, 1963.]

SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE AREA EXTENDED IN EIGHT STATES

(Press Notice)

July 15, 1964.

Thirty-three counties in eight States will be affected by extensions of the soybean cyst nematode regulated areas announced today by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybean cyst nematodes are soil-dwelling organisms that attack soybeans and several other species of legumes.

These changes are described by the Department's Agricultural Research Service in a revision of Federal Quarantine administrative instructions, effective upon publication in the Federal Register today (July 15).

Regulated areas are being designated for the first time in Alexander County, Illinois; Graves County, Kentucky; Tunica County, Mississippi; Butler County, Missouri; Brunswick County, North Carolina; Fayette County, Tennessee; and Virginia Beach City, Virginia.

Extensions of regulated areas in 26 counties now partially regulated are being made in the following:

Arkansas: Counties of Clay, Craighead, Greene, Mississippi (entire), and Poinsett. **Illinois:** Pulaski County. **Kentucky:** Ballard and Hickman Counties. **Mississippi:** De Soto County. **Missouri:** Counties of Mississippi (entire), New Madrid (entire), Scott, and Stoddard. **North Carolina:** Counties of Currituck, Gates, and Pender. **Tennessee:** Counties of Crockett, Gibson, Haywood, Madison, Shelby, Tipton (entire), and Weakley. **Virginia:** Counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, and Southampton.

Inclusion of these localities in the regulated area means that hereafter soil, nursery stock, root crops, used farm implements, and used harvesting machinery, or any article that might carry soybean cyst infestation, will require inspection or treatment and Federal certification before being moved interstate to a non-regulated area.

Soybean cyst nematodes may reduce soybean yields as much as 50 percent. Larvae of the pest feed in the roots of plants, causing stunting and yellowing of the plants. Rotation of plants is the most practical control of this nematode.

P.P.C. 624, 10th Revision

Effective July 15, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE

REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.79-2 of the regulations supplemental to the soybean cyst nematode quarantine (7 CFR 301.79-2) under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.79-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.79-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the soybean cyst nematode quarantine.

Infestations of the soybean cyst nematode have been determined to exist in the counties, other civil divisions, farms, and other premises, or parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties, other civil divisions, farms, other premises, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as soybean cyst nematode regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARKANSAS

Clay County. Secs. 1 and 12, T. 18 N., R. 7 E.; sec. 36, T. 19 N., R. 7 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and those portions of secs. 11 and 12, T. 18 N., R. 8 E. lying in Clay County; secs. 1, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 19 N., R. 8 E.; and those portions of Tps. 18 and 19 N., R. 9 E. lying in Clay County.

Craighead County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Craighead County with the Arkansas-Missouri State line and extending southward along the eastern boundary of Craighead County to the southern boundary line of Craighead County, thence westward along the southern boundary line of Craighead County to the St. Francis River, thence northward along the St. Francis River to the junction of the northern boundary line of T. 14 N., thence westward along said line to the junction of State Highway 135, thence northward along said highway to the Greene County line, thence eastward along said line to the St. Francis River, thence northward along said river to the junction of the river with the boundary line between Craighead County, Arkansas, and Dunklin County, Missouri, thence eastward along the northern boundary of Craighead County to the point of beginning.

All of the property belonging to J. H. Haag in Sec. 36, T. 14 N., R. 5 E.
 All of the property owned by A. D. Wright in secs. 20 and 21, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.
Crittenden County. The irregular portion on the eastern boundary of the county between the Mississippi River levee and the indeterminate Arkansas-Tennessee State line, bounded on the north by the Crittenden-Mississippi County line and on the south by an east-west line projected from the levee to the State line, lying one mile south of the intersection of a graded road and the levee at the head of Wapanocca Bayou.
 All the property owned by Ceylon B. Frazier in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
 All of the property owned by R. G. Hinkley in sec. 32, T. 6 N., R. 8 E.
 All of the property owned by William F. Johnson Real Estate Company in sec. 19, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
 All of the property owned by Richard Moore in sec. 23, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.
 All of the property owned by Wassell Randolph in sec. 15, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
 All of the property owned by Rock Island RR. Company in sec. 18, T. 6 N., R. 9 E.
 All of the property known as the Clarence Williams Farm, located in sec. 22, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.
 All of the property owned by Jack Wilson in sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 8 E.
Greene County. The E $\frac{1}{4}$ of T. 16 N., R. 6 E., and those portions of T. 16 N., R. 7 E., T. 17 N., R. 7 and 8 E., T. 18 N., R. 7 and 8 E. lying in Greene County.
Mississippi County. The entire county.
Poinsett County. Sec. 11, T. 11 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 9 and 10, T. 12 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, and 3 and those portions of secs. 4 and 5, T. 12 N., R. 6 E., lying east of the St. Francis River; sec. 15, T. 11 N., R. 7 E.; and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, T. 12 N., R. 7 E.

ILLINOIS

Alexander County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at a point where a line projected due west from the intersection of State Highway 953 and the C&EI Railroad would intersect the Mississippi River, said intersection being in Fayetteville, thence east along said line and highway to the junction of State Highway 953 and State Highway 3, thence southeast along State Highway 3 to its intersection with the Pulaski-Alexander County line.
 The property owned by the Alton Box Board Company and operated by Elmer Lingle located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned by the Alton Box Board Company and operated by B. D. Dodd, located in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, T. 14 S., R. 2 W., and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by Jerry Wilkerson located in S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 2 W.
 The property owned by R. E. Chester and operated by Earl Honey, located in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 15 S., R. 2 W.
 The property owned by C. Anderson and operated by Robert Smith, Jr., located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, T. 15 S., R. 2 W.
 The property owned by E. L. Holliday and operated by Gene Ferris, located in the W $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 3 W.
 The property owned and operated by Donald Jordan, located in E $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned by J. M. Cauble and operated by Donald Jordan, located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29 and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 20, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned by W. E. Schullter and operated by Doris Gaskill, located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by Otis Dowdy, located in S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, T. 15 S., R. 2 W.
 The property owned and operated by Walter Raby, located in W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, T. 14 S., R. 1 W., and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 14 S., R. 2 W.
Pulaski County. Sec. 7, T. 16 S., R. 1 E.; the W $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 16 S., R. 1 E.; the E $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.; sec. 12, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.; sec. 13, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.; the E $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.; all of the W $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17 lying west of the west right-of-way line of the New York Central Railroad in T. 16 S., R. 1 E.; and sec. 18, T. 16 S., R. 1 E.
 The property owned and operated by Francis Eichenseer, located in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13; and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, T. 14 S., R. 1 E.
 The property owned and operated by Leland McIntosh, located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by A. M. Mayberry, located in W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 6, T. 15 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by Norman Dowdy located in W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5, T. 15 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by Orval Linebaugh located in W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by Charles Stringer, located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by Alex Webb located in S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 21, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned by W. E. Schullter and operated by Doris Gaskill, located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by C. C. Franklin, located in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 14 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned by W. C. Bryant and operated by Norman Dowdy, located in E $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 14 S., R. 1 W., and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 15 S., R. 1 W.
 The property owned and operated by Edward E. Owens and E. J. Showmaker, located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, T. 16 S., R. 1 W., and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

KENTUCKY

Ballard County. The property owned by O. M. Alexander described as Land Parcel No. 3, 183 acres, Property Identification Map No. 29, Ballard County, Kentucky.
 The property owned by Robert Harris described as Land Parcel No. 4, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Property Identification Map No. 29, Ballard County, Kentucky.

The property owned by WPSD Television Station of Paducah, Kentucky, and operated by H. M. Skidmore described as Land Parcel No. 21, 109 acres, Property Identification Map No. 39, Ballard County, Kentucky.

The property owned by Gladys D. Ross of Paducah, Kentucky, and operated by Cecil R. Shepard described as Land Parcel No. 28, 7 acres, Property Identification Map No. 32, Ballard County, Kentucky.

Fulton County. The entire county.

Graves County. The property owned by H. R. Roberts consisting of 9 acres located in Civil District 1. Property located 2 miles east of the village of Dukedom, Tennessee, on the north side of State Highway 116.

The property of H. R. Roberts consisting of 61 acres located in Civil District 1. Property located 2.3 miles east of the village of Dukedom, Tennessee, on the north side of State Highway 116.

The property owned by B. A. Winston consisting of 200 acres located in Civil District 1. Property located 2.1 miles west of the village of Dukedom, Tennessee, on the north side of State Highway 116.

The property owned by Mrs. Charles Wilson consisting of 27 acres located in Civil District 1. Property located on the west side of U.S. Highway 45 at the junction of the north city limits of the village of Water Valley and U.S. Highway 45.

The property owned by Tennis Goins consisting of 161 acres located in Civil District 7. Property located 2.5 miles west of the village of Melbers, Kentucky, on the south side of County Line Road 1820.

The property owned by A. R. Stevens and Whayne Byassee consisting of 106 acres located in Civil District 1 on the east side of a rural road 1.5 miles northwest of the junction of said road and State Highway 116, said junction being 0.5 mile west of Dukedom, Tennessee.

Hickman County. That portion of the county lying west of U.S. Highway 51.

The property owned by Bill Dale Ward consisting of 160 acres located in Civil District 2. Property located on the south side of State Highway 288, 2.5 miles west of the intersection of State Highways 307 and 288.

The property owned by A. J. Spraggs consisting of 60 acres located in Civil District 6. Property located at the northeast corner of the intersection of State Highways 288 and 1362.

The property owned by W. L. Williams consisting of 104 acres located in Civil District 6. Property located on the north side of State Highway 288, 0.2 mile east of the intersection of U.S. Highway 51 and State Highway 288.

The property owned by Vernon Perry consisting of 160 acres located in Civil District 6. Property located on the south side of State Highway 88, 1.5 miles east of U.S. Highway 51.

The property owned by Mrs. Maude Croombs consisting of 100 acres located in Civil District 2. Property located on the east side of Spring Hill Road 0.8 mile north of the intersection of State Highway 703 and Spring Hill Road.

MISSISSIPPI

De Soto County. That portion of the county lying west of the east line of R. 9 W. and north of the south line of T. 2 S.

Tunica County. That portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 3 S., R. 10 W., lying in Tunica County.

MISSOURI

Butler County. The property owned and operated by Howard Doyle, located in sec. 22, T. 23 N., R. 8 E.

The property owned and operated by Jack Heaton, located in sec. 8, T. 23 N., R. 7 E.

The property owned and operated by J. A. Hall, Jr., located in sec. 15, T. 23 N., R. 7 E.

Dunklin County. The entire county.

Mississippi County. The entire county.

New Madrid County. The entire county.

Pemiscot County. The entire county.

Scott County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 27 N.

The property owned and operated by C. R. Beardslee, located in sec. 32, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.

The property owned by Mrs. Connie Johnson and operated by Bud Wright and Jerry Johnson in secs. 30 and 31, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.

The property owned and operated by Jimmie Johnson in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.

Stoddard County. That portion of the county lying south and east of a line beginning at a point where the south line of T. 26 N. intersects the St. Francis River; thence due east along said line to its intersection with Missouri Highway 25; thence north along said highway to its intersection with the section line one mile north of the north line of T. 27 N.; thence due east along said line to its intersection with the White Water River.

NORTH CAROLINA

Brunswick County. The property owned by Alma Medlin and operated by Leo Medlin, located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1419 and 1 mile south-east of the Columbus County line.

Camden County. The Woodson Farrill farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1114 and 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road and State Highway 343.

The J. E. McPherson Trust Farm located at the end of a field road 1 mile south of State Secondary Road 1239, said field road junctioning with State Secondary Road 1239, 1 mile east of the junction of said road and State Secondary Road 1224.

The Frank Sawyer farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1225 and at the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1224.

The Dr. J. B. Sawyer farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1115 and 0.1 mile northeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1107.

The Mack Sawyer farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1225 and at the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1217.

Currituck County. The P. P. Gregory farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1147 and 0.4 mile north of Indiantown Creek.

The C. C. Leary farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1148 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Highway 158.

The Herman Pell farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1148 and 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of State Secondary Roads 1148 and 1200 with U.S. Highway 158.

Gates County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 32 crosses the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence east along the State line to the Camden County line, thence in a southwesterly direction along the west edge of the Great Dismal Swamp to a point 1.4 miles east of Corapeake on Corapeake Highway, thence along said highway in a westerly direction to Corapeake, thence along State Highway 32 from Corapeake to the Virginia State line, the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of Corapeake.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where North Carolina Secondary Road 1305 junctions with the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence southeast along said road to its junction with North Carolina Secondary Road 1308, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with ACL Railroad, thence northeast along said railroad to the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence east along said State line to the point of beginning.

The T. H. Fowler farm, located on the southeast side of U.S. Highway 13 and 100 yards north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1214.

The G. M. Gardner farm located on the south side of Nansemond-Gates County line and 0.4 mile west of State Secondary Road 1200.

The Fentriss Hill farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1413 and 0.5 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Highway 32 at Muddy Cross.

The Mrs. Lizzie Hobbs farm, operated by Odell Hobbs, located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1413, 1.6 miles east of the junction of said road and State Highway 32.

The Henry B. Hoffer farm, operated by David Hoffer, located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1428, 1 mile east of said road and State Highway 32.

The J. G. Lyles property, operated by W. J. Daniels, located on the northeast side of Secondary Road 1002, 1.8 miles northwest of Acron Hill.

The C. H. Wiggins, Jr., farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1413, 1.1 miles east of the junction of said road and State Highway 32.

The J. H. Wiggins farm located on the northwest side of U.S. Highway 13 at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1214.

The property owned by the Jim Wiggins Estate, operated by Mrs. O. C. Turner with Benny Owens as tenant, located on the northwest side of the intersection of State Secondary Roads 1100 and 1101.

New Hanover County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where the ACL Railroad Bridge crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River and extending south along said railroad to State Highway 132, thence southeast along said highway to Smith Creek, thence west along said creek to the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence in a northwesterly and then easterly direction along said river to the ACL Railroad Bridge, the point of beginning, excluding all of New Hanover County Airport.

The property owned and operated by H. C. Johnson, located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 17.

The property owned and operated by J. D. Murray, located at the end of State Secondary Road 1322 and 2.2 miles from its intersection with State Highway 132.

The property owned and operated by Alex Trask, located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1322 and east of State Highway 132 at the intersection of these two roads.

The H. C. Johnson farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.2 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 17.

The J. A. Yopp farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1322 and 1.2 miles east of its intersection with State Highway 132.

The H. C. Johnson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1403 and 1.7 miles east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1407, said junction being 0.5 mile east of U.S. Highway 17.

The H. H. Horrell farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1335 and 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Highway 132.

Pasquotank County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Secondary Road 1338 and U.S. Highway 17 and extending southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1343, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1332, thence southeast along said road to its junction with Knobbs Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1338, thence northeast along said road to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1101 and U.S. Navy Railroad intersect and extending southeast along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1169, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1101, thence northwest and north along said road to the point of beginning.

The property owned and operated by Billy Bateman, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1182 and 1 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1101 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by E. L. Benton, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1182 and 0.5 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1101 and 1132.

The property owned by E. L. Brothers and operated by George Hewitt, located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.6 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The Carolina Virginia Amusement Company property operated by Carson Davis, located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1152, 0.5 mile south of its intersection with U.S. Highway 17.

The property owned and operated by W. C. Combs, located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1182 and 0.5 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1101 and 1132.

The property owned by E. Copersmith and operated by Billy Bateman, located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1182 and 0.5 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Roads 1101 and 1132.

The property owned and operated by George Hewitt, located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.8 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

The property owned and operated by Joe Spence, located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1360 and 0.5 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1361.

Pender County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 210 crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence north along said river to Pike Creek, thence northwest along said creek to the Ashton Road, thence west along said road, through Ashton, to its junction with a paved highway, thence south along said highway to Kellys Creek, thence southwest along said creek to Rileys Creek, thence south and west along said creek to its intersection with State Highway 40, thence east and south along said highway to U.S. Highway 117, thence south along said highway to the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence east and north along said river to the point of beginning, excluding the town of Rocky Point.

The property owned and operated by Mike Boryk, located on the west side of Burgaw-Long Creek Road 0.2 mile south of Burgaw city limits.

The Bill Brothers farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1411 and 2.6 miles northeast of Ashton.

The property owned and operated by Henry Clark, located on the south side of State Highway 40 and 0.2 mile southeast of Bell's Crossroads.

The property owned and operated by Dr. J. D. Freeman, located on the south side of State Highway 210, 1.8 miles east of Northeast Cape Fear River.

The Dollie Futch farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1574 at the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1002.

The property owned and operated by P. Katalinic, located on the east and west sides of U.S. Highway 117 at the junction of Stag Park Road and U.S. Highway 117.

The property owned and operated by W. B. Keith, located on the west side of Clarks Landing Loop Road and 1 mile southwest of Bell's Crossroads.

The Joe Meszes farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1412 at the intersection of said road with U.S. Highway 117.

The Glenn S. Taylor farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1408 and 0.2 mile south of State Highway 210.

The property owned and operated by Boney Wilson, located on the southwest side of State Highway 210 and approximately 0.2 mile northwest of Clark's Landing Highway.

Perquimans County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line and State Secondary Road 1001, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1204, thence north and northwest along said road to its intersection with the Perquimans-Gates County line, thence east along said county line to its intersection with the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line, thence southeast along said county line to the point of beginning.

The property owned by the Cox Estate and operated by M. R. Winslow, located on the southeast side of State Secondary Road 1001 and 1 mile southwest of its intersection with the Perquimans-Pasquotank County line.

Tyrrell County. The W. A. Hollis farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1209 and 1.2 miles east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1223.

TENNESSEE

Carroll County. The farm owned by Viona Pope, known as the Pope Farm, consisting of 100 acres located in Civil District 2, on the north side of State Highway 105, 3.5 miles northwest of the town of Trezevant.

The farm owned by J. T. Hill, consisting of 165 acres, located in Civil District 2, on the north side of State Highway 105, 4 miles northwest of the town of Trezevant.

Crockett County. That part of Crockett County lying west of U.S. Highway 79.

Dyer County. The entire county.

Fayette County. Civil District 6 and that part of Civil District 7 lying north of U.S. Highway 64.

Gibson County. That part of Gibson County north and west of a line beginning at the point where State Highway 54 intersects the Gibson-Crockett County line, thence northeast along State Highway 54 to its intersection with State Highway 105 in the town of Bradford, thence east along State Highway 105 to the intersection of State Highway 105 and a gravel road in the town of Skull Bone, thence north along said gravel road to the Gibson-Weakley County line.

Haywood County. That part of Haywood County lying north and west of U.S. Highway 79.

The farm owned by C. N. Armour consisting of 4,000 acres in Civil Districts 4 and 6 located 1.5 miles south of Powells Gin on Brownsville-Mercer Road.

Lake County. The entire county.

Lauderdale County. The entire county.

Madison County. The farm owned by James V. Morris, consisting of 300 acres, located in Civil District 7 on the south side of U.S. Highway 70, 2.4 miles west of the town of Huntersville.

The farm owned by Jack Terrell consisting of 93 acres located in Civil District 3, one-half mile west of Pleasant Plain Road on the north side of McClelan Road.

The farm owned by T. H. Bond consisting of 540 acres in Civil District 7 on the north side of U.S. Highway 70, 2.7 miles west of Huntersville.

Obion County. The entire county.

Shelby County. That part of Shelby County known as President's Island.

That portion of Shelby County lying in Civil District 1 beginning at a point where the Loosahatchie River joins the Mississippi River, thence north along the Mississippi

River to the Tifron-Shelby County line, thence east along said county line to the Shelby-Fayette County line, thence south along said county line to its intersection with Cypress Creek, thence northwest along Cypress Creek to its junction with the Loosahatchie River Canal, thence west along said canal to its junction with the Loosahatchie River, thence west and southwest along said river to the point of beginning, excluding Densford Bar.

The farm owned by Wassell Randolph consisting of 537 acres located in Civil District 1, on the north side of Bolen Huse Road one-half mile west of McCallum Road. *Tipton County.* The entire county.

Weakley County. That part of Weakley County lying north and west of a line beginning at a point where State Highway 54 intersects the Weakley-Gibson line, thence northeast along said State highway to its intersection with State Highway 118 in the town of Dresden, thence north along State Highway 118 to the intersection of said Highway and the north fork of the Obion River, thence northeast along the said north fork to its intersection with the Powell Creek drainage canal, and thence northeast along said drainage canal to the Tennessee-Kentucky State Line.

The farm owned by Mrs. Florence Tansil and Mrs. Ruth Irvin, known as the Mosley farm, consisting of 80 acres, located in Civil District 9 on the west side of a gravel road which intersects State Highway 124, 1.5 miles north, at a point 3.3 miles east of the town limits of Greenfield.

VIRGINIA

Isle of Wight County. The property owned by L. N. Alphin, Sr., located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.75 mile northwest of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the A. W. Ballard Estate, located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.9 mile south of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the A. W. Ballard Estate, located on the west side of State Road 614, 0.1 mile south of the Virginian Railroad right-of-way.

The property owned by Claire W. Bittle, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58, 0.2 mile southwest of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 630.

The property owned by James F. Bracey, Sr., and James F. Bracey, Jr., located on a private road, 0.3 mile south of U.S. Highway 58, said private road junctioning with U.S. Highway 58, 1.2 miles east of the junction of U.S. Highways 58 and 258.

The property owned by Mary Lee W. Bryant, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, 1 mile south of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

The property owned by Alphonso L. Duck, Sr., located on the east side of State Road 614, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Road 614 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by the J. F. Duke, Sr., Estate, located on a private road 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 632, said junction being 0.8 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 632 and 1701.

The property owned by the Jacob E. Eley Estate, located on the east side of State Road 643 at the junction of State Roads 643 and 603.

The property owned by Alma J. and H. DeWitt Griffin, located on the north side of State Road 606 at the junction of State Roads 606 and 700.

The property owned by J. Causey Griffen, located on the southeast side of State Road 696, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 615 and 696.

The property owned by Ella H. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 644 at the junction of State Roads 644 and 647.

The property owned by the Joseph H. Holland Estate, located on both sides of State Road 609 at the junction of State Roads 609 and 640.

The property owned by Wilson S. Holland, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, 0.3 mile south of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

The property owned by Rufus A. Jenkins, located on the west side of State Road 609, 0.4 mile north of the intersection of State Road 609 and U.S. Highway 258.

The property owned by R. Phoebe Jones, located on the east side of State Road 615 at the junction of the Seaboard Airline Railway and said road.

The property owned by Alice L. Livsie, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258, and south of State Road 630 at the southern junction of said highways.

The property owned by Carr H. Munford, located on both sides of State Road 635 at the junction of State Roads 635 and 610.

The property owned by Leon E. Outland, located on the south side of State Road 612, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 612 and 632.

The property owned by Wayland A. Perry, located on the north side of State Road 630 at the junction of State Roads 630 and 631.

The property owned by Selma H. and Frank E. Pulley, located on the west side of State Road 649, 0.6 mile west of the junction of State Roads 637 and 649.

The property owned by Harrison A. Redd, located on the north side of State Road 636, 0.3 mile east of the junction of State Road 636 and U.S. Highway 460.

The property owned by Mrs. Vergie C. Rhodes, located on the east side of State Road 612 at the intersection of State Roads 611 and 612.

The property owned by John C. Rose, located in Carrsville on the southeast side of State Road 632, 0.3 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 632 and 1701.

The property owned by Lizzie G. Turner, located on the west side of U.S. Highway 258, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 258 and 638.

The property owned by James H. and B. A. Vaughn, located on both sides of State Road 612, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 633.

The property owned by Elvin H. Whitley, located on the north side of State Road 611, 0.75 mile west of the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 611.

The property owned by Ida B. Wilson, located on a private road 0.4 mile west of State Road 652, said private road junctioning with State Road 652 at a point 0.3 mile south of the junction of State Roads 652 and 692.

Nansemond County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Roads 32 and 678 and extending east on State Road 678 to the western boundary of the property owned by E. Hurley Brinkley, thence north and east along the boundaries of said property and continuing east along the northern boundary of the property owned by Willie C. Knight to State Road 604, thence south on State Road 604 to the northern boundary of the property owned by Raymond R. Brinkley,

thence east along the northern boundary of said property to the Dismal Swamp, thence south along the Dismal Swamp to the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence west along the State line to State Road 32, thence northward to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the junction of State Road 616 and the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line, thence southeast to the junction of said county line and State Road 615, thence north along State Road 615 following the western and northern boundaries of the properties owned by C. E. Daughtrey and Jasper W. Daughtrey, thence along the western and northern boundaries of the property owned by Frank Holland and Mary L. Holland to the eastern boundary of this property, thence along the eastern boundary of the property owned by Lydia and J. E. Griffin to State Road 189, thence east along State Road 189 and south along the eastern boundaries of the properties owned by James E. Rawls and Samuel L. Hunter, thence along the southern boundary of the Samuel L. Hunter property to State Road 616, thence northwest along State Road 616 to include the property owned by Clifford D. Holland lying on both sides of State Road 616, and thence from the junction of the northern boundary of said farm and State Road 616 northwest along State Road 616 to the property owned by Helen I. Lawrence, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of said property to State Road 189, thence along State Road 189 to include all of the property owned by R. Kermit Saunders on both sides of said road, thence in a northerly direction to the junction of State Roads 615 and 618, thence west along State Road 618 to the Nansemond-Isle of Wight County line, thence northeast along said county line, including that portion of the property owned by Carlton L. Cutchin in Isle of Wight County, to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Route 58, and the Isle of Wight-Nansemond County line, thence northeast along said county line including that portion of the property owned by Elliott L. Johnson extending into Isle of Wight County, thence south along the eastern boundary of said property to the northern boundary of the property owned by Jasper Daughtrey, Jr., and Mildred B. Daughtrey, his wife, thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of said property, thence east along the northern boundaries of the properties owned by Clarence T. Daughtrey and Mamie D. Duke, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Mamie D. Duke property to the eastern boundary of the Clarence T. Daughtrey property, thence south along the eastern boundary of the Emmett L. Rawles property to U.S. Route 58, thence northwest on U.S. Route 58 to the southern boundary of the Emmett L. Rawles property, thence west along the southern boundaries of the Emmett L. Rawles and Jarvis L. Howell properties, thence north along the western boundaries of the Jarvis L. Howell and Elliott L. Johnson properties to the point of beginning.

That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Road 611 intersects the property owned by J. D. Rawles, 0.2 mile south of the junction of State Roads 612 and 661, and extending east and southeast along the boundaries of said property, thence southeast along State Road 612 to the southern boundary of the property owned by the W. Joe Smith Estate, thence along the southern boundary of said property to the eastern boundary of the property owned by Dr. W. John Norfleet, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of said property to State Road 664, thence south and west along State Roads 664 and 667 to the western boundary of the property owned by David L. Rawles, Jr., thence along the western and northern boundaries of said property to State Road 616, thence north along the western boundary of the property owned by Dr. W. John Norfleet and continuing north along the western boundary of the property owned by Sue K. Jolly and the property owned by J. D. Rawles, thence east along the northern boundary of the said J. D. Rawles property, to the point of beginning.

The property owned by Nancy F. Abernathy, located on the north side of State Road 653, 1 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 653 and 612.

The property owned by Percy L. Artis located on State Road 679, 1 mile southeast of the junction of State Road 189.

The property owned by K. A. Asbell located on the southwest side of State Road 616, 0.1 mile southeast of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by W. M. Aston, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 608, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 608 and 644.

The property owned by Willis Elmer Austin, located on both sides of State Road 668, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Hurley B. Aswell and the property owned by Gurney C. Hare, located at the junction of State Roads 642 and 673, and the adjacent property owned by the M. Gay Taylor Estate and Priscilla Vann on State Road 673. Also the adjacent property owned by R. H. Brinkley located on the west side of State Road 642 at its junction with State Road 678.

The property owned by Rudolph C. Badger, located at the junction of State Roads 642 and 674, the adjoining property to the south owned by the Julius E. Baines Estate located on the west side of State Road 642, the adjacent property on the south owned by John H. Parker located on both sides of State Road 642, and the property owned by Rudolph C. Badger, lying on the east side of State Road 642 between two sections of the John H. Parker property and extending southeast to the Dismal Swamp.

The property owned by Burleigh Edward Baines, located on the east and west sides of State Road 672, 0.25 mile southeast of the junction of State Road 672 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by Joseph Talmadge Baines, located on the northeast side of State Road 684, 1.5 miles east of the junction of State Roads 684 and 672.

The property owned by Ray Lee Baines, located on the west side of State Road 673, 1.75 miles northwest of the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Shirley M. Baines, located on both sides of State Road 684 at the junction of said road and the North Carolina State line.

The property owned by Shirley M. Baines, located on the east side of State Road 642 at the northern junction of State Roads 642 and 678, and the adjoining property to the east owned by Pearl Brinkley.

The property owned by Samuel M. Barnes, located on the east side of State Road 667, 1 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 667 and 664.

The property owned by W. Emory Deale, located on the west side of State Road 616, 0.2 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 616 and 189.

The property owned by J. L. and Lida L. Benton, located on both sides of State Road 604, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 604 and 678.

The property owned by James F. Bracey, Jr., and Joyce S. Bracey, his wife, lying on the east side of State Road 612 at the northern junction of State Roads 661 and 612.

The property owned by N. Herman Bradshaw, located on the west side of State Road 647 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by G. C. Branton, Jr., located on the east side of U.S. Highway 13 at the junction of U.S. Highway 13 and State Road 676.

The property owned by Carlton W. Brinkley, located on both sides of State Road 678, 0.3 mile west of the junction of State Roads 678 and 32.

The property owned by Floyd J. Brinkley, lying on the east side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 675 and 673.

The property owned by J. M. Brinkley, located on the west side of State Road 32, one-quarter mile north of the junction of State Roads 678 and 32.

The property owned by C. W. Britton and Louise B. Britton, located on a private road 0.25 mile west of State Road 653, said private road junctioning with State Road 653 at a point 1.1 miles south of the junction of said road and State Road 664.

The properties owned by Reginald E. Brothers, Carrie B. Knight, and Willie C. Knight, located at the junction of State Roads 675 and 642.

The property owned by Noah Brown, located on both sides of State Road 610 at the junction of State Roads 610 and 650.

The property owned by Clyde H. Bunch, located on both sides of State Road 604, 1.2 miles north of the junction of State Roads 604 and 678.

The property owned by the Haywood Bunch Estate, located on both sides of State Road 642, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 642 and 32.

The property owned by Frank W. Butler, located on both sides of State Road 662, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 662 and 643.

The property owned by Robert D. Butler, located on the east side of State Road 614 at the Nansmond-Isle of Wight County line.

The property owned by Emma Byrd, located on the east side of State Road 643, 1 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 643 and 663.

The property owned by Wesley Byrd, located on the northwest side of State Road 643, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 643 and 662.

The property owned by the Wright B. Carney Estate, located on the west side of State Road 624, 1.2 miles north of the junction of State Roads 624 and 658.

The property owned by James A. Carr, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 653 at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Clifton S. Carr, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 653 at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by James Alfred Carr, Jr., located on the west side of State Road 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 651.

The property owned by Juanita Morgan Carr, located on the west side of State Road 653, at the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Amos Carter, located on both sides of State Road 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 661.

The property owned by Amos M. Carter, located on the south side of State Road 661 at the junction of State Roads 661 and 612.

The property owned by Mike L. Carter and Mary Elizabeth Duke Carter, his wife, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.6 mile east of the junction of State Roads 616 and 664.

The property owned by Alfred W. Copeland, located on the east side of State Road 649, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 662.

The property owned by Christopher C. Copeland, Jr., located on the east side of State Road 662 at the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Elijah W. Copeland, located on a private road 0.25 mile south of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616 at a point 0.6 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 679.

The property owned by J. E. Copeland, located on the east side of State Road 643, at the west junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Julius E. Copeland, located at the junction of State Roads 664 and 642 and lying on the north side of State Road 642.

The property owned by M. E. Copeland, located on the northwest side of U.S. Highway 13, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of U.S. Highway 13 and State Road 32.

The property owned by Thurman G. Copeland, located on the west side of State Road 662, 0.2 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The property owned by Thurman G. Copeland, located on the southwest side of State Road 662 at the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by William J. Copeland, located on the south side of State Road 661, 0.1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 661 and 613.

The property owned by Harry W. Davidson, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.6 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by Isaac Demiel, located on the northwest side of State Road 685, 1.2 miles northeast of the junction of State Roads 685 and 647.

The property owned by the Charles E. Duke Estate, located on the north side of State Road 645, 0.7 mile east of the junction of State Roads 645 and 643.

The property owned by Della Lee Eason, located on the east side of State Road 673, at the junction of State Road 673 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by George K. Eberwine, located on the south side of State Road 702, 0.4 mile west of the junction of State Roads 626 and 702.

The property owned by James H. Eley, located on the southeast side of State Road 643, at the junction of State Roads 643 and 662.

The property owned by Willis H. and Shirley C. Eley, located on the east side of State Road 643, on a private road which junctions with State Road 643, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 616 and 643.

The property owned by Isaac O. Ellis, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by John Robert Ellis and Jacqueline F. Ellis, his wife, located on the west side of State Road 660 at the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by John Robert Ellis, located on both sides of State Road 612, 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 616 and 612.

The property owned by Lloyd Ellis, located on a private road 0.25 mile west of State Road 612, said private road junctioning with State Road 612 at a point 0.71 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 612 and 680.

The property owned by Rachel Duke Ellis, located on a private road 0.2 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 634, said junction being 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 634 and 644.

The property owned by Oscar, William L., Elihu, Ernest L., and James Faulk, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.1 mile west of the east junction of State Roads 616 and 643.

The property owned by William L. Faulk, located on the north side of State Road 616 at the west junction of State Roads 616 and 643.

The property owned by W. L. Faulk, located on both sides of State Road 668, 1.2 miles northeast of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by the William Luther Faulk Estate, located on the east side of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 549 and 650.

The property owned by John E. Felton, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.1 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 671.

The property owned by John E. Felton, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.1 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 671.

The property owned by T. H. Fowler, located on both sides of U.S. Route 13, at the junction of said route and State Road 670.

The property owned by George M. Gardner, located on both sides of State Road 615, 1.2 miles south of the intersection of State Roads 615 and 667.

The property owned by H. Grady Gardner, located on the west side of State Road 615, 1.2 miles south of the intersection of State Roads 615 and 667.

The property owned by H. Grady Gardner, located on the north side of State Road 667, 0.5 mile west of the intersection of State Roads 667 and 615.

The property owned by Joe Henry Gardner, located on both sides of State Road 664, 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 648.

The property owned by Joe H. Gardner, located on a private road, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 662, said junction being 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 662 and 664.

The property owned by Lloyd H. Gardner, located on a private road, 0.5 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 662, said junction being 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 662 and 664.

The property owned by H. P. Gomer, located on both sides of State Road 643 at the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by J. Stanley Gomer, located on a private road, 0.1 mile southwest of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The property owned by Jessie S. and Mamie B. Griffin, located on both sides of State Road 678, 1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 642 and 678.

The property owned by Arnie N. Harecum, located on the east side of State Road 613, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.

The property owned by James A. Harecum, located on the east side of State Road 613, 0.6 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.

The property owned by Jessie Q. Harecum, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1 mile south of the intersection of State Roads 660 and 664.

The property owned by J. L. Hare Estate, located on both sides of State Roads 648 and 664 at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by Charles C. Harrell, located on both sides of State Road 32, 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 675 and 32.

The property owned by Claudine N. Harrell, located on both sides of State Road 662 at the junction of State Roads 662, 664, and 689.

The property owned by L. Whidby Harrell, located on the south side of State Road 661, 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Roads 661 and 680.

The property owned by Marion J. Harrell, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58 at the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 610.

The property owned by Mary Elizabeth Harrell, located on the east side of State Road 627, 0.6 mile north of the junction of State Roads 627 and 629.

The property owned by W. C. and Eva V. Harrell, located on the north side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 662, 664, and 689.

The property owned by Claudie Hedgebeth, located on the east side of State Road 660, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 653.

The property owned by the R. E. Hedgebeth Estate, located on the north side of State Road 653, 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 653 and 654.

The property owned by W. L. Hedgebeth, located on the south side of U.S. Highway 58, 0.2 mile east of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 647.

The property owned by F. H. Hedgebeth, located on the north side of U.S. Highway 58 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 58.

The property owned by the Hewitt Farms, Inc., located on the west side of State Road 629, 0.7 mile north of the junction of State Road 629 and Kings Highway.

The property owned by Annie Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 610 and 662, lying on both sides of State Road 610.

The property owned by Ayler J. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 189 at the junction of State Roads 189 and 613.

The properties owned by D. Hurley Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 664 and 649 and extending east on both sides of State Road 664.

The property owned by D. Hurley Holland, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 649.

The property owned by D. Hurley Holland, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 649.

The property owned by Edna C. Holland, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 653.

The property owned by Ella L. Holland and Linwood W. Holland, located on the west side of State Road 661, 0.4 mile south of the junction of State Roads 661 and 679.

The property owned by E. L. H. and Preston G. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 680, 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 680 and 661.

The property owned by Eula D. Holland, Maude Lee Marsh, Judith A. Hill, and Georgie H. Bounds, located on both sides of State Road 650, 0.4 mile west of the west junction of State Roads 650 and 610.

The property owned by Guss R. Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 661 and 613 and lying on the north side of State Road 661.

The property owned by Ima S. Holland, located on both sides of State Road 660, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 664.

The property owned by Mollie W. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 612, 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by Morris C. Holland and Florence P. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 649 and 659.

The property owned by Nurney H. Holland, located on the east side of State Road 660 at the junction of State Roads 660 and 650.

The property owned by Paul C. Holland, Jr., located on the south side of the Southern Railway 0.1 mile south of U.S. Highway 58, on a private road, the junction of said road and U.S. Highway 58 being at a point 0.3 mile west of the junction of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 660.

The property owned by Robert W. Holland, located at the junction of State Roads 651 and 612, lying on both sides of State Road 651.

The property owned by Dempsey D. Horton, located on the south side of U.S. Route 13, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said Route and State Road 670.

The property owned by J. Lewis Horton, located on the south side of State Road 647 at the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by Leonard F. Horton, located on the north side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by A. T. Howell, located on the south side of State Road 667, 1 mile east of the intersection of State Roads 667 and 666.

The property owned by Delaware Howell, located on both sides of State Road 613, 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 613 and 189.

The property owned by Dewey H. Howell, located on the north side of State Road 667, 0.6 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 666.

The property owned by E. J. Howell, located on the west side of State Road 615 at the junction of State Roads 615, 687, and 189.

The property owned by W. H. Howell, located 0.5 mile southwest of the village of Ellwood.

The property owned by Fred Hunter, Lula V. Hunter, Carrie Johnson and Thomas Johnson, located on a private road 0.1 mile east of State Road 661, said private road junctioning with State Road 661 at a point 0.7 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 679.

The property owned by L. L. Jernigan, located on the south side of State Road 668, 0.1 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 669.

The property owned by Mallie R. Jernigan, located on both sides of State Road 664, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by Charlie T. and Myrtle D. Johnson, located on both sides of State Road 615 at the junction of State Roads 615 and 616.

The property owned by Mary Hamilton Johnson, located on the northwest side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 664 and 612.

The property owned by Edward Jones, located on a private road 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Road 613, said junction being at a point 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 613 and 661.

The property owned by the J. Floyd Jones Estate, located on the west side of State Road 673, 1 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Lee Jones, located on the south side of State Road 667, 1.25 miles northeast of the junction of State Roads 667 and 666.

The property owned by Ruby Parker Jones and the property owned by Lawrence F. Jones, located at the junction of State Roads 666 and 615.

The property owned by the Spencer Jones Estate, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.8 mile south of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Eddie A. Kelly, located on State Road 678 one mile west of its junction with State Road 32.

The property owned by Dora King, located on the north side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 642.

The property owned by Harvey P. King, located on the east side of State Road 642, 1.25 miles north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 674.

The property owned by W. C. Knight, located on the east side of State Road 642, 0.7 mile north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 32.

The property owned by Willie C. Knight, located on a private road 0.2 mile east of State Road 32, said private road joining State Road 32 at a point 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 642, 32, and 616.

The property owned by Melvin Langston, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.5 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on the east side of State Road 664, 0.8 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 667.

The property owned by Robert E. Langston, located on the west side of State Road 643 at its junction with State Road 662.

The property owned by Rachel Lassiter, located on State Road 674, 0.5 mile east of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks.

The property owned by Mary F. Ledbetter, located on a private road 0.7 mile north of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, at a point 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 668.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on the north side of State Road 616 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 653.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on the east side of State Road 660, 0.3 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by the J. E. March Estate, located on a private road 0.1 mile west of State Road 653, said private road junctioning with State Road 653 at a point 0.25 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Tommie Milteer lying between State Roads 32 and 646 at the junction of State Roads 646 and 674.

The property owned by A. W. Moore, located on the north side of State Road 647, 200 feet west of the junction of State Roads 647 and 685.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on the east side of State Road 643, 0.6 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.2 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.7 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Clarence A. Morgan, located at the town of Leesville on the south side of State Road 664 at its junction with State Road 643.

The property owned by G. W. Morgan, located on the east side of U.S. Route 13, 0.5 mile north of the junction of said route and State Road 647.

The property owned by H. A. Morgan, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.2 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by Thomas W. Morgan, Jr., and Louise S. Morgan, located on the south side of State Road 616, at the junction of State Road 653.

The property owned by R. Preston Morris, located on both sides of State Road 671, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 671 and 643.

The property owned by Howard W. Overton lying south of State Road 675 and west of State Road 32 at the junction of State Roads 32 and 675 and extending north on the west side of State Road 646.

The property owned by Frank E. Owen, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.5 mile northeast of the junction of State Roads 643 and 664.

The property owned by Coston Parker, located on the northwest side of State Road 667, 0.8 mile northeast of the intersection of State Roads 666 and 667.

The property owned by George W. Parker, located on both sides of State Road 664, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 664 and 673.

The property owned by J. H. Parker, located on the west side of State Road 642, 2.25 miles north of the junction of State Roads 642 and 674.

The property owned by Linwood Parker, located on State Road 604, 0.5 mile southeast of State Road 642.

The property owned by Rufus Peele, located on a private road 0.3 mile west of the junction of said road and State Road 643, said junction being at a point 200 feet north of the junction of State Roads 643 and 645.

The property owned by Willie S. Peele, located on the south side of State Road 645, 0.2 mile east of the junction of State Roads 645 and 643.

The property owned by Frank A. Perry, located on both sides of State Roads 668 and 616 at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by Frank A. Perry and Judith Anne Perry, his wife, located on the south side of State Road 650, 0.5 mile east of the junction of State Roads 650 and 660.

The property owned by Miss Judith A. Perry, located on the southwest side of State Road 647, 0.25 mile northwest of the junction of State Road 647 and U.S. Highway 13.

The property owned by C. E. Piland, located on the southeast side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Cyrus E. Piland and Irene C. Piland, his wife, located on the southeast side of State Road 664, 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by Irene C. Piland, located on the west side of State Road 664, at the junction of State Roads 664 and 653.

The property owned by Jethro Haslett Piland, located on the east side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 662 and 649.

The property owned by Penelope Piland, located on the northwest side of State Road 664, 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 660.

The property owned by the Trustees of Poor Land, located on a private road, 0.5 mile west of State Road 624, said private road junctioning with State Road 624 at a point 1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 624 and 658.

The property owned by Jefferson B. Porter, located on the east side of State Road 615 and extending east to State Road 666, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 615 and 666.

The property owned by the William Porter Estate, located between State Roads 615 and 666, at the junction of said roads.

The property owned by the city of Portsmouth, located on the south side of State Road 604, 1 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 604 and 640.

The property owned by George D. Privott, located on both sides of State Road 32, 0.5 mile south of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Joseph Lester Puller, located on the north side of State Road 649 at the junction of State Roads 649 and 648.

The property owned by Royd Edward Quate, Martha Alice Quate and Martha Holland Quate, located on the south side of State Road 651, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 651 and 612.

The property owned by Emmett H. Rawles, Jr., located on the south side of State Road 666 at the junction of said road and State Road 661.

The property owned by Estelle C. Rawles, located on both sides of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by J. D. Rawles, located on the west side of State Road 649, at the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by Jethro E. Rawles, located on the west side of State Road 643, at the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Shirley H. Rawles, located on the west side of a private road, 0.2 mile north of State Road 668, said private road junctioning with State Road 668, at a point 1.4 miles southwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Ernest J. Reid, Ellen Reid Burwell and James W. Reid, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by Ira S. Reid, located on the west side of State Road 643, 0.6 mile north of the east junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by McCoy J. Reid and Lillian B. Reid, located on the northeast side of a private road, 0.1 mile southeast of State Road 643, said private road junctioning with State Road 643, at a point 0.5 mile south of the junction of said road and State Road 663.

The property owned by Ruth Knight Rice, located on the south side of State Road 675, 0.5 mile east of the intersection of State Road 675 and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The property owned by Vernon and Nettie L. Riddick, located on a private road, 0.2 mile south of State Road 678, said private road junctioning with State Road 678, 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 678 and 673.

The property owned by the David R. Roberts Estate, located on the north side of State Road 616, at the junction of said road and State Road 660.

The property owned by Gerald C. Rountree, located on both sides of State Road 643, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 643 and 616.

The property owned by Minnie D. Rountree, located on the east side of State Road 660, 1.1 miles south of the junction of said road and State Road 616.

The property owned by R. Kermit Saunders, located on the east side of State Road 661 at the junction of State Roads 661 and 679 and extending north to the junction of State Roads 661 and 616.

The property owned by C. F. Savage, located on both sides of State Road 634, 0.4 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 634 and 644.

The property owned by Walter W. Simons, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by the W. Joe Smith Estate, located on the west side of State Road 612 at the junction of State Roads 612 and 664.

The property owned by Ruth M. Smith, located on both sides of State Road 630, 0.7 mile east of the junction of State Roads 628 and 630.

The property owned by Grace E. Spivey, Myrtle S. Baines, and John Fletcher Spivey, located on the south side of State Road 664, 0.2 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by John Burgess Stephenson, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.2 mile southeast of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The Lloyd Stephenson property, located on the north side of State Road 675, 0.2 mile west of the junction of State Roads 675 and 32.

The property owned by Cora L. Summer, Leroy Langston, Susie L. Doles, Irma L. Skeeter, and Beulah L. Copeland, located on a private road, 0.2 mile east of State Road 643, said private road junctioning with State Road 643, at a point 0.7 mile north of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by Lloyd K. Taylor, Sr., located on the northeast side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by William K. Taylor, located on the southwest side of State Road 673 at the junction of State Roads 673 and 642.

The property owned by Cortez H. Tomlin and Marion A. Tomlin, his wife, located on both sides of State Road 680, 0.6 mile southeast of the junction of State Roads 680 and 612.

The property owned by Jesse F. Turner, located on the north side of State Road 673, on a private road which junctions with State Road 673, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Road 673 and U.S. Route 13, and the adjoining property to the northeast owned by William T. Harrell.

The property owned by George D. Underwood, located on a private road 0.4 mile northwest of State Road 610, said private road junctioning with State Road 610 at a point 0.3 mile northwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Highway 58.

The property owned by Charles H. Vaughn, located on both sides of State Road 616, 0.7 mile northwest of the junction of said road and U.S. Route 13.

The property owned by the Squire Titus Walden Estate, located on the southwest side of State Road 616 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 661.

The property owned by Willis W. Walden, located on the east side of State Road 661, 0.6 mile south of the junction of State Roads 661 and 679.

The property owned by C. C. Ward, located on both sides of State Road 677, at the Virginia-North Carolina State line.

The property owned by Cecil T. Ward, located on a private road 0.1 mile east of State Road 677, said private road junctioning with State Road 677, 0.3 mile north of the Virginia-North Carolina State line.

The property owned by M. S. Ward, located on the north side of State Road 616, at its junction with State Road 677.

The property owned by Annie E. Warren, located on the east side of State Road 653, 1 mile south of the junction of State Roads 653 and 664.

The property owned by Frank M. Warrington, located on both sides of State Road 603, 1.9 miles east of the junction of State Roads 10 and 603.

The property owned by Littleton West, located on the north side of State Road 616, 0.6 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by W. Jape West, located on the south side of State Road 616, 0.7 mile west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by William White and Celia White, his wife, located on the west side of State Road 660, and extending west to State Road 667, 0.3 mile north of the junction of State Roads 660 and 667.

The property owned by Willis L. Whitfield and Junious O. H. Whitfield, located on the south side of State Road 664, 1 mile east of the junction of State Roads 664 and 643.

The property owned by E. E. Wiggins, located on the west side of State Road 660, 0.5 mile south of the junction of State Roads 660 and 616.

The property owned by Cora Wiggins, located on the south side of State Road 671, 0.5 mile east of the junction of said road and State Road 643.

The property owned by Doss Wiggins, located on both sides of State Road 616, 300 feet west of the junction of State Roads 616 and 613.

The property owned by the Willis J. Wiggins Estate, located 0.5 mile north of the junction of State Roads 666 and 661 and lying on the west side of State Road 661.

The property owned by George F. Wilkerson, located on both sides of State Road 628, 0.3 mile east of the junction of State Roads 628 and 692.

The property owned by Lemuel T. Wilkins, located on both sides of State Road 32 at the junction of State Roads 616 and 32 and extending eastward across State Road 642.

The property owned by Lonnie J. Wilkins, located at the junction of State Roads 612 and 661 and lying on the west side of State Road 612.

The property owned by Mrs. Nettie Wilkins Winslow, located on a private road, 0.7 mile south of State Road 616, said private road junctioning with State Road 616, at its junction with State Road 612.

The property owned by Mignon D. Williams, located on the east side of State Road 604, 2 miles south of the junction of State Roads 604 and 642.

The property owned by Isiah Wilson, located on both sides of State Road 667, 0.5 mile west of the junction of State Roads 667 and 664.

The property owned by W. J. Winslow, located on the west side of State Road 13, 0.4 mile north of the junction of State Roads 13 and 647.

The property owned by Mamie Holland Worrell, located on the east side of State Road 612, 0.6 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by Sam Jimmie Worrell and Inez S. Worrell, his wife, located on the east side of State Road 612, 0.8 mile north of the junction of State Roads 612 and 653.

The property owned by the E. Linwood Wright Estate, located on the west side of State Road 624, 0.8 mile north of the junction of State Roads 624 and 658.

The property owned by James H. Wright, located on a private road, 0.1 mile northwest of State Road 649, said private road junctioning with State Road 649, 0.1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

The property owned by William Frank Wright, located on a private road 0.2 mile northwest of the junction of said private road and State Road 649, said junction being 0.1 mile north of the junction of State Roads 649 and 650.

Southampton County. The property owned by John M. Camp, Jr., Olive Camp Johnson, and Virginia Camp Smith, located on the east side of U.S. Highway 258 at the junction of U.S. Highway 258 and State Road 690.

The property owned by James Chesley, Sr., and the Alice Lewis Beale Estate, located on the southeast side of State Road 684 and the northeast side of State Road 680 at the junction of State Roads 680 and 684.

The property owned by Mrs. Clarys McClenney Lawrence, located on the west side of State Road 714, 1.5 miles northwest of the junction of State Roads 714 and 189.

Virginia Beach City. The property owned by H. Clay Ackiss, located on the west side of State Road 615, 1.3 miles south of the junction of State Roads 615 and 623.

The property owned by Jessie L. Barnes, located on both sides of State Road 615, 0.7 mile south of the junction of State Roads 615 and 670.

The property owned by Nelson P. Brock, located on the east side of State Road 615, at the south junction of State Roads 615 and 627.

The property owned by Roy A. Craft, located on the east side of State Road 615, 0.1 mile south of the south junction of State Roads 615 and 627.

The property owned by Jesse T. Dudley, located on the north side of State Road 670 at the junction of State Roads 615 and 670.

The property owned by the Ryland J. Murden Estate, located on the west side of State Road 615 and the south side of State Road 627 at the junction of State Roads 615 and 627.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 7 CFR 301.79-2)

These administrative instructions shall become effective July 15, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 624, 9th Rev., 7 CFR 301.79-2a, effective April 11, 1963.

The purpose of this revision is to add to the regulated areas, for the first time, certain parts of a single county in each of the following States: Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee. Certain parts of the independent city of Virginia Beach, Virginia, are also being added to the regulated areas for the first time.

In addition, the regulated areas are being extended in five counties in Arkansas, one county in Illinois, two counties in Kentucky, one county in Mississippi, four counties in Missouri, three counties in North Carolina, seven counties in Tennessee, and three counties in Virginia.

The restrictions imposed are necessary in order to prevent the interstate spread of the soybean cyst nematode. This revision should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish its purpose in the public interest. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003). It is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable and contrary to the public interest,

and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 9th day of July 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,

Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 14, 1964; 8:50 a.m.; 64 F.R. 7041.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the following newspapers: The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., July 21, 1964; The Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill., July 18, 1964; The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., July 22, 1964; The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., July 23, 1964; The St. Louis Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1964; The News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., July 21, 1964; The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., July 21, 1964; and The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., July 20, 1964.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

AUGUST 16, 1963.

(Press Notice)

Revised Federal quarantine regulations, effective September 20, add to existing white-fringed beetle regulated areas 5 counties in Georgia, 3 parishes in Louisiana, 7 counties in Mississippi, 3 counties in North Carolina, and parts of 14 counties in Alabama, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announces.

At the same time previously regulated areas have been extended in 14 counties in Alabama, 5 counties in Georgia, 8 parishes in Louisiana, 15 counties in Mississippi, and 2 counties in North Carolina.

All the regulated area of Brunswick County, N.C., has been removed from the regulated category.

There are no changes in the existing regulated areas in Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

A revision of the basic white-fringed beetle quarantine, published today (August 20) in the Federal Register, contains the following provisions:

(1) Authorization for subdivision of the regulated areas into generally infested and suppressive areas (See NOTE TO EDITORS at end of this release); (2) Provision that all used harvesting machinery, as well as construction and maintenance equipment, moving from regulated areas must be certified; and (3) Addition of a general category of undesignated products and articles that may be made subject to treatment when an inspector determines that they constitute a hazard of spreading white-fringed beetles.

Incipient infestations of the white-fringed beetle found in the States of Arkansas, Kentucky, and Virginia have been treated. Accordingly, those States are not being quarantined.

The white-fringed beetle is a native of South America. It was first found in the United States in 1936, in Florida, where its damage to field crops ranged as high as 70 percent. The adult beetles feed on the above-ground parts of plants; the larvae (grubs) feed on roots and underground stems. In one stage or another, the pest attacks most field and garden crops.

A quarantine is imposed as a measure to prevent spread of the beetle from an infested to an uninfested area. Shipments of soil, plants, certain crops, and other articles regulated by this quarantine are subject to treatment or inspection before movement from a regulated area.

NOTE TO EDITORS: All regulated areas are classified as either suppressive areas or generally infested areas. In a suppressive area, cooperative measures by the States and the Department's Agricultural Research Service are carried

out with the aim of suppressing and eventually eradicating white-fringed beetle infestations. In a generally infested area, white-fringed beetle infestations are so prevalent that eradication measures are not practicable at present.

P.P.C.—Q. 72

Effective September 20, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

On November 24, 1962, there was published in the Federal Register (27 F.R. 11553) a notice of the proposed revision of notice of quarantine No. 72 relating to the white-fringed beetle and the regulations supplemental to said quarantine (7 CFR 301.72, 301.72-1 et seq.). After due consideration of all relevant matters in connection with the notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred by sections 8, 9, and 10 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and sections 105 and 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 164a, 150dd, 150ee), the aforesaid notice of quarantine and regulations are hereby revised to read, respectively, as follows:

QUARANTINE

§ 301.72 Notice of quarantine.

(a) Pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161), and after public hearing, it has been determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee to prevent the spread of introduced species of the genus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, dangerous insects which are injurious to cultivated crops and which have not heretofore been widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and said States have been and hereby are continued to be quarantined because of said insects, and under the authority of said Act and the Federal Plant Pest Act, supplemental regulations are prescribed in this subpart governing the movement of carriers of said insects. Hereafter the following shall not be moved from the quarantined States into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method, or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations as from time to time amended: (1) Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots; (2) soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, independently of or in connection with nursery stock, other plants, plant products or other products or articles; (3) grass sod; plant crowns or roots for propagation; true bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured; potatoes (Irish) when freshly harvested; peanuts in shells, peanut shells and peanut hay; (4) uncleaned grass, grain and legume seed; hay (other than peanut hay), straw, seed cotton and cottonseed; (5) scrap metal and junk; brick, tile, stone; concrete slabs, pipes, and building blocks; and cinders; (6) forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties; (7) used harvesting machinery and used construction and maintenance equipment; and (8) other farm products and farm equipment, trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance; used crates, boxes, and other used farm products containers, and, unlimited by the foregoing, any other products and articles of any character whatsoever, not covered by subparagraphs (1) through (7) of this paragraph, when it is determined in accordance with the regulations that they present a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles. Moreover, movement of products and articles, designated above, from a quarantined State, or portion thereof, into or through another quarantined State, or portion thereof, may be restricted or prohibited under the regulations. The requirements of this quarantine and the regulations in this subpart, with respect to

such products and articles, shall be limited to the area in any quarantined State which may be designated as within the regulated area as provided in the regulations, as long as in the judgment of the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, the enforcement of the regulations as to such regulated area will be adequate to prevent the spread of white-fringed beetles; except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State's providing regulations for and enforcing control of the movement within such State of live white-fringed beetles and the other regulated articles, under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of the currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon the State's providing regulations for and enforcing such sanitation measures with respect to such area or portions thereof as, in the judgment of said Administrator, are adequate to prevent the spread of white-fringed beetles within such State. Moreover, whenever the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the products or articles to which the regulations apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in the regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations should be made less stringent; whereupon such modification shall become effective for such period, and for all or such portion of such regulated area, and for such products and articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected area.

(b) Regulations governing the movement of live white-fringed beetles are contained in Part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for movement of said pests may be made to the Director, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C., in accordance with said part.

REGULATIONS

For the purposes of the provisions in this subpart, except where the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed respectively to mean:

(a) *White-fringed beetle*. Species of the genus *Graphognathus*, in any stage of development.

(b) *Infestation*. The presence of white-fringed beetles.

(c) *Regulated area*. The counties, parishes, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, designated in administrative instructions under § 301.72-2 as regulated area.

(d) *Suppressive area*. That part of the regulated area where eradication may be undertaken as an objective, as designated in administrative instructions under § 301.72-2.

(e) *Generally infested area*. All of the regulated area, exclusive of the suppressive area, designated in administrative instructions under § 301.72-2.

(f) *Nursery stock*. Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots.

(g) *Regulated articles*. Live white-fringed beetles and other products or articles of any character whatsoever, the movement of which is regulated by this quarantine (§ 301.72) and regulations supplemental thereto (§§ 301.72-1 to 301.72-10).

(h) *Inspector*. An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(i) *Moved (movement, move)*. Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate, directly or indirectly. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

(j) *Certificate*. A document evidencing compliance with the requirements of this subpart.

(k) *Master certificate*. A document, indicating the quantity and nature of the articles covered thereby, issued by an inspector for use with bulk or lot shipments of regulated articles by rail, boat, or road vehicle, authorizing their movement.

(l) *Limited permit.* A document authorizing the movement of regulated articles to a restricted destination for limited handling, utilization, or processing.

(m) *Dealer-carrier agreement.* An agreement to comply with stipulated conditions, executed by persons engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, handling, processing, utilizing, treating, or moving regulated articles.

(n) *Administrative instructions.* Documents relating to the enforcement of the provisions in this subpart issued under authority of such provisions by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service.

(o) *Interstate.* From one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through another.

(p) *State, Territory, or District of the United States.* Any State, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

§ 301.72-2 Designation of regulated area.

The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, shall, from time to time, in administrative instructions promulgated by him, list the counties, parishes, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, in the quarantined States, in which infestation has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, and shall designate such civil divisions and parts thereof, as constituting the regulated area. Any civil division, or part thereof, so designated, shall continue in a regulated status until the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division shall have determined that adequate eradication measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate white-fringed beetles therein and that regulation of such area is not otherwise necessary under this section, and shall have issued administrative instructions revoking the designation of such civil division, or part thereof, as coming within the regulated area. The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division may, in said administrative instructions, divide the regulated area into a suppressive area and a generally infested area.

§ 301.72-3 Regulated articles; conditions of movement.

(a) *Designated articles.* Unless exempted by administrative instructions, the following may be moved from the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof, or from the generally infested area into or through the suppressive area, only if accompanied by a valid certificate or limited permit issued in compliance with § 301.72-6 and if the applicable requirements of §§ 301.72-4 and 301.72-5 are also met:

(1) Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots.

(2) Soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, independently or in connection with nursery stock, other plants, plant products, or other products or articles, except that the movement of processed sand and gravel is not regulated.

(3) Grass sod; plant crowns or roots for propagation; true bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured; potatoes (Irish) when freshly harvested; peanuts in shells, peanut shells and peanut hay.

(4) Uncleaned grass, grain and legume seed; hay (other than peanut hay), straw, seed cotton and cottonseed.

(5) Scrap metal and junk; brick, tile, stone; concrete slabs, pipes, and building blocks; and cinders.

(6) Forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(7) Used harvesting machinery and used construction and maintenance equipment.

However, regulated articles of kinds within this paragraph which originate outside of the regulated area and are moving through or are being reshipped from the regulated area, may be moved from the regulated area, and from the generally infested area into or through the suppressive area, without further restriction under this subpart, when their point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when they have been safeguarded

against infestation while in the regulated area in a manner satisfactory to an inspector and do not present a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles. Otherwise such regulated articles shall be subject to all applicable requirements under this subpart for articles originating in the regulated area.

(b) *Articles determined to present hazards.* When it has been determined by an inspector that, due to contamination with white-fringed beetles, or for any other reason, a hazard of spread of the beetles is presented by any products or articles of any character whatsoever, not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, notice of such fact shall be given to the person having custody thereof. Thereafter, such products and articles may be moved from the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof, or from the generally infested area into or through the suppressive area, only after they have been cleaned, treated, or otherwise disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector or after a limited permit authorizing such movement has been issued by the inspector.

§ 301.72-4 Use of certificates or limited permits with shipments.

Every container of regulated articles, or if there is none, the article itself, required to have a certificate or limited permit under § 301.72-3 shall have such certificate or permit securely attached to the outside thereof, when offered for movement under said section, except that where the regulated articles are adequately described on a certificate or limited permit attached to the waybill, the attachment of a certificate or limited permit to each container of the articles, or to the article itself, will not be required.

§ 301.72-5 Protecting certified articles.

Subsequent to certification as provided in § 301.72-6, regulated articles must be loaded, handled, and shipped, only under such protection and safeguards against infestation as are required by the inspector.

§ 301.72-6 Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and limited permits.

(a) *Certificates.* Certificates may be issued by the inspector for the movement of the regulated articles designated in § 301.72-3 under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by the inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been treated under the observation of the inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied.

(4) When grown, produced, stored, or handled in such manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby.

(b) *Limited permits.* Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement of noncertified regulated articles under § 301.72-3 to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing.

(c) *Dealer-carrier agreement.* As a condition of issuance of certificates or limited permits for the movement of regulated articles, any person engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, handling, processing, utilizing, treating, or moving such articles may be required to sign a dealer-carrier agreement stipulating that he will maintain such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, and subsequent movement of such articles, and the cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance and containers used in the transportation of such articles, as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.72-7 Assembly of articles for inspection.

Persons intending to move any of the regulated articles under § 301.72-3 shall make application for inspection as far in advance as possible, shall so handle such articles as to safeguard them from infestation, and shall assemble them at such points and in such manner as the inspector shall designate to facilitate inspection.

§ 301.72-8 Cancellation of certificates or limited permits.

Certificates or limited permits for any regulated articles issued under the regulations in this subpart may be withdrawn or cancelled and further certifi-

cates or permits for such articles may be refused by the inspector whenever he determines that the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the spread of white-fringed beetles.

§ 301.72-9 Inspection and disposal.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, without a warrant, any person or means of conveyance moving from any State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through any other such State, Territory, or District and any plant pest and any product and article of any character whatsoever carried thereby, upon probable cause to believe that such means of conveyance, product, or article is infested or infected by or contains any plant pest or is moving subject to this subpart or any other regulations under the Federal Plant Pest Act or that such person or means of conveyance is carrying any plant pest subject to that act, and to stop and inspect, without a warrant, any means of conveyance so moving, upon probable cause to believe it is carrying any product or article prohibited or restricted movement under the Plant Quarantine Act or any quarantine or order thereunder. Such inspector is authorized to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, or require disposal of, products, articles, means of conveyance, and plant pests in accordance with section 105 of the Federal Plant Pest Act and section 10 of the Plant Quarantine Act.

§ 301.72-10 Nonliability of Department.

The United States Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any cost incident to inspection or treatment required under the provisions in this subpart other than for the service of the inspector.

(Secs. 8, 9, 10, 37 Stat., 318, as amended, secs. 105, 106, 71 Stat. 32, 33; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 164a, 150dd, 150ee; 19 F.R. 74, as amended)

The revision makes several changes in the notice of quarantine and regulations, the most important of which are: Authorization is given for the issuance of administrative instructions dividing the regulated area into a suppressive area where measures to eradicate infestation may be conducted, and a generally infested area; movement of regulated articles from the generally infested area into or through the suppressive area is subjected to the same requirements as apply to their movement from the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof; and used harvesting machinery and used construction and maintenance equipment are added to the list of specifically designated articles which may not be moved unless accompanied by a certificate or limited permit. Furthermore, certain farm products and farm equipment, wagons, aircraft, boats, used crates, boxes, and other used farm products containers are added to the list of articles specifically designated as regulated in the notice of quarantine, and provision is made for requiring disinfection or obtaining of a limited permit prior to movement under the regulations of these and certain other articles when it is determined that a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles is presented by such articles. Many of the changes are for the purpose of conforming the phraseology of the notice of quarantine and the regulations as closely as practicable with similar domestic plant quarantine notices and regulations.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after September 20, 1963, on which date they shall supersede the quarantine and regulations effective November 8, 1956, as amended (7 CFR 301.72, 301.72-1 et seq.).

Done at Washington, D.C., this 14th day of August 1963.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 19, 1963; 8:55 a.m.; 63 F.R. 8915.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

REVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING
REGULATED AREA

Pursuant to § 301.72-2 of the regulations supplemental to the white-fringed beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.72-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.72-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.72—2a Administrative instructions designating regulated area under the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations.

Infestations of white-fringed beetles have been determined to exist, in the quarantined States, in the respective counties, parishes, cities, sections, townships, militia districts, and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such civil divisions and parts thereof because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such civil divisions and parts thereof are hereby designated as white-fringed beetle regulated area within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ALABAMA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Baldwin County. The entire county.

Butler County. That portion of the county lying in the south $\frac{1}{3}$ of T. 7 N., R. 13 E., and that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Georgiana.

Clarke County. S $\frac{3}{4}$ T. 9 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 8 N., R. 3 E., including the town of Grove Hill; secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 8 N., R. 2 E.; and all that area lying within the corporate limits of the town of Jackson.

Coffee County. That part of the county lying south of the north line of T. 5 N.

Conecuh County. The entire county.

Covington County. The entire county.

Crenshaw County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 7 N.; secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Luverne; secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E.

Dale County. That part of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 4 N., R. 26 E. lying in Dale County, and secs. 25 and 36, T. 4 N., R. 25 E.; secs. 1 and 12, T. 3 N., R. 23 E.; and all the area within the corporate limits of Ozark and Arifton.

Dallas County. Tps. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 N., Rs. 10 and 11 E.; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 15 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 E.; and that portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 15 N., R. 6 E. lying in Dallas County; T. 16 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 E.

Elmore County. Secs. 3 and 4, T. 17 N., R. 17 E.; secs. 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34, T. 18 N., R. 17 E.; sec. 20, T. 18 N., R. 19 E.; secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 18 N., R. 21 E.; and that part of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 18 N., R. 22 E. lying west of the Tallapoosa River.

Escambia County. That portion of the county lying west of the east line of R. 8 E.; secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama State line.

Geneva County. The entire county.

Houston County. All of Houston County lying west of the west line of R. 29 E. and R. 9 W.

Jefferson County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 16 S. and east of the west line of R. 4 W.; and that portion of the county lying north of the south line of T. 15 S. and east of the west line of R. 1 W.

Lowndes County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 12 N., R. 15 E.; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 12 N., R. 16 E.; and Tps. 13 and 14 N., Rs. 12 and 13 E.

Mobile County. The entire county.

Monroe County. The entire county.

Montgomery County. That portion of the county lying north of the south line of T. 15 N.

Sumter County. Those portions of Tps. 16 and 17 N., R. 1 W. lying in Sumter County; Tps. 16 and 17 N., R. 2 W.; and that portion of the county lying west of the east line of R. 3 W., and south of the north line of T. 19 N.

Talladega County. That portion of the county lying east of the west line of R. 5 E., and north of the south line of T. 18 S., and secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

Washington County. The entire county.

Wilcox County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 E.; T. 11 N., Rs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 E.; T. 12 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E.; that part of T. 12 N., R. 8 E., lying south of the Alabama River; and those portions of T. 13 N., Rs. 8 and 9 E., lying east of the Alabama River and south of Pine Barren Creek.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Autauga County. That portion of the county lying within Tps. 17, 18, 19, and 20 N., R. 16 E.; and those portions of secs. 2 and 3, T. 16 N., R. 16 E. lying north of the Alabama River.

Bibb County. Secs. 21 and 29, and those portions of secs. 9, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 30, T. 21 S., R. 6 W. lying within Bibb County.

Blount County. Secs. 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, and 35, and those portions of secs. 28, 33, and 34, T. 14 S., R. 1 W. lying in Blount County.

Bullock County. That portion of the county lying within sec. 4, T. 12 N., R. 26 E.

Calhoun County. Secs. 22, 23, 26, 27, and 35, and those portions of secs. 20, 21, 28, and 34, T. 16 S., R. 6 E., lying within Calhoun County; and secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 13 S., R. 10 E.

Chambers County. Secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 22 N., R. 26 E.; secs. 18 and 19, T. 22 N., R. 27 E.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, T. 23 N., R. 27 E.; and secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 24 N., R. 27 E.

Chilton County. Secs. 1, 12, 13, and 24, T. 22 N., R. 13 E.; secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 21 N., R. 14 E.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 22 N., R. 14 E.; secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 20 N., R. 16 E., and those portions of secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 20 N., R. 16 E., lying in Chilton County.

Macon County. Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 18 N., R. 23 E.

Madison County. All of the area within the corporate limits of the city of Huntsville, and sec. 9 and those portions of secs. 10, 11, 15, and 16, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., lying outside the corporate limits of Huntsville.

Marengo County. Secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 16 N., R. 3 E.; and secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.

Marshall County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the cities of Arab and Guntersville.

Perry County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 19 N., R. 7 E.

Russell County. That portion of the county lying within secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 15 N., R. 26 E.; and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 14 N., R. 26 E.

Shelby County. Secs. 35 and 36, T. 20 S., R. 3 W.; and secs. 1 and 2, T. 21 S., R. 3 W.

St. Clair County. Secs. 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 S., R. 1 E.; secs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 14 S., R. 2 E.

Tallapoosa County. Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 21 N., R. 23 E., including all of the town of Dadeville; that portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 18 N., R. 22 E., and the south $\frac{1}{6}$ of T. 19 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E. lying in Tallapoosa County.

Tuscaloosa County. Secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 22 S., R. 8 W.; secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 21 S., R. 8 W.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 22 S., R. 9 W.; secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 21 S., R. 9 W.; and those portions of secs. 16, 17, 19, 20, and 30, T. 21 S., R. 6 W., lying in Tuscaloosa County.

Walker County. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, and 16, and that portion of sec. 14, T. 15 S., R. 5 W., lying in Walker County.

FLORIDA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Calhoun County. That portion of the county within a line beginning at the southwest corner of sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 8 W.; and extending north along the west boundary of R. 8 W. to the south boundary of T. 2 N.; thence west along said township boundary to the Chipola River; thence north along the Chipola River to the Calhoun-Jackson County line; thence east along said county line to the Apalachicola River; thence south along the Apalachicola River to the south boundary of T. 1 N.; thence west along said township line to the point of beginning. That area east of the Chipola River included within secs. 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, and 29, T. 1 S., R. 9 W.

Escambia County. The entire county.

Gadsden County. That area bounded on the north by the Florida-Georgia State line; on the east by the east boundary of sec. 32, T. 4 N., R. 5 W., and sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 5 W.; on the south by the south boundaries of secs. 5 and 6, T. 3 N., R. 5 W.; and the south boundaries of secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 3 N., R. 6 W.; and on the west by the Apalachicola River.

Holmes County. That area bounded on the north by the Florida-Alabama State line; on the east by Holmes Creek; on the south by the south boundaries of secs. 23, 22, 21, 20, and 19, T. 5 N., R. 14 W., and secs. 24 and 23, T. 5 N., R. 15 W., and that portion of sec. 22, T. 5 N., R. 15 W. extending to its intersection with State Highway 177A; and on the west by State Highway 177A.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Okaloosa County. That part of the county lying north of the south line of T. 2 N.

Santa Rosa County. The entire county.

Walton County. That part of the county lying north of the south line of T. 3 N.

Washington County. That area bounded on the north by the Washington County and Jackson County lines; on the east by the east boundaries of secs. 22, 27, and 34, T. 5 N., R. 13 W., and secs. 3 and 10, T. 4 N., R. 13 W.; on the south by the south boundaries of secs. 10, 9, and 8, T. 4 N., R. 13 W.; on the west by the west boundaries of secs. 8 and 5, T. 4 N., R. 13 W., and secs. 32, 29, and 20, T. 5 N., R. 13 W.

(b) *Suppressive area.* None.

GEORGIA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Baldwin County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Milledgeville and that area south of Milledgeville bounded on the north by the Milledgeville city limits, on the east by the Oconee River, on the south by Camp Creek, and on the west by U.S. Highway 441; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Milledgeville extending northerly along U.S. Highway 441 with said highway as a center line to Tabler Creek.

Ben Hill County. That portion of the county in Fitzgerald Georgia Militia District 1537 and Ashton Georgia Militia District 1659.

Bibb County. The entire county.

Bleckley County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included within a

boundary beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 112 and the Bleckley-Twiggs County line, thence northeast along said county line to the intersection of the Bleckley, Twiggs, Wilkinson, and Laurens County lines, thence southeast for a distance of 1 mile along the Bleckley-Laurens County line, and thence northwest to the point of beginning.

Bullock County. All of that portion of the county west of U.S. Highway 25 from the Jenkins County line to the city limits of Statesboro and north of the Central of Georgia Railroad from the Candler County line to the city limits of Statesboro, and the area not already described within a circle having a radius of 4 miles with center at the Bulloch County Courthouse at Statesboro.

Burke County. That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts 60 and 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch; on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Fitz Branch and State Highway 24 and extending due west to the intersection of Hephzibah Road and Highway 56; on the west by Hephzibah Road to Brier Creek; and on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Candler County. All of Metter Georgia Militia District 1685 and an area 1 mile wide with Georgia Highway 46 as a center line, extending from the east boundary of Georgia Militia District 1685 to the Candler-Bullock County line, including all of the town of Pulaski.

Clayton County. Georgia Militia Districts 548, 1446, and that portion of Georgia Militia District 1644 excluding the Atlanta General Depot.

Cobb County. All of the area in Georgia Militia District S98 east of a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia Highway No. 3 and the south boundary of Georgia Militia District S98, extending north along said highway to its intersection with Georgia Highway No. 5, and extending northeast along Georgia Highway No. 5 to its intersection with the north boundary of Georgia Militia District S98.

Coffee County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Douglas; and that area bounded on the west by a line projected due northward from the west intersection of Highway 32 and the city limits of Douglas to the Seventeen Mile Creek; thence east and southeast along Seventeen Mile Creek to its intersection with U.S. Highway 221, and the proposed Highway F105-1; thence along the proposed Highway F105-1 to its intersection with State Highway 32; thence westward along State Highway 32 to its intersection with the city limits of Douglas.

That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius with the center at the Atlanta, Birmingham, and Coast Railroad Depot in Ambrose, including all of the town of Ambrose.

An area 3 miles wide beginning at the north city limits of Broxton extending along U.S. Highway 441 with said highway as a center line to and bounded on the north by Culley Creek.

Coweta County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Newnan town square.

Crawford County. The lower half of the county lying southeast of U.S. Highway 80 and the adjoining area within a circle having a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles with center at the intersection of U.S. Highways 80 and 341 at Roberta.

Crisp County. That portion of Listonia Georgia Militia District 1040 north of Cemetery Road (Secondary route S-533); that area within a circle with a 1-mile radius with center at the intersection of Cedar Creek and the Albany and Northern Railroad; and that area within a circle having a 2-mile radius with center at the intersection of U.S. Highways 41 and 280 at Cordele.

Dodge County. That area within a circle having a radius of 5 miles with center at the intersection of U.S. Highways 341 and 23 at Eastman.

Dooly County. The entire county.

Emanuel County. That area included within a circle having a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District 49.

Fulton County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of East Point.

An area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Simpson Street and Ashby Street extending eastward along Simpson Street to its intersection with U.S. Express Highway 41 (Northside Drive), thence southward along said highway to its intersection with Whitehall Street, thence eastward along Whitehall Street to its intersection with the Southern Railroad, thence southward along said railroad to its intersection with the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, thence westward along said railroad to its intersection with Stewart Avenue, thence northward along Stewart Avenue to its intersection with Glenn Street, thence westward along Glenn Street to its intersection with Gordon Street, thence westward along Gordon Street to its intersection with Ashby Street, thence northward along Ashby Street to the point of beginning.

An area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Northside Drive and the Southern Railroad, extending northeastward along said railroad to its intersection with Peachtree Street, thence southeastward along Peachtree Street to its intersection with West Peachtree Street, thence south along West Peachtree Street to its intersection with Tenth Street, thence westward along Tenth Street to its intersection with Hemphill Avenue, thence northwest along Hemphill Avenue to its intersection with Northside Drive, thence northward along Northside Drive to the point of beginning, including the remaining portion of Georgia Militia District 469.

Greene County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 142, 143, and 163; and all of the area within the corporate limits of Penfield.

Hancock County. All of the area in Georgia Militia District 116.

That area within a circle having a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles with the courthouse at Sparta as center.

Houston County. The entire county.

Irwin County. The entire county.

Jasper County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 262, 289, 293, 295, 365, and 379 and the portions of Georgia Militia Districts 288 and 291 lying south of White Oak and Murder Creeks; and that area included within a circle with a 1-mile radius with center at the intersection of Georgia Highways 83 and 142.

Jefferson County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Central of Georgia Railway depot in Bartow, including all of the town of Bartow.

That area within a circle having a radius of 1 mile with the intersection of secondary routes S-791 and S-2138 as center.

Johnson County. All of the area in Wrightsville Georgia Militia District 1201, including the city of Wrightsville.

Lamar County. That area within the corporate limits of the city of Barnesville.

Laurens County. Those portions of the Georgia Militia Districts of Dublin, Dudley, and Harvard included within an area 2 miles wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Dublin and extending northwesterly along the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad with said railroad as a centerline to the Laurens-Wilkinson and Laurens-Bleckley County lines including all of the towns of Dudley and Montrose and that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County; that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Dublin; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Dublin and extending northward along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a centerline for a distance of 3 miles; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Smith lying north of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad and east of Shaddock Creek.

Macon County. All of the area lying north of Toteover Creek and east of the Flint River; and that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Oglethorpe.

Monroe County. That area within a circle having a radius of two miles with the County Courthouse at Forsyth as center.

Montgomery County. That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia Highway 30 and the Oconee River and extending eastward and southeastward along Georgia Highway 30 to its intersection with the western city limits of Mount Vernon, thence north and eastward along the city limits of Mount Vernon and Ailey to its intersection with Georgia Highway 227, thence eastward along a line projected to a point where U.S. Highway 280 intersects with Georgia Militia District 1567, thence southwestward along U.S. Highway 280 for a distance of 2-6/10 miles to the intersection of said highway and a county road, thence southeastward along said county road to the intersection of Cypress Branch, thence southward along Cypress Branch for a distance of 4/10 mile to its intersection with another county road; thence westward along said county road to its intersection with county road S1653, thence northwestward along said road to its intersection with the city limits of Mount Vernon, thence westward along the southern city limits of Mount Vernon to its intersection with Limestone Creek, thence southwestward along said creek to its intersection with Oconee River, thence northward along said river to the point of beginning.

That area included within a circle having a 1 mile radius with center at the intersection of Georgia Highways 227 and 29, and an area bounded on the east by the Montgomery-Toombs County line, on the south by the south branch of Rocky Creek, on the west by a line parallel with the western town limits of Higgston, and on the north by Swift Creek.

An area two miles wide with Georgia Highway 56 as centerline, beginning at Bear Creek and extending northward to Cypress Creek.

Newton County. That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Porterdale High School, including all of the town of Porterdale; all of the area in the city of Covington; and that area included within a circle having a radius of 1 mile with center at High Point Church on Georgia Highway 36.

Peach County. The entire county.

Putnam County. All of Ashbank Georgia Militia District 389 and that portion of Eatonton Georgia Militia District 368 lying east of U.S. Highway 129, including all of the town of Eatonton.

Screven County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Screven County Courthouse in Sylvania, including all of the city of Sylvania.

Seminole County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 1046 and 1430, and all of the area within the corporate limits of the town of Donaldsonville.

Sumter County. All of the area within the Georgia Militia District 789.

Talbot County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 681, 685, 689, 894, 902, and 904.

Taylor County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 19 intersects Flint River, and extending south and east along said river to its intersection with the Macon County line; thence south and west along the Taylor Macon County line to its intersection with Whitewater Creek, thence northwest along Whitewater Creek to the mouth of Black Creek, thence due north on a line projected from said point to its intersection with Patsiliga Creek, a distance of three miles, thence east along Patsiliga Creek to its intersection with U.S. Highway 19, thence north along said highway to the point of beginning.

Toombs County. The entire county.

Treutlen County. All of the area in Soperton Georgia Militia District 1386 west of a line beginning at the intersection of Pendleton Creek and U.S. Highway 221 and extending southwestward along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 227, thence southward along State Highway 227 to its intersection with Georgia Highway 46, thence southeastward along Georgia Highway 46 to its intersection with a county road at Zaldee, thence southward along said county road to its intersection with the Treutlen-Montgomery County line.

Turner County. An area 2 miles wide with U.S. Highway 41 and State Highway 7 as centerline, beginning at the north and northwest boundaries of Ashburn Georgia Militia District 1624 and extending south to a line 1/2 mile south of Sycamore, including all of the towns of Ashburn and Sycamore.

An area one mile wide with Georgia Highway 32 as centerline beginning at Hat Creek and extending east to Guley Branch.

An area one mile wide with State Highway 159 as centerline and extending north-eastward along State Highway 159 from Deep Creek for a distance of 2 miles, including the town of Amboy.

Twiggs County. All of the county east of U.S. Highway 23.

Washington County. All of Washington County excluding Georgia Militia Districts 88, 90, 92, 96, 98, and 99.

Wheeler County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius with center at the intersection of U.S. Highway 280 and State Highway 126 at Alamo; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at the east corporate limits of Alamo and extending east and southeast for 6 miles along State Highway 126 with said highway as a centerline.

Wilkinson County. That portion of the county consisting of Turkey Creek Georgia Militia District 353.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Berrien County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville.

Colquitt County. That area included within the city limits of Norman Park and an area bounded on the north by the Colquitt-Worth County line, on the east by State Highway 256, on the south by a line extending from the intersection of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad with the Norman Park City limits to Oakdale Church, and on the west by Oakdale Church road.

McDuffie County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at the McDuffie-Jefferson County line and extending northward along U.S. Highway 221 and State Secondary Route S-801 to Iron Hill Church, with said highways as centerline.

Randolph County. That area bounded on the north, east, south, and west by lines parallel to and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the Cuthbert city limits, including all the city of Cuthbert.

Richmond County. That portion of Georgia Militia District 1269 bounded on the south by Raes Creek and Lake Olmstead and on the west by the Berkman Road and a line extended due north from the point of intersection of the Berkman and Washington Roads.

LOUISIANA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Jefferson Parish. That portion of the parish lying north of the north line of T. 15 S.

Orleans Parish. All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans.

Plaquemines Parish. That portion of the parish lying north of the north line of T. 17 S.

Saint Bernard Parish. The entire parish.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Acadia Parish. Secs. 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 43, T. 9 S., R. 1 E., and those portions of secs. 20, 29, 30, and 44, T. 9 S., R. 1 E. lying south and east of Bayou Plaquemine Brule; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 37, T. 10 S., R. 1 E.

East Baton Rouge Parish. All that portion of the parish lying within T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E., and 1 W.; that portion of the parish lying within T. 6 S., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W., south and west of U.S. Highway 190 (Airline Highway).

Lafayette Parish. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 29, T. 9 S., R. 3 E.; and secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, and 31, T. 9 S., R. 4 E.

Livingston Parish. Secs. 32, 33, 44, 45, 47, and 48, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, and 41, T. 6 S., R. 5 E.; secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 S., R. 6 E.

St. James Parish. That portion of the parish lying within R. 5 E. south of the north line of T. 11 S. and north of the Mississippi River.

St. John the Baptist Parish. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.

St. Tammany Parish. That portion of the parish lying within Rs. 10, 12, and 13 E., north of the south line of T. 4 S.; T. 5 S., Rs. 10, 12, and 13 E.; T. 6 S., Rs. 10, 11, and 13 E., and that portion of T. 6 S., R. 14 E. lying within the parish; T. 7 S., Rs. 10, 11, and 14 E.; secs. 19 and 30, T. 7 S., R. 12 E.; secs. 24, 25, and 36, T. 7 S., R. 13 E.; secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.; T. 8 S., R. 14 E.; and that portion of the parish lying south of the north line of T. 9 S.

Tangipahoa Parish. T. 1 S., R. 7 E.; sec. 46, T. 2 S., R. 7 E.; that portion of T. 2 S., R. 9 E. lying within the parish; Tps. 3, 4, 5, and 6 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 24, 25, and that portion of 37 lying within the parish, T. 6 S., R. 6 E.; T. 6 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E.; and that portion of the parish lying east of the west line of R. 7 E. and south of the north line of T. 7 S.

Union Parish. Secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 21 N., R. 1 E.; secs. 24, 25, and 36, T. 21 N., R. 1 W.

Washington Parish. The entire parish.

MISSISSIPPI

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Amite County. W $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 1 N., R. 2 E., and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 2 N., R. 2 E.

Clarke County. The entire county.

Copiah County. That portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 1 N., R. 1 E. lying in Copiah County.

Covington County. The entire county.

Forrest County. The entire county.

George County. The entire county.

Greene County. The entire county.

Hancock County. The entire county.

Harrison County. The entire county.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Jasper County. The entire county.

Jefferson Davis County. The entire county.

Jones County. The entire county.

Lamar County. The entire county.

Lauderdale County. The entire county.

Lawrence County. The entire county.

Leake County. The entire county.

Marion County. The entire county.

Neshoba County. N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.; T. 11 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.; S $\frac{3}{4}$ T. 12 N., R. 11 E.; secs. 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 10 N., R. 10 E.; E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 9 N., R. 12 E.; T. 9 N., R. 13 E.; and that portion of the corporate limits of the city of Union lying in Neshoba County.

Newton County. Tps. 5, 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 11 E.; W $\frac{1}{2}$ Tps. 5, 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 12 E.

Pearl River County. The entire county.

Perry County. The entire county.

Pike County. The entire county.

Rankin County. T. 3 N., R. 5 E.

Scott County. W $\frac{3}{4}$ Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 8 E. and S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 5 N., R. 6 E.

Simpson County. The entire county.

Smith County. The entire county.

Stone County. The entire county.

Walsh County. The entire county.

Wayne County. The entire county.

Wilkinson County. T. 1 N., R. 1 E. and S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 2 N., R. 1 E.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Adams County. That portion of the city of Natchez bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Lower Woodville Road and the corporate limits of the city of Natchez and extending westward along the corporate limits of the city of Natchez to its intersection with the Natchez Southern Railroad, thence northeastward along said railroad to its junction with the Mississippi Central Railroad, thence southeastward along the Mississippi Central Railroad to its intersection with Homochitto Street, thence southward along said street to its junction with Lower Woodville Road, thence southwestward along said road to the point of beginning.

Attala County. Secs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 18, 19, and 30, T. 15 N., R. 7 E.; secs. 1 and 2, T. 13 N., R. 7 E.; T. 14 N., R. 7 E.; sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 8 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31, T. 14 N., R. 8 E.; and secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 15 N., R. 8 E.

Choctaw County. Secs. 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 17 N., R. 11 E.

Copiah County. Secs. 31, 32, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; and N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.

Grenada County. Sec. 14 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 15, T. 21 N., R. 5 E.

Hinds County. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11, T. 7 N., R. 1 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17, T. 4 N., R. 3 W.; T. 6 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; and that portion of Hinds County lying west of Pearl River bounded on the north by the south line of T. 7 N., on the west by the east line of R. 2 W., and on the south by the north line of T. 3 N.

Kemper County. Secs. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 11 N., R. 16 E.; secs. 4, 5, and 6, T. 9 N., R. 18 E.; and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 10 N., R. 18 E.

Lafayette County. Secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 8 S., R. 3 W.; secs. 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 8 S., R. 4 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 9 S., R. 3 W.; and sec. 1, T. 9 S., R. 4 W.

Lee County. Secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 10 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 10 S., R. 6 E.

Lincoln County. E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 N., R. 6 E.; N $\frac{1}{2}$ and secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.; E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 7 N., R. 7 E.; and T. 7 N., R. 8 E.

Montgomery County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 19 N., R. 5 E.; and sec. 23, T. 21 N., R. 5 E.

Rankin County. T. 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; T. 5 N., R. 3 E.; and that portion of the county lying east of the Pearl River bounded on the north by the south line of T. 7 N., on the east by the west line of R. 3 E., and on the south by the north line of T. 3 N.

Warren County. All that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, and that area lying south of the city of Vicksburg, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Halls Ferry Road and the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, thence southward along said road to its intersection with the east line of R. 3 E., thence south along said line to its intersection with the north line of T. 14 N., thence west along said line to its intersection with the Mississippi River, thence northward along the east bank of said river to its junction with the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, thence eastward along said corporate limits to the point of beginning.

Winston County. Secs. 3 and 4, T. 14 N., R. 12 E.; and secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 15 N., R. 12 E.

An area $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide with State Highway 25 as centerline beginning at the Winston and Attala County line and extending northeastward along said highway to its intersection with Tallahoga Creek.

NORTH CAROLINA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Anson County. That area beginning at a point east of Lilesville where U.S. Highway 74 joins State Secondary Road 1801, thence southeast along State Secondary Road 1801 to its intersection with State Highway 85, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with Jones Creek, thence west along Jones Creek to its junction with State Secondary Road 1812, thence northwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 74, thence east along U.S. Highway 74 to the point of beginning, including all of the city of Lilesville.

That area beginning at a point southeast of Polkton where U.S. Highway 74 joins State Secondary Road 1248, thence southwest along State Secondary Road 1248 to its junction with State Secondary Road 1121, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1246, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1250, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1244, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1240, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1252, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1233, thence southwest along said road to the Union-Anson County line, thence north along said county line to its junction with State Secondary Road 1443, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 218, thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1415, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1432, thence east and south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1428, thence east along said road to its junction with State Highway 742, thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1422, thence south along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 74, and State Secondary Road 1248, the point of beginning.

Lenoir County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Kinston.

New Hanover County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence south along said railroad to its junction with State Highway 132, thence southeast and south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with the city limits of the city of Wilmington, thence along said city limits west and north to its junction with the Cape Fear River, thence north along said river to its junction with the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence north and east along the Northeast Cape Fear River to its junction with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the point of beginning.

Pender County. That portion of the county lying west of the Northeast Cape Fear River.

Wayne County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Goldsboro.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Cumberland County. That area included within a circle having a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Hope Mills, including all of the town of Hope Mills and all of the communities of Cumberland and Roslin.

Duplin County. That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Warsaw; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected northeast and southwest along and beyond the north corporate limits of Warsaw and extending northwesterly along U.S. Highway 117 with said highway as a centerline for a distance of 3 miles.

Edgecombe County. That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Edgecombe County.

Harnett County. An area 1 mile wide bounded on the north by the Harnett-Wake County line and extending south along U.S. Highway 401 with said highway as a centerline for a distance of 5 miles.

Jones County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west at the Atlantic Coast Line siding at Ravenswood, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Pollocksville and extending southerly with said railroad as a centerline for a distance of 3 miles.

Nash County. That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Nash County.

Onslow County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Jacksonville.

Robeson County. That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Parkton.

That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Lumberton.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Virginia and Carolina Southern Railroad intersects with State Secondary Road 1529, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1945, thence south along said road to its junction with State Highway 41, thence southwest along said highway to the corporate limits of the city of Lumberton, thence in a westerly direction along said corporate limits to its junction with State Highway 211, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1531, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1529, thence northeastward along said road to the point of beginning.

An area 4 miles wide beginning at a point where the Virginia and Carolina Southern Railroad crosses the Cumberland-Robeson County line and extending south to State Secondary Road 1938, with the Virginia and Carolina Southern Railroad being the centerline of the area, including all the town of St. Pauls.

Scotland County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where Big Shoe Creek intersects with State Secondary Road 1323, thence southeast along said road to the Scotland-Robeson County line, thence southwest along said county line to its intersection with Big Shoe Creek, thence northwest along said creek to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 401 and State Secondary Road 1323 and extending southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1433, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the corporate limits of the city of Laurinburg, thence northwest along said corporate city limits to its junction with U.S. Highway 401, thence northeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

Union County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due north and due south from a point where the west corporate limits of Marshville intersect the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and extending easterly with said railroad as a centerline to the Union-Anson County line, including all of the town of Marshville.

That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Monroe.

Wake County. An area 4 miles wide bounded on the east by a line projected due north and due south for 2 miles on each side of the point of intersection of U.S. Highway 15A and the Norfolk Southern Railway, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Norfolk Southern Railway depot in Fuquay Springs, and extending westerly and southwestward along U.S. Highway 15A with said highway as a centerline to the Wake-Harnett County line, including all of the town of Fuquay Springs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(a) *Generally infested area.* None.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Beaufort County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Bull River and the Coosaw River join, thence west along Coosaw River to its intersection with Highway 21, thence north on said highway to its junction with State Highway 238, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Highway 43, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence northeast along said railroad to its intersection with Wimbee Creek, thence southeast along Wimbee Creek and Bull River to the point of beginning.

TENNESSEE

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Shelby County. The entire county.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Hardeman County. Civil District 1: that portion of Civil District No. 6, lying west of the GM&O Railroad; and that portion of Civil District No. 7, lying south of the Hatchie River.

Tipton County. That area within a circle having a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the E. L. Reed homeplace, excluding any area not in Tipton County and including that area within the corporate limits of the town of Mason.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.72-2. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161)

The foregoing administrative instructions shall become effective September 20, 1963, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 618, 2d Revision, 7 CFR 301.72-2a, effective May 9, 1961.

These revised administrative instructions add to the regulated area parts only of 14 counties in Alabama, 5 counties in Georgia, 3 parishes in Louisiana, 7 counties in Mississippi, and 3 counties in North Carolina. Additions have also been made to the previously regulated area in 14 counties in Alabama, 5 counties in Georgia, 8 parishes in Louisiana, 15 counties in Mississippi, and 2 counties in North Carolina. Further, that portion of Brunswick County, North Carolina, previously designated as regulated area, has been removed from that category. Also, in each of the eight States involved, the regulated area has been subdivided into (a) a generally infested and (b) a suppressive area, the latter being that part of the area where eradication of the white-fringed beetle may be attempted. There are no changes in the Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee regulated area.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 14th day of August 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 19, 1963; 8:55 a.m.; 63 F.R. 8914.]

P.P.C. 485, Third Revision

Effective September 20, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS EXEMPTING CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in the final sentence in paragraph (a) of the white-fringed beetle quarantine notice (Notice of quarantine No. 72, 7 CFR 301.72), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), the administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.72a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.72a Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations.

The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division has found that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the following regulated articles making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements of the regulations supplemental to the white-fringed beetle quarantine as follows:

(a) The movement of the following articles, when they have not been exposed to infestation, or when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector, is hereby exempted from the certification and permit requirements of §§ 301.72-3, 301.72-4, and 301.72-5 of the regulations supplemental to the white-fringed beetle quarantine:

(1) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.

(2) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(3) Seed cotton and cottonseed.

(4) Potatoes (Irish) when freshly harvested, grown in the regulated area in Baldwin or Escambia Counties, Alabama; or Escambia County, Florida.

(b) The movement of the following articles is hereby exempted from the certification and permit requirements of §§ 301.72-3, 301.72-4, and 301.72-5 of the regulations supplemental to the white-fringed beetle quarantine when such articles meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section and are free of soil, or when the storage yards or premises, and environs thereof, from which they are to be moved have been surface treated with an insecticide, at

dosages administratively approved and at intervals prescribed by the inspector:

- (1) Brick, tile, stone; concrete slabs, pipe, building blocks; and cinders..
- (2) Forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161. 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.72)

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 20, 1963, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 485, 2d Revision, 7 CFR 301.72a, effective November 8, 1956.

This revision of the administrative instructions eliminates freedom from soil as a separate alternative condition for the exemption from designated requirements of products listed in paragraph (a) of the instructions, i.e., hay and straw; uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed; seed cotton and cottonseed; and potatoes from certain localities. The alternative conditions retained in the instructions that such products have not been exposed to infestation or that sanitation practices have been maintained are considered adequate. Specific reference to the freedom from soil requirement is added to paragraph (b) of the instructions to make clear its application to the products listed in that paragraph.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 14th day of August 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 19, 1963; 8:53 a.m.; 63 F.R. 8913.]

[Copies of the foregoing revised quarantine and two administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revised quarantine and administrative instructions was published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., August 27, 1963; the Journal, Atlanta, Ga., August 28, 1963; the Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., August 26, 1963; the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., August 27, 1963; the News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., August 27, 1963; and the States-Item, New Orleans, La., August 26, 1963.]

HEARING SET ON PROPOSED QUARANTINE OF ARKANSAS, VIRGINIA WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE AREAS

DECEMBER 23, 1963.

(Press Notice)

A public hearing will be held next month by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to consider extending the white-fringed beetle quarantine to include Arkansas and Virginia.

The hearing will be in Atlanta, Ga., in the Medallion Room of the Piedmont Hotel, at 10 a.m. January 23.

Also scheduled for discussion is a proposal to regulate interstate movement of products and articles that could spread the beetle from areas in these States, where the pest has been found or where other reasons for regulation exist.

States now quarantined because of white-fringed beetles are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Interested persons may testify at the hearing, or they may submit statements on or before January 23, to the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Md., 20781.

White-fringed beetles, of South American origin, attack and cause serious injury to many cultivated crops. Where the pest occurs in destructive abundance, it is particularly damaging to corn, cotton, cowpeas, pastures, peanuts, potatoes, velvet-beans, and vetch.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

[7 CFR PART 301]

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON EXTENDING QUARANTINE TO
STATES OF ARKANSAS AND VIRGINIA

The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service has information that introduced species of the genus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, dangerous insects which previously have been found to exist in certain parts of the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, have been discovered in certain parts of the States of Arkansas and Virginia.

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), to quarantine the States of Arkansas and Virginia and to regulate, under the White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine and supplemental regulations (7 CFR 301.72, 301.72-1 et seq.), the interstate movement from these States, or areas therein where the beetle has been discovered or other basis for regulation exists, into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States of (1) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots; (2) soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, independently of or in connection with nursery stock, other plants, plant products or other products or articles; (3) grass sod; plant crowns or roots for propagation, true bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured; potatoes (Irish) when freshly harvested; peanuts in shells, peanut shells and peanut hay; (4) uncleaned grass, grain and legume seed; hay (other than peanut hay), straw, seed cotton and cottonseed; (5) scrap metal and junk; brick, tile, stone; concrete slabs, pipes, and building blocks; and cinders; (6) forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties; (7) used harvesting machinery and used construction and maintenance equipment; and (8) other farm products and farm equipment, trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance, used crates, boxes, and other used farm products containers, and, unlimited by the foregoing, any other products and articles of any character whatsoever not covered by subparagraphs (1) through (7) of this paragraph, when it is determined in accordance with the regulations that they present a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles.

A public hearing to consider the above proposals will be held before a representative of the Agricultural Research Service in the Medallion room of the Piedmont Hotel, 108 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia, at 10 a.m., e.s.t., on January 23, 1964, at which hearing any interested person may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney, on the proposals. Any interested person who desires to submit written data, views, or arguments on the proposals may do so by filing the same with the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Maryland, 20781, on or before January 23, 1964, or with the presiding officer at the hearing.

Further, notice is hereby given under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) that if it is determined, after hearing, that the States of Arkansas and Virginia should be quarantined as proposed, the Agricultural Research Service is considering amending the White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine and administrative instructions thereunder (7 CFR 301.72, 301.72-2a) to add these two States to the States designated as quarantined and to specify regulated areas in these States for purposes of the regulations.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended)

Done at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of December 1963.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON.

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 26, 1963; 8:47 a.m.; 63 F.R. 13364.]

USDA ANNOUNCES EXTENSIVE CHANGES IN WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATED AREAS

SEPTEMBER 15, 1964.

(Press Notice)

Arkansas and Virginia are being added to the list of States with areas regulated under the Federal white-fringed beetle quarantine, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today (September 17).

The Department also announced that additions are being made to regulated areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In some cases, entire counties are regulated; in others, only parts of counties.

Amendments to Federal regulations effecting these changes, along with changes in interstate movement of regulated materials, are scheduled for publication in the Federal Register today.

Regulated areas are classified as suppressive or generally infested. In suppressive areas, cooperative measures by the States and USDA's Agricultural Research Service are carried out with the aim of suppressing and eventually eradicating white-fringed beetle infestations. In generally infested areas, infestations are so widespread that eradication measures are not practicable.

The new amendments also provide that a certificate or limited permit must accompany regulated articles being moved from a suppressive area in one State to a suppressive area in another State; soil samples of 1 pound or less consigned to approved laboratories are permitted to move interstate without certificate or limited permit; and Irish potatoes freshly harvested from certain areas in Alabama and Florida are no longer allowed to move interstate without certification.

All the area being regulated in the two newly added States are classified suppressive. In Arkansas, the affected counties are Craighead, Greene, Mississippi, Poinsett, and St. Francis. In Virginia, the cities of Norfolk and Virginia Beach are designated suppressive areas.

In Alabama six new counties added to the regulated area are Choctaw, Cullman, and Morgan, designated generally infested; and De Kalb, Henry, and Lee, designated suppressive. Blount and Tuscaloosa Counties are removed from the suppressive area and placed in the generally infested area. The regulated area is extended in the counties of Clarke, Elmore, Escambia, Jefferson, and Wilcox also in the generally infested area. Suppressive areas in Autauga and Madison Counties are also being extended.

New Florida counties designated generally infested are Bay, Jefferson, Leon, and Liberty. Additional areas have been included in Calhoun, Gadsden, Holmes, Okaloosa, and Washington Counties. No suppressive areas are being added in Florida.

New Georgia counties designated generally infested are Decatur, Meriwether, Troup and Upson; the area is extended in Montgomery County. One new county—Calhoun—is designated a suppressive area. The generally infested area in Emanuel County is redesignated a suppressive area. A substantial portion of the suppressive area in Colquitt County is removed from regulation, and a small acreage beyond the previous limits is added to the area. In Richmond County, the regulated areas are enlarged and changed from suppressive to generally infested.

Louisiana parishes designated generally infested and enlarged are Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Tammany. Those designated suppressive are St. Charles (new), Livingston, St. John the Baptist, and Tangipahoa. The suppressive area in St. James Parish is considerably enlarged, and small parts of the previously regulated area are omitted.

In Mississippi, six new counties added to the regulated area are De Soto, designated in the generally infested area, and Itawamba, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tate, and Webster in the suppressive area. Amite, Kemper, Lincoln, Newton, and Scott in the generally infested area have been extended. The regulated area has been extended in Attala County designated in the suppressive area.

In North Carolina, Anson County is designated generally infested, and Johnston County (new) and Union Counties are designated suppressive. The suppressive area in Robeson County is considerably enlarged, and small parts of the previously regulated area are omitted.

In South Carolina, Calhoun County (new) is designated suppressive, and that part of Beaufort County previously designated a suppressive area is removed from regulation.

In Tennessee, Madison County, placed under regulation for the first time, is designated suppressive.

P.P.C.—Q. 72

Effective September 17, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

On June 30, 1964, there was published in the Federal Register (29 F.R. 8228) as F.R. Doc. 64-6484, a proposed revision of the Notice of Quarantine No. 72 relating to white-fringed beetles and the regulations supplemental to said quarantine (§§ 301.72, 301.72-1 through 301.72-9). After due consideration of all relevant matters regarding said proposed revision, and pursuant to the authority conferred by sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), the aforesaid revision of the notice of quarantine and regulations is hereby adopted, subject to the changes set forth below.

1. Subdivision (ii) of § 301.72(b) (2) is amended.
2. Paragraph (e) of § 301.72-1 is amended.
3. Paragraph (h) of § 301.72-1 is amended by adding after the word "Agriculture" the phrase "or other person authorized to enforce the provisions of this subpart."

4. The second sentence of paragraph (a) of § 301.72-3 is amended by inserting after the words "any suppressive area" the word "directly".

5. Paragraph (d) of § 301.72-4 is amended by adding a final sentence to read as follows: "If the certificate or limited permit is attached to the waybill it shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment."

QUARANTINE

Sec.	
301.72	Notice of quarantine.
301.72a	Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations.

REGULATIONS

301.72-1	Definitions.
301.72-2	Designation of regulated area.
301.72-2a	Administrative instructions designating regulated area under the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations.
301.72-3	Restrictions on the movement of regulated articles.
301.72-4	Issuance and use of certificates and limited permits.
301.72-5	Cancellation of certificates and limited permits.
301.72-6	Inspection and disposal.
301.72-7	Shipments for experimental or other scientific purposes.
301.72-8	Nonliability of Department.
301.72-9	Movement of live white-fringed beetles; regulations.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this subpart issued under secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

QUARANTINE

§ 301.72 Notice of quarantine.

(a) *Quarantined States.* Pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161), and after public hearing, has been determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia to prevent the spread of infestations of species of the genus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, dangerous insects injurious to cultivated crops and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and therefore said States are hereby quarantined.

(b) *Regulation of Movement of Regulated Articles.*

(1) *General.* Hereafter, the articles specified as regulated articles in paragraph (c) of this section shall not be moved from any of the quarantined States

into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in regulations set forth in this subpart pursuant to the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act and the Federal Plant Pest Act.

(2) *Exceptions*—(i) *Limiting of restrictions to regulated area*. The restrictions of the regulations in this subpart, with respect to the movement of the regulated articles from any quarantined State, shall apply only to the area in the State which is designated as regulated area as provided in the regulations. Designation of less than an entire State as regulated area will be made if and only if, in the judgment of the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, the State provide regulations for and enforces control of the movement within the State of live white-fringed beetles and the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of the currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, the State provides regulations for and enforces such sanitation measures with respect to the area to be designated, or portions thereof, as are adequate to prevent the spread of white-fringed beetles within the State, and limiting the enforcement of the regulations to such area otherwise will be adequate to prevent the interstate spread of white-fringed beetles.

(ii) *Relieving of restrictions by administrative instructions*. Whenever the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division finds that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of any of the regulated articles which make it safe to relieve the restrictions with respect thereto, contained in the regulations, he shall promulgate administrative instructions relieving the restrictions in specified respects. Whenever the Director finds that such facts no longer exist, he shall revoke or modify such administrative instructions so as to reinstate the restrictions of the regulations to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this subdivision.

(c) *Regulated Articles*. The following are capable of carrying white-fringed beetle infestation and therefore are regulated articles under this subpart:

(1) *Designated articles (Class "A" articles)*. (i) Forest, field, nursery, and greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots.

(ii) Soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, and gravel, whether independent of or associated with nursery stock, other plants, plant products, or other products or articles, except that processed sand and gravel are not included as regulated articles.

(iii) Grass sod; plant crowns and roots for propagation; true bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured; potatoes (Irish) when freshly harvested; peanuts in shells, and peanut shells.

(iv) Uncleaned grass, grain and legume seed; hay, straw, seed cotton and cottonseed.

(v) Scrap metal and junk; brick, tile, stone; concrete slabs, pipes, and building blocks; and cinders.

(vi) Forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(vii) Used harvesting machinery and used construction and maintenance equipment.

(2) *Articles determined to present hazards (Class "B" articles)*. Any other products and articles, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles, and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

§ 301.72-1 Definitions.

For the purposes of the provisions in this subpart, except where the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *White-fringed beetles*. Species of the genus *Graphognathus*, in any stage of development.

(b) *Infestation*. The presence of white-fringed beetles.

(c) *Regulated Areas*. The quarantined States, counties, parishes and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, designated as regulated areas in administrative instructions authorized in § 301.72-2.

(d) *Suppressive areas*. That part of the regulated areas where eradication may be undertaken as an objective, as designated in administrative instructions authorized in § 301.72-2.

(e) *Generally infested areas.* That part of the regulated areas not designated as suppressive areas in administrative instructions authorized in § 301.72-2.

(f) *Nursery stock.* Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants with roots.

(g) *Regulated articles.* The articles specified in § 301.72(c) (1) and (2).

(h) *Inspector.* An employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or other person authorized to enforce the provisions of this subpart.

(i) *Moved (movement, move).* Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, interstate, directly or indirectly. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

(j) *Interstate.* From one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through another.

(k) *State, Territory, or District of the United States.* Any State, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(l) *Certificate.* A document, issued or authorized by an inspector, evidencing compliance with the requirements of this subpart.

(m) *Master certificate.* A certificate indicating the quantity and nature of the articles covered thereby, issued or authorized by an inspector for use with bulk or lot shipments of regulated articles.

(n) *Limited permit.* A document issued or authorized by an inspector for the movement of regulated articles to a restricted destination for limited handling, utilization, or processing.

(o) *Dealer-carrier agreement.* An agreement to comply with stipulated conditions, executed by persons engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, handling, compressing, utilizing, treating, or moving regulated articles.

(p) *Director of the Plant Pest Control (or Director).* The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any officer or employee of said Service to whom authority to act in his stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

(q) *Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service (or Administrator).* The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any officer or employee of that Department to whom authority to act in his stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

(r) *Administrative instructions.* Published rules relating to the enforcement of the provisions in this subpart issued under authority of such provisions by the Director.

§ 301.72-2 Designation of regulated areas.

The Director, from time to time, in administrative instructions promulgated by him, shall list each quarantined State in its entirety or shall list the counties, parishes, or other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, in the quarantined State in which he determines infestation of white-fringed beetles exists or is likely to exist, or which he deems it necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, and shall designate each listed State or civil division or part of a civil division as constituting a regulated area. Less than an entire State will be designated as a regulated area if and only if, in the judgment of the administrator, limiting the enforcement of the regulations to such portion of the State will be adequate to prevent the spread of white-fringed beetles from the State as provided in § 301.72(b)(2)(i). The Director may revoke the designation of any civil division, or part thereof, as a regulated area by modifying the administrative instructions when he determines that adequate eradication measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate white-fringed beetles therein and that regulation of such area is not otherwise necessary under this section. The Director, in the administrative instructions, may divide any regulated area into a suppressive area and a generally infested area in accordance with the definitions thereof in § 301.72-1.

§ 301.72-3 Restrictions on the movement of regulated articles.

(a) *Applicability of restrictions.* The movement of the regulated articles is restricted from any regulated area into or through any point outside of the regulated areas, or from any generally infested area into or through any sup-

pressive area, or between or within the suppressive areas, as provided in this subpart. No restriction is imposed by this subpart on the movement of regulated articles from any suppressive area directly into any generally infested area.

(b) *Conditions of movement.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section or in § 301.72-7 or in administrative instructions of the Director under § 301.72:

(1) *Certificate or limited permit.* A certificate or limited permit is required to accompany the regulated articles when moved:

(i) From any regulated area into or through any point outside of the regulated area;

(ii) From the generally infested area into or through any suppressive area;

or

(iii) Between or within the suppressive areas.

(2) *Inspection of regulated articles.* Persons intending to move any regulated articles required by this section to be accompanied by a certificate or limited permit shall make application to an inspector for inspection as far in advance as possible, shall so handle such articles as to safeguard them from infestation, and shall assemble them at such points and in such manner as the inspector shall designate to facilitate inspection.

(3) *Safeguards against infestation.* Subsequent to certification, as provided in § 301.72-4, regulated articles may be moved under certificate under this subpart only if they are loaded, handled, and shipped under such protections and safeguards against infestation as are required by the inspector.

(c) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.* Regulated articles which originate outside of the regulated areas and are moving through or are being reshipped from any regulated area may be moved from any regulated area into or through any point outside of the regulated areas, or from any generally infested area into or through any suppressive area, or between or within the suppressive areas, without further restriction under this subpart when their point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when they have been safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated area in a manner satisfactory to an inspector and in his judgment do not present a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles. Otherwise such regulated articles shall be subject to all applicable requirements under this subpart for articles originating in the regulated area.

§ 301.72-4 Issuance and use of certificates and limited permits.

(a) *Certificates.* Certificates may be issued by the inspector for the movement of any regulated articles under any of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation;

(2) When they have been examined by the inspector and found to be free of infestation;

(3) When they have been treated to destroy infestation under the observation of the inspector and in accordance with administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied;

(4) When they were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby.

(b) *Limited permits.* Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement of noncertified regulated articles to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing, or for treatment.

(c) *Dealer-carrier agreement.* As a condition of issuance of certificates or limited permits for the movement of regulated articles, any person engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, handling, processing, utilizing, treating, or moving such articles may be required to sign a dealer-carrier agreement stipulating that he will maintain such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, and subsequent movement of such articles and the cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance and containers used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector to prevent the spread of infestation.

(d) *Attachment of certificate and limited permits.* Every container of regulated articles, or, if there is none, the article itself, required to have a certificate or limited permit under § 301.72-2, shall have such certificate or permit

securely attached to the outside thereof when offered for movement under said section, except that where the regulated articles are adequately described on a certificate or limited permit attached to the waybill the attachment of a certificate or limited permit to each container of the articles, or to the article itself, will not be required. If the certificate or limited permit is attached to the waybill it shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

§ 301.72-5 Cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

Certificates or limited permits for any regulated articles issued under the regulations in this subpart may be withdrawn or cancelled and further certificates or permits for such articles may be refused by the inspector whenever he determines that the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the spread of white-fringed beetles.

§ 301.72-6 Inspection and disposal.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, without a warrant, any person or means of conveyance moving from any State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through any other such State, Territory, or District and any plant pest and any product and article of any character whatsoever carried thereby, upon probable cause to believe that such means of conveyance, product, or article is infested or infected by or contains any plant pest or is moving subject to any regulations under the Federal Plant Pest Act or that such person or means of conveyance is carrying any plant pest subject to that act, and to stop and inspect, without a warrant, any means of conveyance so moving, upon probable cause to believe it is carrying any product or article prohibited or restricted movement under the Plant Quarantine Act or any quarantine or order thereunder. Such inspector is authorized to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, or require disposal of, products, articles, means of conveyance, and plant pests in accordance with section 105 of the Federal Plant Pest Act and section 10 of the Plant Quarantine Act (7 U.S.C. 150dd, 164a).

§ 301.72-7 Shipments for experimental or other scientific purposes.

Regulated articles may be moved under this subpart for experimental or other scientific purposes only on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division to carry out the purpose of this subpart. The container or, if there is none, the article itself shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag issued by the Director.

§ 301.72-8 Nonliability of Department.

The United States Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any cost incident to inspection or treatment required under the provisions in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

§ 301.72-9 Movement of live white-fringed beetles; regulations.

Regulations requiring a permit for, and otherwise governing the movement of live white-fringed beetles are contained in Part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for movement of said pests may be made to the Director, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, Hyattsville, Maryland 20781, in accordance with said part.

This revision shall become effective September 17, 1964, when it shall supersede the quarantine and regulations effective September 20, 1963 (§§ 301.72, 301.72-1 et seq.).

This amendment adds to the white-fringed beetle quarantined areas the States of Arkansas and Virginia. It also requires that a certificate or limited permit accompany regulated articles moved interstate between or within the suppressive areas. In addition, changes in the format of the notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations have been made in the interests of clarity and simplification. The amendment is the same as the proposals set forth in the notice of rule making except for certain minor changes which have been made pursuant to comments received regarding such proposals or for the purpose of clarifying the quarantine and regulations.

The revised quarantine and regulations should be made effective as soon as possible in order to be of maximum benefit in preventing the interstate spread of white-fringed beetles. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that further

notice of rule making and other public procedure regarding this revision, are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the revised quarantine and regulations effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 11th day of September 1964.

[SEAL]

GEORGE W. IRVING, JR.

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 16, 1964; 8:47 a.m.; 64 F.R. 9426.]

P.P.C. 618, Fourth Revision

Effective September 17, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to the authority contained in § 301.72-2 of the regulations supplemental to the white-fringed beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.72-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), the administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.72-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.72-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations.

The following counties, parishes and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, in the quarantined States listed below, are designated as white-fringed beetle regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ALABAMA

(a) Generally infested area.

- Baldwin County.* The entire county.
Blount County. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 13 S., R. 1 W.; secs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 12 S., R. 1 W.; secs. 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, and 35, and those portions of secs. 28, 33, and 34, T. 14 S., R. 1 W. lying in Blount County.
Butler County. That portion of the county lying in the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 7 N., R. 13 E., and that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Georgiana.
Choctaw County. The entire county.
Clarke County. That portion of Clarke County lying south of the south line of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 9 N.
Coffee County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 5 N.
Conecuh County. The entire county.
Covington County. The entire county.
Crenshaw County. That portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 7 N.; secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Luverne; secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E.
Cullman County. That portion of the county lying in secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 S., R. 3 W.
Dale County. That part of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 4 N., R. 26 E. lying in Dale County, and secs. 25 and 36, T. 4 N., R. 25 E.; secs. 1 and 12, T. 3 N., R. 23 E.; and all the area within the corporate limits of Ozark and Arton.
Dallas County. Tps. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 N., Rs. 10 and 11 E.; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 15 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 E.; and that portion of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 15 N., R. 6 E. lying in Dallas County; T. 16 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 E.
Elmore County. Secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 18 N., R. 21 E.; and that part of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 18 N., R. 22 E. lying west of the Tallapoosa River; secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 19 N., R. 20 E., secs. 20 and 21, T. 18 N., R. 19 E.; and that portion of the county lying west of the Coosa and/or Alabama Rivers.
Escambia County. The entire county.
Geneva County. The entire county.
Houston County. All of Houston County lying west of the west line of R. 29 E. and R. 9 W.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Lovens County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 12 N., R. 15 E.; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 12 N., R. 16 E.; and Tps. 13 and 14 N., Rs. 12 and 13 E.
Mobile County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. That portion of the county lying north of the south line of T. 15 N.
Morgan County. That portion of the county lying in secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24, T. 7 S., R. 4 W.
Sumter County. Those portions of Tps. 16 and 17 N., R. 1 W. lying in Sumter County; Tps. 16 and 17 N., R. 2 W.; and that portion of the county lying west of the east line of R. 3 W., and south of the north line of T. 19 N.

Talladega County. That portion of the county lying east of the west line of R. 5 E., and north of the south line of T. 18 S., and secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

Tuscaloosa County. That portion of the county lying in T. 21 and 22 S., located east of the west line of R. 10 W., and that portion lying within T. 20 S., Rs. 5 and 6 W., and that portion lying within T. 24 N., R. 3 E.

Washington County. The entire county.

Wilcox County. Secs. 18 and 19, T. 12 N., R. 11 E.; $N\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 E.; T. 11 N., Rs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 E.; T. 12 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E.; that part of T. 12 N., R. 8 E.; portions of T. 13 N., Rs. 8 and 9 E., lying east of the Alabama River and south of Pine Barren Creek; $S\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 11 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E., and all of the area within the corporate limits of Pine Hill.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Autauga County. That portion of the county lying within Tps. 17, 18, 19, and 20 N., R. 16 E.; and those portions of secs. 2 and 3, T. 16 N., R. 16 E. lying north of the Alabama River; and secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 20 N., R. 15 E.

Bibb County. Secs. 21 and 29, and those portions of secs. 9, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 30, T. 21 S., R. 6 W. lying within Bibb County.

Bullock County. That portion of the county lying within sec. 4, T. 14 N., R. 26 E.

Calhoun County. Secs. 22, 23, 26, 27, and 35, and those portions of secs. 20, 21, 28, and 34, T. 16 S., R. 6 E., lying within Calhoun County; and secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 13 S., R. 10 E.

Chambers County. Secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 22 N., R. 26 E.; secs. 18 and 19, T. 22 N., R. 27 E.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, T. 23 N., R. 27 E.; and secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 24 N., R. 27 E.

Chilton County. Secs. 1, 12, 13, and 24, T. 22 N., R. 13 E.; secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 21 N., R. 14 E.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 22 N., R. 14 E.; secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 20 N., R. 16 E., and those portions of secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 20 N., R. 16 E. lying in Chilton County.

De Kalb County. That portion of the county lying in secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 7 S., R. 9 E.

Henry County. All of the area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Headland.

Lee County. That portion of the county lying in secs. 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31, T. 19 N., R. 27 E.; and secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 19 N., R. 26 E.

Macon County. Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 18 N., R. 23 E.

Madison County. All of the area within the corporate limits of the city of Huntsville; secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, and 22, T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; and that portion of sec. 20, T. 3 S., R. 1 E. lying outside the corporate limits of Huntsville; and sec. 9 and those portions of secs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., lying outside the corporate limits of Huntsville.

Marengo County. Secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 16 N., R. 3 E.; and secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.

Marshall County. That portion of the county lying within the corporate limits of the cities of Arab and Guntersville.

Perry County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 19 N., R. 7 E.

Russell County. That portion of the county lying within secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 15 N., R. 26 E.; and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 14 N., R. 26 E.

Shelby County. Secs. 35, and 36, T. 20 S., R. 3 W.; and secs. 1 and 2, T. 21 S., R. 3 W.

St. Clair County. Secs. 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 S., R. 1 E.; secs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 14 S., R. 2 E.

Tallapoosa County. Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 21 N., R. 23 E., including all of the town of Dadeville; that portion of the county lying south of the north line of T. 18 N., R. 22 E., and the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 19 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E. lying in Tallapoosa County.

Walker County. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, and 16, and that portion of sec. 14, T. 15 S., R. 5 W., lying in Walker County.

ARKANSAS

(a) *Generally infested area.* None.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Craighead County. Secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 13 N., R. 4 E.; secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 4 E., including all of the town of Jonesboro.

Greene County. Secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 16 N., R. 5 E.; secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 17 N., R. 5 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 16 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 17 N., R. 6 E., including all of the town of Paragould.

Mississippi County. Secs. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, and that portion of secs. 4 and 8 lying outside of the Blytheville Air Force Base, T. 15 N., R. 11 E.; sec. 18, T. 15 N., R. 12 E., including all of the town of Blytheville lying outside of the Blytheville Air Force Base.

Poinsett County. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11, T. 11 N., R. 7 E.; secs. 33, 34, and 35, T. 12 N., R. 7 E., including all of the town of Lepanto.

St. Francis County. Secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 4 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 5 N., R. 3 E., including all of the town of Forrest City.

FLORIDA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Bay County. Tps. 1 and 2 S., R. 12 W.; and that area bounded by a line beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 14 W.; thence east along the northern line of T. 3 S. to the eastern line of R. 13 W.; thence south along this line to East Bay; thence westerly along the East Bay shoreline to the DuPont Bridge and along the St. Andrews Bay shoreline to the Hathaway Bridge; thence northerly and easterly along the North Bay shoreline to the point of beginning.

Calhoun County. That portion of the county lying east of the Chipola River.

Escambia County. The entire county.

Gadsden County. The entire county.

Holmes County. The entire county.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Jefferson County. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, T. 1 S., R. 4 E.

Leon County. $S\frac{2}{3}$ of T. 1 N., Rs. 1 W. and 1 E. and $N\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 1 S., Rs. 1 W. and 1 E.; and secs. 24, 25, 26, T. 1 N., R. 2 W. and that portion of sec. 23, T. 1 N., R. 2 W. lying in Leon County, including all of the corporate limits of the city of Tallahassee.

Liberty County. That portion of the county lying west of the east line of R. 7 W.

Okaloosa County. The entire county.

Santa Rosa County. The entire county.

Walton County. That part of the county lying north of the south line of T. 3 N.

Washington County. That part of the county lying east of the west line of R. 14 W. and north of the S½ of T. 2 N., Rs. 12, 13, and 14 W.

(b) *Suppressive area.* None.

GEORGIA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Baldwin County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Milledgeville and that area south of Milledgeville bounded on the north by the Milledgeville city limits, on the east by the Oconee River, on the south by Camp Creek, and on the west by U.S. Highway 441; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Milledgeville extending northerly along U.S. Highway 441 with said highway as a center line to Tabler Creek.

Ben Hill County. That portion of the county in Fitzgerald Georgia Militia District 1537 and Ashton Georgia Militia District 1659.

Bibb County. The entire county.

Bleckley County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 112 and the Bleckley-Twiggs County line, thence northeast along said county line to the intersection of the Bleckley, Twiggs, Wilkinson, and Laurens County lines, thence southeast for a distance of 1 mile along the Bleckley-Laurens County line, and thence northwest to the point of beginning.

Bulloch County. All of that portion of the county west of U.S. Highway 25 from the Jenkins County line to the city limits of Statesboro and north of the Central of Georgia Railroad from the Candler County line to the city limits of Statesboro, and the area not already described within a circle having a radius of 4 miles with center at the Bulloch County Courthouse at Statesboro.

Burke County. That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts 60 and 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch; on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Fitz Branch and State Highway 24 and extending due west to the intersection of Hephzibah Road and Highway 56; on the west by Hephzibah Road to Brier Creek; and on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Candler County. All of Metter Georgia Militia District 1685 and an area 1 mile wide with Georgia Highway 46 as a center line, extending from the east boundary of Georgia Militia District 1685 to the Candler-Bulloch County line, including all of the town of Pulaski.

Clayton County. Georgia Militia Districts 548, 1446, and that portion of Georgia Militia District 1644 excluding the Atlanta General Depot.

Cobb County. All of the area in Georgia Militia District 898 east of a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia Highway No. 3 and the south boundary of Georgia Militia District 898, extending north along said highway to its intersection with Georgia Highway No. 5, and extending northeast along Georgia Highway No. 5 to its intersection with the north boundary of Georgia Militia District 898.

Coffee County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Douglas; and that area bounded on the west by a line projected due northward from the west intersection of Highway 32 and the city limits of Douglas to the Seventeen Mile Creek; thence east and southeast along Seventeen Mile Creek to its intersection with U.S. Highway 221, and the proposed Highway F105-1; thence along the proposed Highway F105-1 to its intersection with State Highway 32; thence westward along State Highway 32 to its intersection with the city limits of Douglas.

That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius with the center at the Atlanta, Birmingham, and Coast Railroad Depot in Ambrose, including all of the town of Ambrose.

An area 3 miles wide beginning at the north city limits of Broxton extending along U.S. Highway 441 with said highway as a center line to and bounded on the north by Culley Creek.

Coweta County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Newnan town square.

Crawford County. The lower half of the county lying southeast of U.S. Highway 80 and the adjoining area within a circle having a radius of 1½ miles with center at the intersection of U.S. Highways 80 and 341 at Roberta.

Crisp County. That portion of Listonia Georgia Militia District 1040 north of Cemetery Road (Secondary route S-533); that area within a circle with a 1-mile radius with center at the intersection of Cedar Creek and the Albany and Northern Railroad; and that area within a circle having a 2-mile radius with center at the intersection of U.S. Highways 41 and 280 at Cordele.

Decatur County. That portion of the county included in Recovery Georgia Militia District 1325, Faceville Georgia Militia District 914, and that part of Bainbridge Georgia Militia District 513 west of State Highway 309 and south of U.S. Highway 84 bypass.

Dodge County. That area within a circle having a radius of 5 miles with center at the intersection of U.S. Highways 341 and 23 at Eastman.

Dooly County. The entire county.

Fulton County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of East Point.

An area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Simpson Street and Ashby Street extending eastward along Simpson Street to its intersection with U.S. Express Highway 41 (Northside Drive), thence southward along said highway to its intersection with Whitehall Street, thence eastward along Whitehall Street to its intersection with the Southern Railroad, thence southward along said railroad to its intersection with the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, thence westward along said railroad to its intersection with Stewart Avenue, thence northward along Stewart Avenue to its intersection with Glenn Street, thence westward along Glenn Street to its intersection with Gordon Street, thence westward along Gordon Street to its intersection with Ashby Street, thence northward along Ashby Street to the point of beginning.

An area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Northside Drive and the Southern Railroad, extending northeastward along said railroad to its intersection with

Peachtree Street, thence southeastward along Peachtree Street to its intersection with West Peachtree Street, thence south along West Peachtree Street to its intersection with Tenth Street, thence westward along Tenth Street to its intersection with Hemphill Avenue, thence northwest along Hemphill Avenue to its intersection with Northside Drive, thence northward along Northside Drive to the point of beginning, including the remaining portion of Georgia Militia District 469.

Greene County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 142, 143, and 163; and all of the area within the corporate limits of Penfield.

Hancock County. All of the area in Georgia Militia District 116.

That area within a circle having a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles with the courthouse at Sparta as center.

Houston County. The entire county.

Irwin County. The entire county.

Jasper County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 262, 289, 293, 295, 365, and 379 and the portions of Georgia Militia Districts 288 and 291 lying south of White Oak and Murder Creeks; and that area included within a circle with a 1-mile radius with center at the intersection of Georgia Highways 83 and 142.

Jefferson County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Central of Georgia Railway depot in Bartow, including all of the town of Bartow.

That area within a circle having a radius of 1 mile with the intersection of secondary routes 8-791 and 8-2138 as center.

Johnson County. All of the area in Wrightsville Georgia Militia District 1201, including the city of Wrightsville.

Lamar County. That area within the corporate limits of the city of Barnesville.

Laurens County. Those portions of the Georgia Militia Districts of Dublin, Dublin, and Harvard included within an area 2 miles wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Dublin and extending northwesterly along the Macon, Dublin, and Savannah Railroad with said railroad as a centerline to the Laurens-Wilkinson and Laurens-Bleckley County lines including all of the towns of Dudley and Montrose and that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County; that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Dublin; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Dublin and extending northward along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a centerline for a distance of 3 miles; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Smith lying north of the Macon, Dublin, and Savannah Railroad and east of Shaddock Creek.

Macon County. All of the area lying north of Toteover Creek and east of the Flint River; and that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Oglethorpe.

Meriwether County. All of the area in Georgia Militia District 669.

Monroe County. That area within a circle having a radius of two miles with the County Courthouse at Forsyth as center.

Montgomery County. The entire county.

Newton County. That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Porterdale High School, including all of the town of Porterdale; all of the area in the city of Covington; and that area included within a circle having a radius of 1 mile with center at High Point Church on Georgia Highway 36.

Peach County. The entire county.

Putnam County. All of Ashbank Georgia Militia District 389 and that portion of Eatonton Georgia Militia District 368 lying east of U.S. Highway 129, including all of the town of Eatonton.

Richmond County. That portion of the county lying north of Butler Creek.

Screven County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Screven County Courthouse in Sylvania, including all of the city of Sylvania.

Seminole County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 1046 and 1430, and all of the area within the corporate limits of the town of Donalsonville.

Sumter County. All of the area within the Georgia Militia District 789.

Talbot County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 681, 685, 689, 894, 902, and 904.

Taylor County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 19 intersects Flint River, and extending south and east along said river to its intersection with the Macon County line, thence south and west along the Taylor-Macon County line to its intersection with Whitewater Creek, thence northwest along Whitewater Creek to the mouth of Black Creek, thence due north on a line projected from said point to its intersection with Patsiliga Creek, a distance of three miles, thence east along Patsiliga Creek to its intersection with U.S. Highway 19, thence north along said highway to the point of beginning.

Toombs County. The entire county.

Treutlen County. All of the area in Soperton Georgia Militia District 1386 west of a line beginning at the intersection of Pendleton Creek and U.S. Highway 221 and extending southwestward along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 227, thence southward along State Highway 227 to its intersection with Georgia Highway 46, thence southeastward along Georgia Highway 46 to its intersection with a county road at Zaldee, thence southward along said county road to its intersection with the Treutlen-Montgomery County line.

Troup County. All of the area in Georgia Militia Districts 655 and 700.

Turner County. An area 2 miles wide with U.S. Highway 41 and State Highway 7 as centerline, beginning at the north and northwest boundaries of Ashburn Georgia Militia District 1624 and extending south to a line $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Sycamore, including all of the towns of Ashburn and Sycamore.

An area one mile wide with Georgia Highway 32 as centerline beginning at Hat Creek and extending east to Culley Branch.

An area one mile wide with State Highway 159 as centerline and extending north-eastward along State Highway 159 from Deep Creek for a distance of 2 miles, including the town of Amboy.

Twiggs County. All of the county east of U.S. Highway 23.

Upson County. That area within a circle having a three-mile radius with the center at the county courthouse in Thomaston.

Washington County. All of Washington County excluding Georgia Militia Districts 88, 90, 92, 96, 98, and 99.

Wheeler County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius with the center at the intersection of U.S. Highway 280 and State Highway 126 at Alamo; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at the east corporate limits of Alamo and extending east and southeast for 6 miles along State Highway 126 with said highway as a centerline.

Wilkinson County. That portion of the county consisting of Turkey Creek Georgia Militia District 353.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Berrien County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville.

Calhoun County. All of the area in Georgia Militia District 626.

Colquitt County. That area included in the corporate limits of the town of Norman Park and an area 2 miles wide with State Highway 256 as the centerline beginning at the north town limits of Norman Park and extending north for 1 mile.

Emanuel County. That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District 49.

McDuffie County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at the McDuffie-Jefferson County line and extending northward along U.S. Highway 221 and State Secondary Route S-801 to Iron Hill Church, with said highways as centerline.

Randolph County. That area bounded on the north, east, south, and west by lines parallel to and ½ mile beyond the Cuthbert city limits, including all the city of Cuthbert.

LOUISIANA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Jefferson Parish. That portion of the parish lying north of the south line of T. 15 S.

Orleans Parish. All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans.

Plaquemines Parish. T. 18 S., R. 27 E.; and all that portion of the parish lying north of the south line of T. 16 S.

St. Bernard Parish. The entire parish.

St. Tammany Parish. The entire parish.

Washington Parish. The entire parish.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Acadia Parish. Secs. 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 43, T. 9 S., R. 1 E., and those portions of secs. 20, 29, 30, and 44, T. 9 S., R. 1 E. lying south and east of Bayou Plaquemine Brule; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 37, T. 10 S., R. 1 E.

East Baton Rouge Parish. All that portion of the parish lying within T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E., and 1 W.; that portion of the parish lying within T. 6 S., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W., south and west of U.S. Highway 190 (Airline Highway).

Lafayette Parish. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 29, T. 9 S., R. 3 E.; and secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, and 31, T. 9 S., R. 4 E.

Livingston Parish. Secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 44, 45, 47, and 48, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 30, and 31, T. 6 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, and 41, T. 6 S., R. 5 E.; secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 S., R. 6 E.

St. Charles Parish. That portion of the parish lying between U.S. Highway 61 and the Mississippi River.

St. James Parish. That portion of the parish lying between U.S. Highway 61 and the Mississippi River.

St. John the Baptist Parish. All that portion of the parish lying between U.S. Highway 61 and the Mississippi River, and all of secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, and 62, T. 11 S., R. 7 E.

Tangipahoa Parish. Tps. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 7 E.; that portion of Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 9 E. lying within the parish; and that portion of the parish lying south of the north line of T. 6 S., and north of the south line of T. 7 S.

Union Parish. Secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 21 N., R. 1 E.; and secs. 24, 25, and 36, T. 21 N., R. 1 W.

MISSISSIPPI

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Amite County. W½ T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; SW¼ T. 2 N., R. 2 E.; NE¼ T. 3 N., R. 6 E.; and SE¼ T. 4 N., R. 6 E.

Clarke County. The entire county.

Copiah County. That portion of the N½ T. 1 N., R. 1 E. lying in Copiah County.

Covington County. The entire county.

De Soto County. That portion of T. 1 S., R. 6 W., lying in De Soto County; that portion of secs. 17 and 18, T. 1 S., R. 7 W., lying in De Soto County; and secs. 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 1 S., R. 7 W.

Forrest County. The entire county.

George County. The entire county.

Greene County. The entire county.

Hancock County. The entire county.

Harrison County. The entire county.

Jackson County. The entire county.

Jasper County. The entire county.

Jefferson Davis County. The entire county.

Jones County. The entire county.

Kemper County. Sec. 36, T. 9 N., R. 17 E.; and sec. 31, T. 9 N., R. 18 E.

Lamar County. The entire county.

Lauderdale County. The entire county.

Lawrence County. The entire county.

Leake County. The entire county.

Lincoln County. Tps. 6 and 7 N., R. 9 E.

Marion County. The entire county.

Neshoba County. N½ T. 10 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.; T. 11 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.; S½ T. 12 N., R. 11 E.; secs. 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 10 N., R. 10 E.; E½ T. 9 N., R. 12 E.; T. 9 N., R. 13 E.; and that portion of the corporate limits of the city of Union lying in Neshoba County.

Newton County. Tps. 5, 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 11 E.; W $\frac{1}{2}$ Tps. 5, 6, and 7 N., R. 12 E.; and T. 8 N., R. 12 E.

Pearl River County. The entire county.

Perry County. The entire county.

Pike County. The entire county.

Rankin County. T. 3 N., R. 5 E.

Scott County. W $\frac{1}{2}$ Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 8 E. and Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 6 E.

Simpson County. The entire county.

Smith County. The entire county.

Stone County. The entire county.

Walshall County. The entire county.

Wayne County. The entire county.

Wilkinson County. T. 1 N., R. 1 E. and S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 2 N., R. 1 E.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Adams County. That portion of the city of Natchez bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Lower Woodville Road and the corporate limits of the city of Natchez and extending westward along the corporate limits of the city of Natchez to its intersection with the Natchez Southern Railroad, thence northeastward along said railroad to its junction with the Mississippi Central Railroad, thence southeastward along the Mississippi Central Railroad to its intersection with Homochitto Street, thence southward along said street to its junction with Lower Woodville Road, thence southwestward along said road to the point of beginning.

Attala County. Secs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 18, 19, and 30, T. 15 N., R. 7 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, T. 13 N., R. 7 E.; T. 14 N., R. 7 E.; sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 8 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31, T. 14 N., R. 8 E.; and secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 15 N., R. 8 E.

Choctaw County. Secs. 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 17 N., R. 11 E.

Copiah County. Secs. 31, 32, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; and N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.

Grenada County. Sec. 14 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 15, T. 21 N., R. 5 E.

Hinds County. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11, T. 7 N., R. 1 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17, T. 4 N., R. 3 W.; T. 6 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; and that portion of Hinds County lying west of Pearl River bounded on the north by the south line of T. 7 N., on the west by the east line of R. 2 W., and on the south by the north line of T. 3 N.

Itasca County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 9 S., R. 8 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 9 S., R. 9 E.

Kemper County. Secs. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 11 N., R. 16 E.; secs. 4, 5, and 6, T. 9 N., R. 18 E.; and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 10 N., R. 18 E.

Lafayette County. Secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 8 S., R. 3 W.; secs. 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 8 S., R. 4 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 9 S., R. 3 W.; and sec. 1, T. 9 S., R. 4 W.

Lec County. Secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 10 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 10 S., R. 6 E.

Lincoln County. E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 N., R. 6 E.; N $\frac{1}{2}$ and secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.; E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 7 N., R. 7 E.; and T. 7 N., R. 8 E.

Montgomery County. Secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 19 N., R. 5 E.; and sec. 23, T. 21 N., R. 5 E.

Oktibbeha County. Secs. 5 and 6, T. 19 N., R. 12 E.; and secs. 31 and 32, T. 20 N., R. 12 E.

Prentiss County. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23, T. 5 S., R. 7 E.

Rankin County. T. 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; T. 5 N., R. 3 E.; and that portion of the county lying east of the Pearl River bounded on the north by the south line of T. 7 N., on the east by the west line of R. 3 E., and on the south by the north line of T. 3 N.

Tate County. Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.

Warren County. All that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, and that area lying south of the city of Vicksburg bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Halls Ferry Road and the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, thence southward along said road to its intersection with the east line of R. 3 E., thence south along said line to its intersection with the north line of T. 14 N., thence west along said line to its intersection with the Mississippi River, thence northward along the east bank of said river to its junction with the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, thence eastward along said corporate limits to the point of beginning.

Webster County. Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 19 N., R. 10 E.; secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 20 N., R. 10 E.; sec. 1, T. 19 N., R. 11 E.; secs. 25 and 36, T. 20 N., R. 11 E.; secs. 29 and 30, T. 20 N., R. 12 E.; and T. 21 N., R. 11 E.

Winston County. Secs. 3 and 4, T. 14 N., R. 12 E.; and secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 15 N., R. 12 E.

An area $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide with State Highway 25 as centerline beginning at the Winston and Attala County line and extending northeastward along said highway to its intersection with Tallahoga Creek.

NORTH CAROLINA

(a) *Generally infested area.*

Anson County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point northwest of Burnsville where the Union-Anson County line joins Rocky River, thence in an easterly direction along said river to its intersection with U.S. Highway 52, thence south along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 109, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1121, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1228, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1230, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with the Anson-Union County line, thence north along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding all of the towns of Ansonville and Wadesboro.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point northeast of Wadesboro where the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad junctions with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence east along the Seaboard Air Line Railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1703, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1704, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1741, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1744, thence southwest

along said road to its intersection with Smith Creek, thence east along said creek to its junction with the Pee Dee River, thence south along said river to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence west along said railroad to its intersection with State Highway 145, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with Jones Creek, thence west along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1812, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1811, thence west along said road to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence northwest along said railroad to the point of beginning.

Lenoir County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Kinston.

New Hanover County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad crosses the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence south along said railroad to its junction with State Highway 132, thence southeast and south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with the city limits of the city of Wilmington, thence along said city limits west and north to its junction with the Cape Fear River, thence north along said river to its junction with the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence north and east along the Northeast Cape Fear River to its junction with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the point of beginning.

Pender County. That portion of the county lying west of the Northeast Cape Fear River.

Wayne County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Goldsboro.

(b) *Suppressive area.*

Cumberland County. That area included within a circle having a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Hope Mills, including all of the town of Hope Mills and all of the communities of Cumberland and Roslin.

Duplin County. That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Warsaw; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected northeast and southwest along and beyond the north corporate limits of Warsaw and extending northwesterly along U.S. Highway 117 with said highway as a centerline for a distance of 3 miles.

Edgecombe County. That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Edgecombe County.

Harnett County. An area 1 mile wide bounded on the north by the Harnett-Wake County line and extending south along U.S. Highway 401 with said highway as a centerline for a distance of 5 miles.

Johnston County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where Fifth Street junctions with Brogden Road, in the city of Smithfield, thence north along said street to its intersection with Caswell Street, thence west to the end of said street, following projected line to Smithfield city limits, thence east, south and west along said city limits to its intersection with Brogden Road, thence north along said road to the point of beginning.

Jones County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west at the Atlantic Coast Line siding at Ravenswood, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Pollocksville, and extending southerly with said railroad as a centerline for a distance of 3 miles.

Nash County. That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Nash County.

Onslow County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Jacksonville.

Robeson County. That area included within a circle having a 5-mile radius and center at the Robeson County Court House in Lumberton, including all of the city of Lumberton.

That area beginning at a point where the Hoke-Robeson County line junctions with the Cumberland-Hoke-Robeson County line, extending southeast along the Cumberland-Robeson County line to its junction with the Cumberland-Robeson-Bladen County line, thence southeast along the Bladen-Robeson County line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1006, thence west along said road to its junction with Interstate Highway 95, thence north along said highway to its intersection with Big Marsh Swamp, thence west along the Big Marsh Swamp to the Hoke-Robeson County line, thence northeast along said county line to the point of beginning, including all of the towns of St. Pauls, Lumber Bridge, and Parkton.

Scotland County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where Big Shoe Heel Creek intersects with State Secondary Road 1323, thence southeast along said road to the Scotland-Robeson County line, thence southwest along said county line to its intersection with Big Shoe Heel Creek, thence northwest along said creek to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 401 and State Secondary Road 1323 and extending southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1433, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the corporate limits of the city of Laurinburg, thence northwest along said corporate city limits to its junction with U.S. Highway 401, thence northeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

Union County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1002 intersects the corporate limits of the town of Wingate, thence northeast along said road to its intersection with Gourdvine Creek, thence north along said creek to its junction with Richardson Creek, thence northeast along said creek to its intersection with the Anson-Union County line, thence south along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1903, thence west along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1947, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1945, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1003, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1758, thence north along said road to its intersection with the corporate limits of the town of Wingate, thence west, north, east, and south around said corporate limits to the point of beginning.

That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Monroe.

Wake County. An area 4 miles wide bounded on the east by a line projected due north and due south for 2 miles on each side of the point of intersection of U.S. Highway 15A and the Norfolk Southern Railway, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the

Norfolk Southern Railway depot in Fuquay Springs, and extending westerly and south-westerly along U.S. Highway 15A with said highway as a centerline to the Wake-Harnett County line, including all of the town of Fuquay Springs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- (a) *Generally infested area.* None.
(b) *Suppressive area.*

Calhoun County. That area bounded by a line beginning at the junction of a dirt road and State Secondary Highway 129, said junction being 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 326, thence 1.1 miles southeast along State Secondary Highway 129 to its junction with a dirt road, thence 0.75 mile southwest along said dirt road to its junction with a second dirt road, thence 1.75 miles south and southwest along said second dirt road to its junction with State Primary Highway 267, thence 0.8 mile northwest along said highway to its junction with a dirt road, thence 0.4 mile southwest along said dirt road to its intersection with an unnamed branch, thence northwest along said branch to its intersection with State Primary Highway 33, thence 0.4 mile northeast along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 267, thence 0.2 mile north along said highway to its junction with a dirt road, thence 1.2 miles northeast along said dirt road to the point of beginning.

TENNESSEE

- (a) *Generally infested area.*
Shelby County. The entire county.
(b) *Suppressive area.*

Hardeman County. Civil District 1; that portion of Civil District No. 6, lying west of the GM&O Railroad; and that portion of Civil District No. 7, lying south of the Hatchie River.

Madison County. Civil District 5.

Tipton County. That area within a circle having a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the E. L. Reed homeplace, excluding any area not in Tipton County and including that area within the corporate limits of the town of Mason.

VIRGINIA

- (a) *Generally infested area.* None.
(b) *Suppressive area.*

City of Norfolk. That portion of the city bounded by a line beginning at a point where Broad Creek intersects the Norfolk-Southern Railroad and extending eastward along the north and east bank of Broad Creek to Pebble Lane; thence east along Pebble Lane to U.S. Route 13; thence south along U.S. Route 13 to the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River; thence west and north along said river branch to the point of beginning.

That portion of the city bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Route 13 intersects the south bank of Broad Creek and extending southeast along said creek and contiguous Lake Taylor to Interstate Route 64; thence south along said route to U.S. Route 58; thence west along said route to Broad Creek; thence north along said creek to the point of beginning.

City of Virginia Beach. That portion of the city bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Route 58 and London Bridge Creek and extending eastward along said route to its intersection with U.S. Route 58B; thence east along U.S. Route 58B to Birdneck Road; thence south on Birdneck Road to its junction with Bells Road; thence extending northward along a line projected from said junction to the intersection of Potters Road and London Bridge Creek; thence north along the west bank of London Bridge Creek to the point of beginning.

That portion of the city bounded by a line beginning at a point 500 feet north of the intersection of U.S. Route 58 and the Norfolk-Virginia Beach city limits and extending due east to North Plaza Terrace Street; thence south along said street to its intersection with Windsor Street; thence west along said street to its junction with Wakefield Drive; thence south along said drive to its intersection with Fourth Street; thence west along said street to its junction with Zimmerman Avenue; thence south along said street to its junction with 14th Street; thence due west along a projected line to the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River; thence westward along the northern bank of said river branch to the Norfolk city limits; thence northward along the Norfolk city limits to the point of beginning.

That portion of the city bounded by a line beginning at a point where Virginia Beach-Norfolk city limits intersect the Norfolk-Southern Railroad, said point being 0.4 mile north of the Water Works Road; thence northward along said city limits one-half mile; thence extending along a line projected due east to Bayside Road; thence southeast along said road to State Route 166; thence southwest along said State Route and U.S. Route 13 to the Virginia Beach-Norfolk city limits; thence north along said city limits to the point of beginning.

That portion of the city bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River intersects the Virginia Beach-Chesapeake city limits and extending eastward along the south bank of said river branch to a point one-fourth mile east of U.S. Route 13; thence extending along a line projected due south to its intersection with Indian River Road; thence northwest along said road to the Virginia Beach-Chesapeake city limits; thence northeast along said city limits to the point of beginning.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U.S.C. 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.72-2. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161)

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 17th, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 618, 3d Revision, 7 CFR 301.72-2a, effective September 30, 1963.

The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division has determined that infestation of white-fringed beetles exists or is likely to exist in the counties, par-

ishes and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, listed above, or that it is necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine purposes from infested localities. The Director has also determined that adequate eradication measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate white-fringed beetles in certain other localities previously designated as regulated areas, and that regulation of such localities is not otherwise necessary under the provisions of § 301.72-2 of the regulations. Therefore, the Director has revoked the designation of such localities as regulated areas by deleting them from the list of said areas.

This revision of the administrative instructions adds to the list of regulated areas certain areas in two newly regulated States (Arkansas and Virginia), and twenty-five newly regulated counties in previously regulated States; and extends the regulated areas in thirty-three previously regulated counties. This revision also revokes the designation as regulated areas of one county in South Carolina and portions of three other counties in said State.

To the extent that this revision relieves restrictions presently imposed, it should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are being revoked. To the extent that this revision imposes restrictions necessary to prevent the spread of white-fringed beetles, it should be made effective promptly in order to effectuate the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to this revision are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this revision effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Maryland, this 11th day of September, 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 16, 1964; 8:47 a.m.; 64 F.R. 9428.]

P.P.C. 485, Fourth Revision

Effective September 17, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in § 301.72(b)(2)(ii) of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 72, 7 CFR 301.72), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), the administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.72a are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.72a Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations.

The following articles are exempted from the certification and permit requirements of §§ 301.72-3, 301.72-4, and 301.72-6, except as otherwise provided in this section and under specific conditions hereinafter set forth.

(a) The following articles when they have not been exposed to infestation or when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

- (1) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.
- (2) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.
- (3) Seed cotton and cottonseed.

(b) The following articles when they have not been exposed to infestation or when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector; and when such articles are free of soil or when the storage yard and premises or environs thereof, from which the articles are

to be moved, have been surface treated with an insecticide at administratively approved dosages and at intervals prescribed by the inspector:

- (1) Brick, tile, stone; concrete slabs, pipe, building blocks; and cinders.
- (2) Forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
- (c) Soil samples moved from any area that is not infested with soybean cyst nematode, golden nematode, or witchweed when consigned to any State: *Provided, however*, That such samples originating in areas under regulation on account of the burrowing nematode may not be shipped into the States of Arizona, California, Louisiana, and Texas: *And provided further*, That:
 - (1) The samples do not exceed one pound in weight: *Provided, however*, That this shall not preclude the assembly of one pound units in a single package for shipping purposes;
 - (2) They are so packaged that no soil will be spilled in transit; and
 - (3) They are consigned to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division and operating under a dealer-carrier agreement.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.72)

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 17, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 485, 3d Revision, 7 CFR 301.72a, effective September 20, 1963.

The Director of the Plant Pest Control Division has found that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of soil samples weighing one pound or less under specified conditions which make it safe to relieve the certification and permit requirements with respect to such movement. Accordingly, this revision of the administrative instructions adds paragraph (c) to the list of exempted items, thereby permitting soil samples weighing one pound or less to move from certain areas without a certificate or limited permit when adequately packaged and consigned to laboratories approved by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division which are operating under a dealer-carrier agreement. The Director has also found that facts no longer exist which make it safe to relieve the certification and permit requirements with respect to Irish potatoes when freshly harvested from certain areas in Alabama and Florida. Therefore, the revision reinstates the certification and permit requirements with respect to Irish potatoes moved from all infested areas, thereby requiring Irish potatoes to be certified, prior to being moved from such areas, on the basis of insecticidal treatment of the fields or fumigation of the potatoes. The Director has previously found that it is safe to exempt the other articles listed in these administrative instructions from the certification and permit requirements: consequently, such other articles have been included in the present list of exemptions.

To the extent that this revision relieves restrictions presently imposed, it should be made effective promptly in order to be of maximum benefit to persons desiring to ship the article which is being exempted from the certification and limited permit requirements of the regulations. To the extent that this revision reinstates restrictions with respect to another article, it should be made effective promptly in order to prevent the spread of white-fringed beetles. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to this revision are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this revision effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Hyattsville, Md., this 11th day of September 1964.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 16, 1964; 8:47 a.m.; 64 F.R. 9427.]

[Copies of the foregoing revised quarantine and two administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revised quarantine and administrative instructions was published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., September 30, 1964; the Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., September 24, 1964; the Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., September 28, 1964; the Journal, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1964; the Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., September 24, 1964; the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., September 29, 1964; the News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C.,

September 30, 1964; the State, Columbia, S.C., September 28, 1964; the News Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., September 25, 1964; the Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va., September 25, 1964.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

P.P.C.—Q. 63

As Amended Effective July 5, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

AMENDMENTS OF NOTICE OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

On April 6, 1962, there was published in the Federal Register (27 F.R. 3294) a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of 7 CFR 301.63(a), 301.63-1(g), 301.63-2, 301.63-3a(a)(1), 301.63-3a(a)(2), 301.63-3a(b), 301.63-5(a)(1), 301.63-5(a)(2), and 301.63-5(b) (White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine No. 63, and certain supplemental regulations). After due consideration of all matters presented, and pursuant to sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161, 162), the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service hereby amends the aforesaid sections and paragraphs to read as follows:

§ 301.63 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture having given the public hearing required by law quarantines each State of the conterminous United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the further spread of the white-pine blister rust, a destructive disease of five-leaved pines caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer, and for this purpose regulates the interstate movement of host plants of this disease, namely, five-leaved pines, gooseberries, and currants. Hereafter no five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currants or gooseberries (*Ribes* or *Grossularia*), either wild or cultivated, shall be moved or allowed to be moved, within the conterminous United States, from any State or from the District of Columbia into any other State, or from any State into the District of Columbia, except under conditions prescribed in regulations supplemental hereto, in amendments thereof, or in administrative instructions of the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division as hereinafter provided; *Provided*, That as a condition to the regulation, under this quarantine, of the interstate movement into the noninfected portion of a partially infected State of five-leaved pines which are not visibly infected with white-pine blister rust, or of the interstate movement of gooseberries or currants (other than European black currants), into any State, or portion thereof, which may be designated as a control-area, such State shall be required to provide for the control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under conditions comparable to those which apply to their interstate movement under provisions of the Federal quarantine regulations currently existing and to enforce such other control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate for local control of the disease; *Provided further*, That whenever the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division shall find that existing conditions as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the regulated articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, make it safe to modify by making less stringent the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations shall be made less stringent, whereupon such modifications shall become effective for such period and for such quarantined or control areas, or portions thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

§ 301.63-1 Definitions.

(g) *Conterminous United States.* The 48 conterminous States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

§ 301.63-2 Quarantined area.

The quarantined area comprises the entire conterminous United States.

§ 301.63-3a Administrative instructions designating control areas.

* * * * *

(a) *Movement of five-leaved pines.* (1) As provided in § 301.63-5(a), five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the non-infected States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, and the non-infected part of California comprised of the counties of Contra Costa, Mariposa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into these areas from any other part of the conterminous United States except when intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division.

(2) There are no restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof into or within that part of the conterminous United States outside of the areas described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, except that five-leaved pines and parts thereof when visibly infected with blister rust may not be moved interstate anywhere within the conterminous United States except in accordance with § 301.63-9.

(b) *Movement of European black currants.* As provided in § 301.63-5(b), European black currant plants may be moved interstate without restriction into or between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. Interstate movement of such plants into or between any other State of the conterminous United States or the District of Columbia is prohibited except in accordance with § 301.63-9.

§ 301.63-5 Conditions governing interstate movement of regulated articles.

(a) *Five-leaved pines.* (1) Five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the following noninfected States or parts thereof when they have originated therein, namely: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprising the counties of Contra Costa, Mariposa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all of those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into the above-described areas from any other part of the conterminous United States, except when intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Division.

(2) There are no restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof into or within that part of the conterminous United States outside of the areas described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That the interstate movement anywhere within the conterminous United States of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when visibly infected with blister rust is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded, and labeled in accordance with § 301.63-9.

(b) *European black currants.* European black currant plants (*Ribes nigrum* L.) may be moved interstate without restriction into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. The interstate movement of such plants into any other State of the conterminous United States or the District of Columbia is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded, and labeled in accordance with § 301.63-9.

(Secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161, 162; 19 F.R. 74, as amended)

These amendments shall become effective July 5, 1962.

These amendments make no substantive change in the notice of quarantine or regulations as now enforced. Under the Plant Quarantine Act a hearing is

required before a State is quarantined. At the time of the latest public hearing held on March 26, 1932, to consider amendment of the white-pine blister rust quarantine, Alaska had not been admitted as a State. The need for quarantining Alaska was not considered at the hearing and the quarantine and regulations by their terms were intentionally limited to the then existing States of the United States and the District of Columbia. The amendments and the new definition specifically limit application of the quarantine and regulations to the 48 conterminous States and the District of Columbia, as originally intended under the terms of the public hearing. The amendments eliminate any uncertainty as to the status of Alaska under the quarantine and regulations.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of May 1962.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[P.P.C. 546 amendment effective July 5, 1962, deleted the word "Continental" wherever it occurred and substituted therefor the word "Conterminous." See § 301.63-3a above.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 29, 1962; 8:51 a.m.; 62 F.R. 5310.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WITCHWEED QUARANTINE (NO. 80)

P.P.C. 627, Fifth Revision

Effective September 19, 1962

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WITCHWEED

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.80-2 of the regulations supplemental to the witchweed quarantine (7 CFR 301.80-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.80-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.80-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the witchweed quarantine.

Infestations of the witchweed have been determined to exist in the quarantined States, in the civil divisions and premises, or parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such civil divisions and premises, and parts thereof, and all highways and roadways abutting thereon, are hereby designated as witchweed regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

NORTH CAROLINA

Bladen County. All of Bladen County.

Brunswick County. The A. M. Register farm located at the end of a dirt road, 0.4 mile west of the junction of said dirt road with State Highway 130, said junction being 1.1 miles northwest of Ash.

The John R. Russ farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1308 and 1 mile west of the junction of said road with State Highway 904 at Longwood.

The B. Coda Smith farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.6 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1322, said junction being 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Secondary Road 1322 and State Secondary Road 1321.

The N. G. Ward farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1300, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 17.

Columbus County. That part of the county lying north and west of a line beginning at a point where Livingston Creek junctions with the Cape Fear River and

extending south along said creek to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence west along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1740, thence west and south along said road to its junction with U.S. Highways 74 and 76, thence west along said highway to their intersection with Bogue Swamp, thence south along said swamp to its junction with the Waccamaw River and continuing south along said river to its junction with White Marsh Swamp, thence north and northwest along said swamp to its junction with Cypress Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its intersection with State Highway 130, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1166, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1157, thence southwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 701, thence south and west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1314, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1346, thence southwest along said road to its junction with the North Carolina-South Carolina State line.

The A. J. Norris farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1134 and 1 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1005.

The J. Carl Prince farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1119 and 2.2 miles west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1103.

Cumberland County. That portion of the county lying south and east of a line beginning at the intersection of the southern boundary line of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and the Cumberland-Hoke County line and extending northeast along the south boundary line of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1404, thence eastward along said highway to its junction with Interstate Highway 95, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1714, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1722, thence east along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 301, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Highway 102, thence east along said highway to its junction with Interstate Highway 95, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1005, thence northeast along said road to its junction with the Cumberland-Sampson County line, excluding the corporate limits of the city of Fayetteville.

The A. V. Dawkins farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1706 and 1.5 miles south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1609.

The T. G. Green farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile west of the intersection of said highway with State Secondary Road 1609.

The George McLaurin farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1722 and 0.5 mile west of the intersection of said road with U.S. Highway 301.

The Troy Matthews farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1813 and 0.2 mile southeast of the intersection of said road with Interstate Highway 95.

The E. V. Nixon farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1706 and 1 mile north of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1609.

The J. T. Piner farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile north of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1600.

The Robert Westly Williams farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1813 and 0.1 mile southeast of the intersection of said road with Interstate Highway 95.

Duplin County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1702 intersects State Highway 24, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1962, said junction being 0.7 mile west of Beula-ville, thence south along State Secondary Road 1962 to its junction with State Secondary Road 1724, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1800, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1961, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1702 at Halls-ville, thence north along said road to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where Stewarts Creek intersects the Duplin-Sampson County line, thence north along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 403, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1004, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1500, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1306, thence west along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1004, thence south along said road to its junction with State Highway 11, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1003, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1900, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1107, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1106, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with Stewarts Creek, thence southwest along said creek to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the town of Faison.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1002 intersects the Duplin-Lenoir County line, thence southeast along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 11, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Highway 111, thence west and north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1002 at Albertson, thence north along said road to the point of beginning, excluding the town of Albertson.

The Paisly Bonham farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1977 and 1 mile west of Pin Hook.

The T. C. Crow farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1321 and 0.8 mile west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1302.

The C. M. Johnson farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1139 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1133.

The Ethel Kornegay farm located 0.2 mile east of State Secondary Road 1501 at a point 0.6 mile south of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1519.

The Maggie T. Norris farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1700 and 1.4 miles east of Sarecta.

The W. C. Peterson farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1130 and 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road with the Duplin-Sampson County line.

The J. L. Rich farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1923 and at the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1922.

The J. R. Thomas farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1700 and 1.5 miles east of Sarecta.

The Joseph Westbrook farm located 0.7 mile west of State Highway 11 at a point 0.2 mile southwest of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1501.

Harnett County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Harnett-Lee County line and State Secondary Road 1214 intersect and extending east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1208, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 27, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1117, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1128, thence east along said road to its junction with State Highway 210, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 2030, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 2031, thence south along said road to its junction with the Harnett-Cumberland County line, thence west along said county line to its junction with the Harnett-Moore County line, thence northwest and northeast along said county line to its junction with the Harnett-Lee County line, thence northeast along said county line to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 55 and State Secondary Road 1500 join and extending east along said road to the Harnett-Johnston County line, thence south along said county line to its junction with State Secondary Road 1552, thence south along said road to its junction with State Highway 27, thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1519, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1542, thence north along said road to its junction with State Highway 55, thence north along said highway to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Angier, Buies Creek, and Coats.

The Carlisle Adams farm located on the south side of U.S. Highway 421 and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1243.

The Charles Edwards farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1128 and 0.9 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1130.

The Redin Harrington farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.8 mile north of the junction of said road with State Highway 27, said junction being 0.2 mile east of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1116.

The Carl McLeod farm located on the north side of State Highway 27 and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1116.

Hoke County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Hoke-Moore County line and State Highway 211 and extending southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1300, thence north along said road to Rockfish Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with the southern boundary line of Fort Bragg Military Reservation, thence east along the southern boundary line of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation to its intersection with the Hoke-Cumberland County line.

That portion of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation known as the Ashley Heights Sand Pit located on the south side of Plank Road, said sand pit being located approximately 1 mile northeast of Montrose.

The Leslie Little farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1314 and 0.5 mile north of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The N. A. McDonald farm located on the north side of State Highway 211 and 0.4 mile southeast of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1214.

The N. A. McFayden farm located on the east side of State Highway 211 and 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1215.

The James C. Phillips farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1316 and 1 mile northeast of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The Alvin Seaford farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1316 and 1.5 miles northeast of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The J. B. Thomas farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1300 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

Johnston County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1116 and State Highway 50 intersect and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Johnston-Sampson County line, thence northwest along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 242, thence north along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1116, thence east along said road to the point of beginning.

The Rufus P. Beasley farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1138, and 0.4 mile south of its junction with Secondary Road 1144.

Jones County. The Eugene Eubanks farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1126 and 0.8 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1124.

The Charles Franck Estate farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1116 and 1.6 miles west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1115.

The Ernest W. Humphrey farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1116 and 1.7 miles west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1115.

The Ed McDaniel farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Loop Road 1122 at a point 1.3 miles south of State Highway 12.

The Maysville Supply Company property located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1116 and 1.8 miles west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1115.

The Leah Smith property located in the town of Trenton on the south side of Jones Street at a point 0.5 mile west of the junction of said street and Webber Street.

Lenoir County. That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 70 and State Secondary Road 1324, and extending south along said road to its intersection with White Lace Creek, thence east and south along said creek to its junction with the Neuse River, thence due south along a line projected from the point of entry of White Lace Creek into the Neuse River to a point where said projected line intersects State Highway 55, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1154, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1152, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1111, thence south along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1121, thence west along said road to the Lenoir-Duplin County line, thence

northwest along said county line to the Lenoir-Wayne County line, thence north along said county line to its intersection with U.S. Highway 70, thence southeastward along said highway to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the town of LaGrange.

The Roland Carter farm located on the east side of State Highway 11 and 0.2 mile south of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1113.

Montgomery County. The Therese Edward Glover farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.7 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Colon Hoover farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.9 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Haywood N. Thomas farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.8 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

Moore County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Moore-Hoke County line and State Highway 211 intersect and extending northwest along said highway to its junction with State Highway 5, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 2042, thence along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 2033, thence southeast along said road to its junction with the Moore-Hoke County line, thence southwest along said county line to the point of beginning.

The T. M. Baker farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2026 and 0.7 mile east of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The R. P. Beasley farm located on the east side of U.S. Highway 1 and 0.7 mile northeast of the junction of said highway with U.S. Highway 1A.

The Walter Black farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1215 and 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1216.

The Elijah Faulk farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 2016 and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 2014.

The J. W. Henning's Estate farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 2017 and 0.4 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1001.

The Herman Kelley farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1229 and 0.4 mile south of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1239.

The William A. Latom farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1004 and 0.3 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1113.

The Jack Page farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2026 and 0.9 mile east of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The M. L. Smith farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1004 and 0.8 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1113.

The A. C. Vaughn farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1210 and 0.4 mile south of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1229.

Pender County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1209 intersects the Pender-Sampson County line, thence east along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1113, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence northwest along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1120 at Currie, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1103, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1104, thence southwest and northwest along said road to the Pender-Bladen County line, thence northeast and northwest along said county line to its junction with the Pender-Sampson County line, thence northeast along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Currie and Atkinson.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1517 junctions with U.S. Highway 117, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1412, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1411, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with Pike Creek, thence southeast along said creek to its junction with the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence south along said river to its intersection with State Highway 210, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1518, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1517, thence west along said road to the point of beginning.

The W. D. Pridgen farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1103 and 0.7 mile southeast of junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1104.

The Katy Shaw farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1520 and 3.6 miles north of the junction of said road and State Highway 210.

The John H. Williams and Heirs farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1520 and 2.7 miles north of the junction of said road and State Highway 210.

Pitt County. The Allen Garriss farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

The J. D. Hice farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.5 miles northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

The R. E. Roger farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

Richmond County. The Dormic Dial farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1607 and 0.8 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1608.

The Mrs. A. W. Porter farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1999 and 1 mile east of the intersection of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The Talley Wallace farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1800 and 1.2 miles northwest of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1155.

Robeson County. All of Robeson County.

Sampson County. That area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 421 and the Sampson-Harnett County line, and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1005, thence east along said

road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1620, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1626, thence south along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1337, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1636, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1703, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1746, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 701, thence south along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1842, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1827, thence southwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 24, thence east along said highway to its intersection with the Sampson-Duplin County line, thence south along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1948, thence west along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence south along said highway to Harrell's Store, thence south and southwest along State Secondary Road 1007 to its junction with the Sampson-Bladen County line, thence northwest along said county line to its junction with the Sampson-Cumberland County line, thence northwest and north along said County line to its junction with the Sampson-Harnett County line, thence north along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Clinton and Harrell's Store.

The Ernest Bannerman farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1007 and 0.7 mile east of the intersection of said road with the Sampson-Bladen County line.

The O. S. Carroll farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1915 and 0.3 mile north of its junction with State Highway 24.

The Kenneth Chambers farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1908 and 0.2 mile south of its intersection with the Sampson-Duplin County line.

The Lum Jackson farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1757 and 0.5 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1731.

The Riegel Paper Company farm (formerly the Regal Paper Company farm) located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1908 and 50 yards south of its intersection with the Sampson-Duplin County line.

The J. W. Shipp farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1915 and 0.7 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1911.

The Jasper Strickland farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1717 and 0.4 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1722.

Scotland County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 401 crosses the North Carolina-South Carolina State line and extending northeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 401A, thence north along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 74, thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1116, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1324, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1345, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1341, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1328, thence north along said road to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Sandhills Game Management Area, thence east along said boundary to its intersection with U.S. Highway 501, thence north along said highway to its intersection with the Scotland-Hoke County line, thence southeast along said county line to the Scotland-Robeson County line, thence south and southwest along said county line to the North Carolina-South Carolina State line, thence northwest along said state line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the town of Laurinburg.

The Archie W. Bunch farm located at the intersection of State Secondary Roads 1323 and 1001.

Wake County. The Leonard Dean farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2501 and 0.2 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1003.

Wayne County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 70 and the Wayne-Lenoir County line intersect and extending south along said county line to its junction with the Wayne-Duplin County line, thence southwest and west along said county line to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence northeast and north along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1120, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1915, thence east along a line projected from a point beginning at the junction of State Secondary Roads 1120 and 1915 and extending east to the junction of said line with the junction of Sleepy Creek and Neuse River, thence east along the Neuse River to its intersection with State Highway 111, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 70, thence southeast along said highway to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Dudley, Mt. Olive, and Seven Springs.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 102 and State Secondary Road 1006 intersect, extending south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1111, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the Wayne-Sampson County line, thence northwest along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 102, thence east along said highway to the point of beginning.

The L. A. Dawson farm located on the west side of State Highway 111 and 0.5 mile south of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1730.

The D. D. Montague farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1923 and 0.1 mile southeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1918.

The Charlie Rogers farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1710 and 0.9 mile southwest of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 70A.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Chesterfield County. The Alton Holdbrook farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 22 and 1.5 miles east of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 20.

The Elise J. Parker farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 61 and 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 348.

Clarendon County. The J. W. Hodge farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 211 and 1.9 miles south and west of its junction with U.S. Highway 521 at Foreston.

Darlington County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Great Pee Dee River and the Darlington-Florence County line join and extending south-west along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 173, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 228, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence north along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 29, thence east along said highway to its intersection with Hurricane Branch, thence northeast along said branch to its junction with Byrds Island, thence along the west and south boundary of Byrds Island to its junction with the Great Pee Dee River, thence south along said river to the point of beginning.

The Mrs. Minnie W. Ham farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 355 and 0.9 mile west of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Highway 44.

The Jessie K. Jordan farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile northeast of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.1 mile northeast of the junction of said second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 44, said second junction being 0.3 mile northeast of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 403.

Dillon County. All of Dillon County.

Florence County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 76 and the Great Pee Dee River intersect and extending south along said river to its junction with Bigham Branch, thence west along said branch to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 88, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 132, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 105, thence south along said highway to its intersection with the corporate limits of the town of Hyman, thence south along the west perimeter of said corporate limits to its intersection with State Primary Highway 51, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 327, thence west along said highway to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence north along said railroad to its intersection with Middle Swamp, thence northeast along said swamp to its junction with Jeffries Creek, thence east along said creek to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence northwest along said railroad to its junction with State Secondary Highway 97, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 76, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 925, thence north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 24, thence east and southeast along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 76, thence east along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 794 and State Secondary Highway 72 junction and extending south along State Secondary Highway 72 to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 46, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 34, thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 360, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with a dirt road, said junction being 1.6 miles northeast of the junction of State Secondary Highways 34 and 360, thence southeast along said dirt road for a distance of 1.2 miles to its junction with a second dirt road, thence southwest along said dirt road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 34, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 47, thence northwest and west along said highway to the corporate limits of the town of Scranton, thence north and west along the east and north perimeter of said corporate limits to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence north along said railroad to the corporate limits of the town of Coward, thence north along the east perimeter of the town of Coward to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 794, thence northeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 66 and State Primary Highway 51 intersect and extending southeast along State Primary Highway 51 to its intersection with Little Swamp, thence northeast along said swamp for a distance of 1.2 miles to its intersection with a dirt road, thence southeast along said dirt road to its intersection with Deep Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its junction with Lynches River, thence west along said river to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 49, thence north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 66, thence north and northeast along said highway to the point of beginning, excluding all of the corporate limits of the town of Salem.

The A. A. Alford farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 164 and 0.1 mile south of its intersection with Cypress Branch.

The Hattie Carroway farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 72 and 1 mile southwest of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

The S. L. Yarborough farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 95 and 1.7 miles southeast of Sardis.

Horry County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 701 crosses the South Carolina-North Carolina State line and extending south along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 9, thence east and southeast along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 905, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 31, thence south along said highway to its intersection with the Waccamaw River, thence westward along said river to its intersection with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Little Pee Dee River, thence northeast along said river to its junction with the Lumber River, thence northeast along said river to its intersection with the South Carolina-North Carolina State Line, thence southeast along said state line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Aynor, Conway, and Loris.

The Alex Alford farm located on the south side of a dirt road and being 2 miles southwest and west of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 99, said junction being 1.75 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 97.

The John A. Atkinson farm located on the east side of a dirt road and being 1 mile north of the junction of said dirt road with U.S. Highway 378 and State Secondary Highway 63.

The Canal Wood Corporation farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.75 mile south of its junction with State Primary Highway 90, said junction being 1.25 miles west of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 57.

The Ben Edge farm located on the south side of State Primary Highway 90 and at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 31.

The Jennie Bell Fowler farm located at the end of a farm road which junctions with a county road, said junction being 0.5 mile east of the Oakdale Baptist Church.

The Sumpter Gore farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 0.75 mile north of the intersection of said dirt road and State Primary Highway 9, said intersection being at Goretown.

The Bud Neals Graham farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.6 mile east of the junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.75 mile south of the junction of the second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 78, said second junction being 0.75 mile southeast of Juniper Bay Church.

The Rosetta Inman farm located on the northwest side of a junction of two dirt roads, said junction being 1.4 miles northwest of the intersection of the dirt road running northwest from State Secondary Highway 57 and Brooksville.

The J. T. Lewis farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 100, and 1.9 miles west of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being at Aynor.

The Tommy Lewis farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 50, and 1.6 miles north of the intersection of State Secondary Highway 50 and U.S. Highway 17, said intersection being at Little River.

The Cordie Page farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 128 and 0.4 mile west of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being at Aynor.

The Talmage Richardson farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 1 mile southwest of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 99, said junction being 1.75 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 97.

Lee County. The Clark W. Thomas farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 168 and 1.1 miles east of its junction with State Primary Highway 58.

Marion County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Marion-Dillon County line and the Lumber River join and extending southeast along said river to its junction with Little Pee Dee River, thence southwest along said river to its junction with Reedy Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Primary Highway 41, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 33, thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 41A, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 76, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 64, thence due southwest along a line projected from said intersection to the Marion-Florence County line, thence northwest and north along said county line to its junction with the Marion-Dillon County line, thence north and northeast and southeast along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding all the corporate limits of the towns of Marion, Mullins, Nichols, Rains, and Sellers, except the W. P. Clark farm located on Marion Street in the town of Mullins one block south of the Mullins Armory, and the Harry Sellers farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 301 in the town of Sellers.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 9 and State Secondary Highway 40 junction and extending southeast along State Secondary Highway 47, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the Great Pee Dee River, thence northwest along said river to its junction with Catfish Creek, thence north along said creek to its junction with Collins Creek, thence east and southeast along said creek to its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, thence southwest along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 378 and State Secondary Highway 86 junction and extending north along State Secondary Highway 86 for 0.4 mile to its intersection with a stream, thence east along said stream to its junction with the Little Pee Dee River, thence south along said river to its junction with the Sampson Landing Road, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 49, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence southeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

The William Davis farm located on the northeast side of a dirt road and 1.5 miles southeast of its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, said junction being 1.5 miles northeast of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 40.

The Earl and John Dozier farm located at the end of a dirt road which extends 5.5 miles in a west, southwest, and then in a southeastward direction from its junction with State Secondary Highways 248 and 25.

The Louise Miles farm located on the northwest side of a dirt road, 0.4 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Primary Highway 41A, said junction being 1 mile north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 389.

The Paul M. Richardson farm located on the southeast side of State Secondary Highway 207 and 1.1 miles southwest of the junction of said highway with State Primary Highway 908.

The Paul J. Richardson farm (The Paul J. Richardson Estate) located on the northwest side of State Secondary Highway 207 and 1 mile southwest of the junction of said highway with State Primary Highway 908.

Marlboro County. That portion of the county lying south and east of U.S. Highway 15, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Bennettsville, McColl, and Tatum.

The C. C. Caulk farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 283 and 0.3 mile east of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 38.

The Graham Lee Chavis farm located between State Secondary Highways 204 and 209 at their junction with State Secondary Highway 30.

The Hossie Conwell Farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 1.3 miles northeast from the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.5 mile northwest from the intersection of said State Secondary Highway 30 and State Secondary Highway 165.

The Lois P. Hamer farm located on both sides of a dirt road 0.1 mile north of the junction of said dirt road and U.S. Highway 15, said junction being 0.1 mile northwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and State Secondary Highway 22 at Tatum.

The Lula McEachern farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 15 at the intersection of said highway and the South Carolina-North Carolina State line.

The Cleveland McKay farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 54 and the west side of State Secondary Highway 30 at the intersection of said highways.

The Tony Rosser farm located on the east side of a dirt road and 0.6 mile northeast of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.3 mile north of said highway and State Secondary Highway 54.

The Pauline Steel farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 63 and the east side of Crooked Creek at the intersection of said highway and creek.

The Marvin Strong farm located on the south side of the South Carolina-North Carolina State line and 1.3 miles east of its junction with State Primary Highway 77.

Williamsburg County. The S. Wayne Gamble farm located on both sides of State Primary Highway 375 and 2 miles southeast of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.80-2. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161.)

These revised administrative instructions shall become effective September 19, 1962, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 627, 4th Revision, effective April 20, 1961 (7 CFR 301.80-2a).

This revision adds to the regulated areas in both North Carolina and South Carolina. Premises have been placed under regulations in Wake County, North Carolina, and Clarendon and Lee Counties, South Carolina, counties that heretofore have contained no regulated areas. Also, additions are being made herein to existing regulated areas in 14 counties in North Carolina and 6 counties in South Carolina.

These instructions should be made effective as soon as possible in order to be of maximum benefit in preventing the interstate spread of witchweed infestations. Accordingly, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the instructions effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 14th day of September 1962.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 18, 1962; 8:53 a.m.; 62 F.R. 9348.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated area.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., September 25, 1962; and the State, Columbia, S.C., September 26, 1962.]

CHANGES ARE MADE IN WITCHWEED REGULATIONS

APRIL 25, 1963.

(Press Notice)

A reduction in the number of acres regulated in North Carolina and South Carolina because of witchweed infestation has been made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The reduction resulted from changes, published as revised Administrative Instructions in the Federal Register today (April 27), which removed areas from regulation in Duplin, Harnett, Lenore, Moore, Pender, and Wayne Counties, N.C., and in Darlington, Florence, and Horry Counties, S.C.

The changes, which were made by the Department's Agricultural Research Service to release parts of regulated areas not infested with witchweed, reduced the total number of acres regulated even though they increased regulated areas in some counties.

The revision increased regulated areas in Brunswick, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Lenore, Montgomery, Moore, Sampson, Scotland, and Wayne Counties, N.C., and in Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marlboro, and Marion Counties, S.C.

The revision also added a single farm in Anson County, N.C., to the regulated area because an infestation was found on that farm during the 1962 surveys—the only newly infested county found during the year.

Witchweed is a destructive plant parasite of corn and other crops. It was first found in the Western Hemisphere in 1956, in a number of counties in North Carolina and South Carolina. Its roots attach themselves to the roots of a host plant, suck food and water, retard growth, and cause the host plant to wilt and die.

P.P.C. 627, Sixth Revision

Effective April 27, 1963

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WITCHWEED

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.80-2 of the regulation supplemental to the witchweed quarantine (7 CFR 301.80-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.80-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.80-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the witchweed quarantine.

Infestations of the witchweed have been determined to exist in the quarantined States, in the civil divisions and premises, or parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such civil divisions and premises, and parts thereof, and all highways and roadways abutting thereon, are hereby designated as witchweed regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

NORTH CAROLINA

Anson County. The Matthew Morris farm located on the east side of State Highway 742 at the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1105.

Bladen County. All of Bladen County.

Brunswick County. The A. M. Register farm located at the end of a dirt road, 0.4 mile west of the junction of said dirt road with State Highway 130, said junction being 1.1 miles northwest of Ash.

The John R. Russ farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1308 and 1 mile west of the junction of said road with State Highway 904 at Longwood.

The B. Coda Smith farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.6 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1322, said junction being 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Secondary Road 1322 and State Secondary Road 1321.

The Newman Smith farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1322 at its junction with State Secondary Road 1321.

The N. G. Ward farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1300, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 17.

Columbus County. That part of the county lying north and west of a line beginning at a point where Livingston Creek junctions with the Cape Fear River and extending south along said creek to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence west along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1740, thence west and south along said road to its junction with U.S. Highways 74 and 76, thence west along said highways to their intersection with Bogue Swamp, thence south along said swamp to its junction with the Waccamaw River and continuing south along said river to its junction with White Marsh Swamp, thence north and northwest along said swamp to its junction with Cypress Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its intersection with State Highway 130, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1166, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1157, thence southwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 701, thence south and west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1314, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1346, thence southwest along said road to its junction with the North Carolina-South Carolina State Line.

The A. J. Norris farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1134 and 1 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1005.

The J. Carl Prince farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1119 and 2.2 miles west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1103.

Cumberland County. That portion of the county lying south and east of a line beginning at the intersection of the southern boundary line of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and the Cumberland-Hoke County line and extending northeast along the south boundary line of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1404, thence eastward along said highway to its junction with Interstate Highway 95, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1714, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1722, thence east along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 301, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Highway 102, thence east along said highway to its junction with Interstate Highway 95, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1005, thence northeast along said road to its junction with the Cumberland-Sampson County line, excluding the corporate limits of the city of Fayetteville.

The Mrs. R. H. Barbour farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1611 and 1.2 miles west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 401.

The A. V. Dawkins farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1706 and 1.5 miles south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1609.

The J. C. Ennis farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile north of junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1608.

The T. G. Green farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile west of the intersection of said highway with State Secondary Road 1609.

The J. K. Hubbard farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1404 and 0.5 mile east of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1403.

The George McLaurin farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1722 and 0.5 mile west of the intersection of said road with U.S. Highway 301.

The McLaurin & McLaurin farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1722 and 0.3 mile west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 301.

The Troy Matthews farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1813 and 0.2 mile southeast of the intersection of said road with Interstate Highway 95.

The E. V. Nixon farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1706 and 1 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1609.

The J. T. Piner farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile north of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1600.

The Norwood Tatum farm located on the northwest side of Bernadine Road and 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Highway 210.

The Robert Westly Williams farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1813 and 0.1 mile southeast of the intersection of said road with Interstate Highway 95.

Duplin County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 24 intersects the Duplin-Sampson County line, thence north along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1337, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 50, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1355, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1332, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1304, thence north along said highway to its junction with State Highway 403, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1306, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1368, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1367, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1365, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1004, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1561, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1506, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1507, thence northeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1500, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1306, thence west along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1004, thence south along said road to its junction with State Highway 11, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1003, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1900, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1107, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1106, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1113, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1105, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1112, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1108, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1110, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1105, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 24, thence west along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1702 intersects State Highway 24, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1962, said junction being 0.7 mile west of Beulaville, thence south along State Secondary Road 1962 to its junction with State Secondary Road 1724, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1800, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1961, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1702 at Hallsville, thence north along said road to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1002 intersects the Duplin-Lenoir County line, thence southeast along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 11, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Highway 111, thence west and north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1002 at Albertson, thence north along said road to the point of beginning, excluding the town of Albertson.

The Paisly Bouham farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1977 and 1 mile west of Pin Hook.

The T. C. Crow farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1321 and 0.8 mile west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1302.

The I. R. Faison farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1301 and 1.4 miles north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1335.

The Emmitt Jackson farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1301 and 1.3 miles north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1335.

The Lorena Herring farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1100 and 0.7 mile southeast of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1003.

The C. M. Johnson farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1139 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1133.

The J. N. Kalmar farm located on the south side of State Highway 403 and 0.5 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1304.

The Henry Kissner farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1139 and 0.7 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1133.

The Ethel Kornegay farm located 0.2 mile east of State Secondary Road 1501 at a point 0.6 mile south of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1519.

The E. W. Melvin farm located at the end of a farm road 0.3 mile north of the junction of said farm road with State Secondary Road 1130, said junction being 0.3 mile east of the intersection of State Secondary Road 1130 and the Duplin-Sampson County line.

The Maggie T. Norris farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1700 and 1.4 miles east of Sarecta.

The W. C. Peterson farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1130 and 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road with the Duplin-Sampson County line.

The J. L. Rich farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1923 and at the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1922.

The J. R. Thomas farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1700 and 1.5 miles east of Sarecta.

The Joseph Westbrook farm located 0.7 mile west of State Highway 11 at a point 0.2 mile southwest of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1501.

The Fate Williams Heirs farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1003 and 0.5 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1100.

Harnett County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Harnett-Lee County line and State Secondary Road 1209 intersect and extending southeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 27, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1117, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1128, thence east along said road to its junction with State Highway 210, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 2030, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 2031, thence south along said road to its junction with the Harnett-Cumberland County line, thence west along said county line to its junction with the Harnett-Moore County line, thence northwest along said county line to its junction with the Harnett-Lee County line, thence northeast along said county line to the point of beginning.

The Carlie Adams farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1291 and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1251.

The Everett Barnes farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1532 and 0.4 mile west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1547.

The Clarence J. Blalock farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.4 mile northwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1540, said junction being 0.4 mile northeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1542.

The F. P. Blalock farm located on the southwest side of State Highway 55 and 0.3 mile northwest of the intersection of said highway with State Secondary Road 1006.

The Charles Edwards farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1128 and 0.9 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1130.

The Luke Harrington farm located on both sides of State Highway 27 and 0.4 mile west of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1242.

The Redin Harrington farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.8 mile north of the junction of said road with State Highway 27, said junction being 1 mile west of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1242.

The Cecil Jenkins farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1251 and 1 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1291.

The Carl McLeod farm located on both sides of State Highway 27 and 0.8 mile west of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1242.

The E. O. Parker farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 2034 and 0.7 mile west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 401.

The Eddie L. Parrish farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1532 and 1 mile west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1547.

The W. L. Wagner farm located on both sides of State Highway 55 and 0.2 mile northwest of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Road 1006.

Hoke County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 211 intersects the Hoke-Moore County line and extending southeast along said Highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 401 (Bypass), thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1300, thence northwest along said road to Rockfish Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with the southern boundary of Fort Bragg Military Reservation, thence east along said military boundary to its intersection with the Hoke-Cumberland County line, thence southeast along said county line to the Hoke-Robeson County line, thence southwest and west along said county line to the Hoke-Scotland County line, thence northwest along said county line to the intersecting point of Hoke, Richmond, and Moore Counties, thence northeast along the Hoke-Moore County line to the point of beginning.

That portion of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation known as the Ashley Heights Sand Pit located on the south side of Plank Road, said sand pit being located approximately 1 mile northeast of Montrose.

The Leslie Little farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1314 and 0.5 mile north of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The N. A. McDonald farm located on the north side of State Highway 211 and 0.4 mile southeast of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1214.

The N. A. McFayden farm located on the east side of State Highway 211 and 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1215.

The James C. Phillips farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1316 and 1 mile northeast of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The Alvin Seaford farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1316 and 1.5 miles northeast of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The J. B. Thomas farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1300 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 401 (Bypass).

Johnston County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1116 and State Highway 50 intersect and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Johnston-Sampson County line, thence north-west along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 242, thence north along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1116, thence east along said road to the point of beginning.

The Rufus P. Beasley farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1188, and 0.4 mile south of its junction with Secondary Road 1144.

Jones County. The Eugene Eubanks farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1126 and 0.8 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1124.

The Charles Franck Estate farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1116 and 1.6 miles west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1115.

The Ernest W. Humphrey farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1116 and 1.7 miles west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1115.

The Ed McDaniel farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Loop Road 1122, at a point 1.3 miles south of State Highway 12.

The Maysville Supply Company property located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1116 and 1.8 miles west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1115.

The Leah Smith property located in the town of Trenton on the south side of Jones Street at a point 0.5 mile west of the junction of said street and Webber Street.

Lenoir County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1311 and State Secondary Road 1002 junction, and extending northeast along State Secondary Road 1311 to its junction with State Secondary Road 1309, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1324, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1331, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1332, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1333, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1330, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1336, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1324, thence southwest along said road to Whitelace Creek, thence east and south along said creek to the Neuse River, thence west along said river to Dailys Creek, thence south along said creek to State Secondary Road 1300, thence west along said road to State Secondary Road 1301, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Highway 55, thence west along said highway to State Secondary Road 1002, thence north along said road to the point of beginning.

The Roland Carter farm located on the east side of State Highway 11 and 0.2 mile south of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1113.

The Kate Edwards farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1143 and 0.2 mile west of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1154.

The W. Clifton Grady farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1154 and the south side of State Secondary Road 1143 at Wootens Crossroads.

The J. D. Grady farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1143 and the east side of State Secondary Road 1154 at Wootens Crossroads.

The W. L. Measley farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.2 mile northeast of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1519.

The Hugh Nobles farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1120 and 0.7 mile west of its junction with U.S. Highway 258.

Montgomery County. The Therese Edward Glover farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.7 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Colon Hoover farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.9 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Walter Lane farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1524, said junction being 1.0 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Haywood N. Thomas farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.8 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

Moore County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 2075 and State Highway 211 junction and extending west along State Highway 211 to its intersection with State Secondary Road 2063, thence north and northwest along said road to its junction with State Highway 5, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 2042, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 2074, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 2075, thence south and southwest along said road to the point of beginning.

The T. M. Baker farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2026 and 0.7 mile east of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The M. C. Bass farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2005 and 0.7 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1001.

The R. P. Beasley farm located on the east side of U.S. Highway 1 and 0.7 mile northeast of the junction of said highway with U.S. Highway 1A.

The Walter Black farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1215 and 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1216.

The Sam Braswell farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2023 and 0.4 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1853.

The R. E. Bryant farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1815 and 0.5 mile southwest of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 15-501.

The Wilbur Currie farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1806 and 0.3 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1805.

The Elijah Faulk farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 2016 and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 2014.

The J. W. Henning's Estate farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 2017 and 0.4 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1001.

The Herman Kelley farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1229 and 0.4 mile south of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1239.

The William A. Latom farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1004 and 0.3 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1113.

The Conner Martin farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary road 1802 and 1.2 miles southeast of the intersection of said road with the State Secondary Road 1853.

The Grover McCrimmon farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 2028 and 1 mile southeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 2026.

The Jack Page farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2026 and 0.9 mile east of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The M. L. Smith farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1004 and 0.8 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1113.

The A. C. Vaughn farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1210 and 0.4 mile south of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1229.

Pender County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1104 intersects the Pender-Bladen County line, thence northeast along said county line to its junction with Black River, thence east along said river to its junction with Colvins Creek, thence north and northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Highway 53, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1126, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1125, thence northeast along said road to its intersection with Moores Creek, thence northeast and northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1128, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1207, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1208, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1206, thence northeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1207, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1209, thence east along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1113, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence northwest along said railroad to its intersection with State Highway 210, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1103, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1104, thence southwest and northwest along said road to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Atkinson and Currie.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1517 junctions with U.S. Highway 117, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1412, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1411, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with Pike Creek, thence southeast along said creek to its junction with the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence south along said river to its intersection with State Highway 210, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1518, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1517, thence west along said road to the point of beginning.

The W. D. Pridgen farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1103 and 0.7 mile southeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1104.

The Katy Shaw farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1520 and 3.6 miles north of the junction of said road and State Highway 210.

The John H. Williams and Heirs farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1520 and 2.7 miles north of the junction of said road and State Highway 210.

Pitt County. The Allen Garriss farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

The J. D. Hice farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.5 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

The R. E. Roger farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

Richmond County. The Dormic Dial farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1607 and 0.8 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1608.

The Mrs. A. W. Porter farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1999 and 1 mile east of the intersection of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The Talley Wallace farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1800 and 1.2 miles northwest of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1155.

Robeson County. All of Robeson County.

Sampson County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 421 and the Sampson-Harnett County line junction, and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1005, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1620, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1626, thence south along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1337, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1636, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1809, thence north along said road to its junction with State Highway 102, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1639, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1620, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1638, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1635, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1643, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1647, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1703, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1746, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 701, thence south along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1842, thence southwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1911, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1909, thence north along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1919, thence

east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1906, thence north and northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1905, thence east along said road to its intersection with the Sampson-Duplin County line, thence south along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1948, thence west along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence south along said highway to Harrell's Store, thence south and southwest along State Secondary Road 1007 to its junction with the Sampson-Bladen County line, thence northwest along said county line to its junction with the Sampson-Cumberland County line, thence northwest and north along said county line to its junction with the Sampson-Harnett County line, thence north along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Clinton and Harrell's Store.

The Ernest Bannerman farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1007 and 0.7 mile east of the intersection of said road with the Sampson-Bladen County line.

The Carroll A. Britt farm located on the east side of State Highway 403 and 0.1 mile southwest of Poplar Grove.

The Tommy and Jermire Devan farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1106 and 0.2 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1100.

The Lum Jackson farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1757 and 0.5 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1731.

The Addie Jordan farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1818 and 1.4 miles west of its junction with U.S. Highway 701.

The Liston McNeil farm located on the west side of a farm road and 0.2 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1106 and 0.2 mile east of such farm road's junction with State Secondary Road 1100.

The Henry Sellers farm located on the west side of a farm road and 0.2 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1106 and 0.2 mile east of such farm road's junction with State Secondary Road 1100.

The Jasper Strickland farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1717 and 0.4 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1722.

The Mrs. Nettie Thompson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1711 and 0.9 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1710.

The Vlyv Best Underwood farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1814 and 0.9 mile northeast of its junction with State Secondary Road 1703.

Scotland County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 15-401 intersects the North Carolina-South Carolina State line and extending northeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 15A-401A, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 501, thence north along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1300, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1116, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1324, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1345, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1341, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1328, thence north along said road to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Sandhills Game Management Area, thence east along said boundary to its intersection with U.S. Highway 15-501, thence north along said highway to its intersection with the Scotland-Hoke County line, thence southeast along said county line to the Scotland-Robeson County line, thence south and southwest along said county line to the North Carolina-South Carolina State line, thence northwest along said state line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the city of Laurinburg and town of East Laurinburg.

The Archie W. Bunch farm, located at the intersection of State Secondary Roads 1323 and 1001.

The Luther Butler farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1154 and 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1155.

The Peter F. Newton farm located at the intersection of State Secondary Roads 1334, 1336, and 1345.

Wake County. The Leonard Dean farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2501 and 0.2 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1003.

Wayne County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 70 and the Wayne-Lenoir County line intersect and extending south along said county line to its junction with the Wayne-Duplin County line, thence southwest and west along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1937, thence north on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1932, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1915, thence south on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1120, thence east along a line projected from a point at the junction of State Secondary Roads 1120 and 1915 to the junction of said line with a point located at the junction of Sleepy Creek and Neuse River, thence east along the Neuse River to its intersection with State Highway 111, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 70, thence southeast along said highway to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the town of Seven Springs.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 13 and State Secondary Road 1006 intersect, extending south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1111, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the Wayne-Sampson County line, thence northwest along said county line to its intersection with U.S. Highway 13, thence east along said highway to the point of beginning.

The Grainger Carter farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1937 and 0.4 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1939.

The L. A. Dawson farm located on the west side of State Highway 111 and 0.5 mile south of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1730.

The D. D. Montague farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1923 and 0.1 mile southeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1918.

The M. L. Parker farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1929 and 0.3 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1926.

The Charlie Rogers farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1710 and 0.9 mile southwest of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 70A.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Chesterfield County. The Alton Holdbrook farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 22 and 1.5 miles east of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 20.

The Elise J. Parker farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 61 and 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 34S.

Clarendon County. The J. W. Hodge farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 211 and 1.9 miles south and west of its junction with U.S. Highway 521 at Foreston.

Darlington County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and State Secondary Highway 29 intersect and extending east along said highway to its intersection with Hurricane Branch, thence northeast along said branch to its junction with Byrds Island, thence south along a line projected due south from said junction to the intersection of the projected line and State Primary Highway 34, thence west along said highway to its intersection with a dirt road, said intersection being 0.9 mile east of Mechanicsville, thence south along said dirt road to its intersection with the Darling-Florence County line, thence west and south along said County line to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 173, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 22S, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence north along said railroad to the point of beginning.

The County Prison farm located on the south side of State Primary Highway 34 and 1 mile west of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 42.

The M. L. Green farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 133 and 0.1 mile north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 29.

The Mrs. Minnie W. Ham farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 355 and 0.9 mile west of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Highway 44.

The Jessie K. Jordan farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile northeast of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.1 mile northeast of the junction of said second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 44, said second junction being 0.3 mile northeast of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 403.

Dillon County. All of Dillon County.

Florence County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 925 and State Secondary Highway 24 junction and extending east and southeast along State Secondary Highway 24 to its junction with State Secondary Highway 13, thence along a line projected due east from said junction to its intersection with the Great Pee Dee River, thence south along said river to its junction with State Primary Highway 327, thence south along said highway to its intersection with Willow Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its junction with Cypress Creek, thence south and west along said creek to its intersection with State Primary Highway 51, thence north along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 327, thence northwest and west along said highway to its intersection with a dirt road, said intersection being 1.5 miles west of the intersection of State Primary Highway 51 and State Primary Highway 327, thence northwest along said dirt road to its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.1 mile east of Goodland School, thence northeast along said second dirt road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 57, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence northwest along said railroad to its junction with State Secondary Highway 13, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 918, thence north and northeast along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 327, thence north along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 76, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 925, thence north along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 794 and State Secondary Highway 72 junction and extending south along State Secondary Highway 72 to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 46, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 34, thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 360, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with a dirt road, said junction being 1.6 miles northeast of the junction of State Secondary Highways 34 and 360, thence southeast along said dirt road for a distance of 1.2 miles to its junction with a second dirt road, thence southwest along said dirt road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 34, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 47, thence northwest and west along said highway to the corporate limits of the town of Scranton, thence north and west along the east and north perimeter of said corporate limits to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence north along said railroad to the corporate limits of the town of Coward, thence north along the east perimeter of the town of Coward to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 794, thence northeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 66 and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad intersect and extending southeast along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 57, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence west along said highway to its intersection with Deep Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its junction with Lynchess River, thence west along said river to its junction with Little Swamp, thence north along said swamp to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 66, thence east along said highway to the point of beginning.

The A. A. Alford farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 164 and 0.1 mile south of its intersection with Cypress Branch.

The Elnoreah Braddy farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 633 and 0.15 mile south of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 58.

The H. L. Broach farm located on the east side of a dirt road and 0.3 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Highway 132, said junction being 0.4 mile northwest of the intersection of State Secondary Highways 105 and 132.

The Hattie Carroway farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 72 and 1 mile southwest of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

The Juanita Floyd farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 24 and 0.2 mile west of its intersection with Jeffries Creek.

The L. J. Gause farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 72 and 1.1 miles southwest of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

The Luther Gause farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 72 and 1.1 miles southwest of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

The Henry Holliday farm located on the west side of State Primary Highway 51 and 1.6 miles north of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 66.

The Melvin Hyman farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 64 and 0.2 mile north of its intersection with Black Creek.

The Roland Jeffords farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile south of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.8 mile west of the intersection of said second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 105.

The Cal McAllister farm located on the west side of the junction of State Secondary Highway 57 and State Secondary Highway 105.

The R. F. McPherson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 57 and 1.5 miles southeast of the intersection of said highway and State Primary Highway 51.

The V. A. Turner farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 633 and 0.1 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Highway 58.

The S. L. Yarborough farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 95 and 1.7 miles southeast of Sardin.

Horry County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 33 intersects the South Carolina-North Carolina State line and extending south along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 306, thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 142, thence south along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 9, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 59, thence southwest and south along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 917, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 19, thence south and southeast along said highway 19 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 701 at Allsbrook, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 9, thence east along said highway for seven miles to its intersection with the west prong of Buck Creek and its junction with a dirt road, thence south along said dirt road to its junction with a second dirt road, thence southwest along second dirt road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 347, thence southeast along said highway 0.2 mile to its intersection with Cowpen Swamp, thence in a southerly direction along said swamp to its intersection with a dirt road, thence in a southeastern direction along said dirt road to its junction with State Primary Highway 905, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 31, thence south along said highway to its intersection with Wacomaw River, thence in a westerly direction along said river to its intersection with Stanley Creek, thence north along said creek 1.6 miles, thence in a northwesterly direction along said creek 2.8 miles, thence north along a line projected from a point beginning at the end of the main run of said creek, and extending north to the junction of said line with State Primary Highway 905, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 19, thence north along said highway 2.4 miles to its junction with a dirt road, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with Maple Swamp, thence north along said swamp to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 65, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 701, thence south along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway 4.8 miles to its junction with a dirt road, thence north along said dirt road to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 97, thence east 0.2 mile to its intersection with a dirt road, thence north along said dirt road to its intersection with State Primary Highway 319, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 131, thence east and north along said highway to its intersection with Loosing Swamp, thence west and northwest along said swamp to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 45, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 129, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Little Pee Dee River, thence northwest along said river to its junction with the Lumber River, thence northeast along said river to its intersection with the South Carolina-North Carolina State line, thence southeast along said State line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Conway and Loris.

The Alex Alford farm located on the south side of a dirt road and being 2 miles southwest and west of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 99, said junction being 1.75 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 97.

The Henry Arnett and D. C. Arnett farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 2.5 miles east of its junction with State Secondary Highway 33, said junction being 2.5 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 410.

The John A. Atkinson farm located on the east side of a dirt road and being 1 mile north of the junction of said dirt road with U.S. Highway 378 and State Secondary Highway 63.

The Emma Brown farm located on both sides of a dirt road and being 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of said dirt road with State Secondary Highway 57, said junction being at Brooksville.

The Lewis Brown farm located on the north side of a dirt road and being 0.5 mile west of the junction of said dirt road and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being in the Brown Swamp Community.

The Canal Wood Corporation farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.75 mile south of its junction with State Primary Highway 90, said junction being 1.25 miles west of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 57.

The James E. Cooper farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 0.5 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Highway 78, said junction being 1.25 miles northwest of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 378.

The Ben Edge farm located on the south side of State Primary Highway 90 and at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 31.

The Nina L. Edge farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.8 mile southeast of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.5 mile south of the junction of the second dirt road and State Primary Highway 90, said second junction being 0.8 mile southwest of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 31.

The Jennie Bell Fowler farm located at the end of a farm road which junctions with a county road, said junction being 0.5 mile east of the Oakdale Baptist Church.

The L. C. Frye farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 1 mile west of the junction of State Secondary Highways 24 and 62, said junction being in the Dog Bluff Community.

The Lawson Gore farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 17 and 2.5 miles east of the intersection of said highway and State Primary Highway 9, said intersection being called Nixon's Crossroads.

The Sumpter Gore farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 0.75 mile north of the intersection of said dirt road and State Primary Highway 9, said intersection being at Goretown.

The Bud Neals Graham farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.6 mile east of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.75 mile south of the junction of the second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 78, said second junction being 0.75 mile southeast of Juniper Bay Church.

The Rosetta Inman farm located on the northwest side of a junction of two dirt roads, said junction being 1.4 miles northwest of the intersection of the dirt road running northwest from State Secondary Highway 57 and Brooksville.

The J. E. Jordan farm located on the north side of a dirt road and being 0.7 mile west of the junction of said dirt road and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being in the Brown Swamp Community.

The Boyd Lewis farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 0.75 mile west of the intersection of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 24, said intersection being in the Dog Bluff Community.

The J. T. Lewis farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 100, and 1.9 miles west of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being at Aynor.

The Tommy Lewis farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 50, and 1.6 miles north of the intersection of State Secondary Highway 50 and U.S. Highway 17, said intersection being at Little River.

The Cordie Page farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 128 and 0.4 mile west of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being at Aynor.

The Mattie C. Page farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile east of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 129, said junction being 0.3 mile southeast of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Highway 130.

The Talmage Richardson farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 1 mile southwest of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 99, said junction being 1.75 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 97.

The O. R. Shelley farm located on the east side of a dirt road and 0.8 mile northeast of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 306, said junction being 1.1 miles west of the intersection of State Secondary Highway 306 and the South Carolina-North Carolina State line.

The Vide Williamson farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 0.4 mile from the junction of said dirt road and State Primary Highway 410, said junction being 0.7 mile northeast of the intersection of State Primary Highway 410 and State Secondary Highway 19.

Lee County. The Clark W. Thomas farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 168 and 1.1 miles east of its junction with State Primary Highway 58.

Marion County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Marion-Dillon County line and the Lumber River join and extending southwest along said river to its junction with Little Pee Dee River, thence southwest along said river to its junction with Reedy Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Primary Highway 41, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 33, thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 41A, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 76, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 64, thence due southwest along a line projected from said intersection to the Marion-Florence County line, thence northwest and north along said county line to its junction with the Marion-Dillon County line, thence north and northeast and southeast along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding all the corporate limits of the towns of Marion, Mullins, Nichols, Rains, and Sellers, except the W. P. Clark farm located on Marion Street in the town of Mullins one block south of the Mullins Armory, and the Harry Sellers farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 301 in the town of Sellers.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 9 and State Secondary Highway 40 junction and extending southeast along State Secondary Highway 40 to its junction with State Secondary Highway 47, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the Great Pee Dee River, thence northwest along said river to its junction with Catfish Creek, thence north along said creek to its junction with Collins Creek, thence east and southeast along said creek to its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, thence southwest along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 378 and State Secondary Highway 86 junction and extending north along State Secondary Highway 86 for 0.4 mile to its intersection with a stream, thence east along said stream to its junction with the Little Pee Dee River, thence south along said river to its junction with the Sampson Landing Road, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 49, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence southeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

The W. J. Atkinson farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.4 mile southeast of its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, said junction being 2.85 miles southwest of the junction of State Secondary Highway 9 and State Primary Highway 41A.

The William Davis farm located on the northeast side of a dirt road and 1.5 miles southeast of its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, said junction being 1.5 miles northeast of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 40.

The Earl and John Dozier farm located at the end of a dirt road which extends 5.5 miles in a west, southwest, and then in a southeastward direction from its junction with State Secondary Highways 248 and 25.

The Louise Miles farm located on the northwest side of a dirt road, 0.4 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Primary Highway 41A, said junction being 1 mile north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 389.

The J. L. Richardson farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 86, 3 miles north of the junction of State Secondary Highway 86 and U.S. Highway 378.

The Paul M. Richardson farm located on the southeast side of State Secondary Highway 207 and 1.1 miles southwest of the junction of said highway with State Primary Highway 908.

The Paul J. Richardson farm (The Paul J. Richardson Estate) located on the northwest side of State Secondary Highway 207 and 1 mile southwest of the junction of said highway with State Primary Highway 908.

The A. M. Rose and Lucile R. Deal (Roses Evergreen Farm) farm located at the south end of State Secondary Highway 65, and 2 miles southwest of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501.

Marlboro County. That portion of the county lying south and east of U.S. Highway 15, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Bennettsville, McColl, and Tatum.

The C. C. Caulk farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 283 and 0.3 mile east of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 38.

The Graham Lee Chavis farm located between State Secondary Highways 204 and 209 at their junction with State Secondary Highway 30.

The Hossie Conwell farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 1.3 miles northeast from the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.5 mile northwest from the intersection of said State Secondary Highway 30 and State Secondary Highway 165.

The Oscar J. Fletcher farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Highway 28 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 15.

The Lois P. Hamer farm located on both sides of a dirt road 0.1 mile north of the junction of said dirt road and U.S. Highway 15, said junction being 0.1 mile northwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and State Secondary Highway 22 at Tatum.

The James Joseph farm located on the southeast side of State Secondary Highway 165 and 1.2 miles southwest of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 257.

The Lula McEachern farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 15 at the intersection of said highway and the South Carolina-North Carolina State line.

The Cleveland McKay farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 54 and the west side of State Secondary Highway 30 at the intersections of said highways.

The Ina Odum farm located on the northwest side of a dirt road and 0.4 mile northeast of its junction with State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.3 mile northeast of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Highway 54.

The D. M. Parker farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Highway 28 and 0.2 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 15.

The D. C. Rainwater farm located on the west side of State Primary Highway 79 at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 345.

The Tony Rosser farm located on the east side of a dirt road and 0.6 mile northeast of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.3 mile north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 54.

The James Tyson Smith farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Highway 165 and 1.2 miles southwest of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 257.

The Pauline Steel farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 63 and the east side of Crooked Creek at the intersection of said highway and creek.

The Marvin Strong farm located on the south side of the South Carolina-North Carolina State line and 1.3 miles east of its junction with State Primary Highway 77.

Williamsburg County. The S. Wayne Gamble farm located on both sides of State Primary Highway 375 and 2 miles southeast of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.80-2. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161)

These revised administrative instructions shall become effective April 27, 1963, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 627, 5th Revision, effective September 19, 1962 (7 CFR 301.80-2a).

The revision relieves restrictions insofar as it removes from the regulated area certain parts of Duplin, Harnett, Lenoir, Moore, Pender, and Wayne Counties, North Carolina; and Darlington, Florence, and Horry Counties, South Carolina.

It also imposes restrictions insofar as it adds to the regulated areas certain localities in each of the above-named counties except Pender, as well as in Anson, Brunswick, Cumberland, Montgomery, Sampson, and Scotland Counties, North Carolina; and Marion and Marlboro Counties, South Carolina.

The restrictions imposed are necessary in order to prevent the interstate spread of witchweed. This revision should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish its purpose in the public interest, and in order to be of maximum benefit in permitting the interstate movement without restriction under the quarantine of regulated products from the localities being removed from designation as regulated areas. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Ad-

ministrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of April 1963.

[SEAL]

E. D. BURGESS,
Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the division of the Federal Register, April 26, 1963; 8:51 a.m.; 63 F.R. 4553.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in the News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., May 6, 1963; and the State, Columbia, S.C., May 6, 1963.]

USDA WILL EXPAND WITCHWEED REGULATED AREAS

MARCH 20, 1964.

(Press Notice)

More than 50 farms are being added to the federally regulated witchweed areas of North Carolina and South Carolina, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported today (March 24).

Witchweed is a destructive plant parasite of corn, sorghum, sugarcane, and other plants of the grass family.

A revision in Administrative Instructions of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, published in the Federal Register today (March 24), lists the additional areas that will be regulated.

In North Carolina, three counties will have regulated farms for the first time—one farm in Craven County, one in Lee, and three in Onslow. Counties with additional farms being regulated are Brunswick, 1 farm; Columbus, 1; Cumberland, 9; Duplin, 3; Jones, 2; Lenoir, 3; Moore, 4; Pender, 4; Sampson, 2; Scotland, 2; and Wayne, 2 farms.

In South Carolina, no witchweed infestations have been found outside counties that already have regulated areas. However, it has been necessary to add 17 farms in these counties, as follows: Chesterfield, 1 farm; Darlington, 2; Florence, 3; Horry, 3; Lee, 1; Marion, 4; Marlboro, 2; and Williamsburg, 1.

Witchweed was first discovered in North Carolina and South Carolina in 1956. The pest attaches itself to the roots of the host plant, from which it gets food and water. The host plant, sapped of its nourishment, becomes stunted, wilts, and eventually dies.

ARS has been cooperating with the two States in surveys and control activities against the witchweed, as well as in research to learn more about the pest and how to combat it.

P.P.C. 627, Seventh Revision

Effective March 24, 1964

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WITCHWEED

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to § 301.80-2 of the regulations supplemental to the witchweed quarantine (7 CFR 301.80-2), under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), administrative instructions appearing as 7 CFR 301.80-2a are hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 301.80-2a Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the witchweed quarantine.

Infestations of the witchweed have been determined to exist in the quarantined States, in the civil divisions and premises, or parts thereof, listed below,

or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such localities because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such civil divisions and premises, and parts thereof, and all highways and roadways abutting thereon, are hereby designated as witchweed regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

NORTH CAROLINA

Anson County. The Matthew Morris farm located on the east side of State Highway 742 at the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1105.

Bladen County. All of Bladen County.

Brunswick County. The Luther H. Hugh farm located at the end of a farm road on the west side of State Highway 130, said farm road junctions with State Highway 130 at a point 1.1 miles south of the junction of State Highway 130 and State Secondary Road 1321.

The A. M. Register farm located at the end of a dirt road, 0.4 mile west of the junction of said dirt road with State Highway 130, said junction being 1.1 miles north-west of Ash.

The John R. Russ farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1308 and 1 mile west of the junction of said road with State Highway 904 at Longwood.

The B. Coda Smith farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.6 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1322, said junction being 0.1 mile west of the junction of State Secondary Road 1322 and State Secondary Road 1321.

The Newman Smith farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1322 at its junction with State Secondary Road 1321.

The N. G. Ward farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1300, 0.5 mile west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 17.

Columbus County. That part of the county lying north and west of a line beginning at a point where Livingston Creek junctions with the Cape Fear River and extending south along said creek to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence west along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1740, thence west and south along said road to its junction with U.S. Highways 74 and 76, thence west along said highways to their intersection with Bogue Swamp, thence south along said swamp to its junction with the Waccamaw River and continuing south along said river to its junction with White Marsh Swamp, thence north and northwest along said swamp to its junction with Cypress Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its intersection with State Highway 130, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1166, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1157, thence southwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 701, thence south and west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1314, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1346, thence southwest along said road to its junction with the North Carolina-South Carolina State line.

The Ernest H. Long farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1934, and 0.1 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1935.

The A. J. Norris farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1134 and 1 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1005.

The J. Carl Prince farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1119 and 2.2 miles west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1103.

Craven County. The Harold Stillely farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1003, and 0.8 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1623.

Cumberland County. That portion of the county lying south and east of a line beginning at the intersection of the southern boundary line of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and the Cumberland-Hoke County line and extending northeast along the south boundary line of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation to its junction with State Secondary Highway 1404, thence eastward along said highway to its junction with Interstate Highway 95, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1714, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1722, thence east along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 301, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Highway 102, thence east along said highway to its junction with Interstate Highway 95, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1005, thence northeast along said road to its junction with the Cumberland-Sampson County line, excluding the corporate limits of the city of Fayetteville.

The Mrs. R. H. Barbour farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1611 and 1.2 miles west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 401.

The W. H. Blackmon farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 301 and 0.3 mile south of the junction of said highway with State Highway 102.

The A. V. Dawkins farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1706 and 1.5 miles south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1609.

The Charles M. Elmore farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1446 and 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Highway 210.

The J. C. Ennis farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile north of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1608.

The T. G. Green farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile west of the intersection of said highway with State Secondary Road 1609.

The J. K. Hubbard farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1404 and 0.5 mile east of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1403.

The Bessie Kelly farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1714, said junction being 0.1 mile north of the junction of said secondary road and State Secondary Road 1730.

The McLaurin & McLaurin farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1722 and 0.3 mile west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 301.

The George McLaurin farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1722 and 0.5 mile west of the intersection of said road with U.S. Highway 301.

The Octavius McLaurin farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.3 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1722, said junction being 0.5 mile west of the junction of said secondary road with U.S. Highway 301.

The Oscar McLean farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 0.1 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1714, said junction being 0.1 mile north of the junction of said secondary road and State Secondary Road 1730.

The Jasper S. McMillan farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.2 mile west of State Highway 210 at its junction with State Secondary Road 1614.

The Troy Matthews farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1813 and 0.2 mile southeast of the intersection of said road with Interstate Highway 95.

The E. V. Nixon farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1706 and 1 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1609.

The J. T. Piner farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 401 and 0.3 mile north of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1600.

The Bob Pruitt Trailer Court located at the end of a dirt road and 0.6 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1602, said junction being 0.8 mile east of the junction of said secondary road with State Highway 210.

The Ray Speas farm located on the southeast side of State Highway 210 and 0.1 mile north of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1635.

The Norwood Tatum farm located on the northwest side of Bernadine Road and 0.1 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Highway 210.

The M. T. Taylor farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 1.5 miles east of its junction with U.S. highway 401, said junction being 0.4 mile north of the junction of State Secondary Road 1600 with U.S. Highway 401.

The Robert Westly Williams farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1813 and 0.1 mile southeast of the intersection of said road with Interstate Highway 95.

Duplin County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 24 intersects the Duplin-Sampson County line, thence north along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1337, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 50, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1355, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1332, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1304, thence north along said road to its junction with State Highway 403, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1306, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1363, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1367, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1365, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1004, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1500, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1306, thence west along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1004, thence south along said road to its junction with State Highway 11, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1700, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence south along said river to its junction with Grove Creek, thence west along said creek to its junction with Marsh Branch, thence west along said branch to its intersection with State Highway 24, thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Highway 11, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1003, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1900, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1107, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1106, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1113, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1105, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1112, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1108, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1110, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1105, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 24, thence west along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1702 intersects State Highway 24, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1962, said junction being 0.7 mile west of Beulaville, thence south along State Secondary Road 1962 to its junction with State Secondary Road 1724, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1800, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1961, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1702 at Hallsville, thence north along said road to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1002 intersects the Duplin-Lenoir County line, thence southeast along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 11, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Highway 111, thence west and north along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1002 at Albertson, thence north along said road to the point of beginning, excluding the town of Albertson.

The Paisly Bonham farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1977 and 1 mile west of Pin Hook.

The F. J. Bostic farm located on the west side of State Highway 50, at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1730.

The T. C. Crow farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1321 and 0.8 mile west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1302.

The I. R. Faison farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1301 and 1.4 miles north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1335.

The Emmitt Jackson farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1301 and 1.3 miles north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1335.

The Lorena Herring farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1100 and 0.7 mile southeast of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1003.

The C. M. Johnson farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1139 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1133.

The J. N. Kalmar farm located on the south side of State Highway 403 and 0.5 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1304.

The Henry Kissner farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1139 and 0.7 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1133.

The Ethel Kornegay farm located 0.2 mile east of State Secondary Road 1501 at a point 0.6 mile south of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1519.

The E. W. Melvin farm located at the end of a farm road 0.3 mile north of the junction of said farm road with State Secondary Road 1130, said junction being 0.3 mile east of the intersection of State Secondary Road 1130 and the Duplin-Sampson County line.

The Maggie T. Norris farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1700 and 1.4 miles east of Sarecta.

The H. J. Page farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1128 and on the north side of State Secondary Road 1129 at the intersection of said roads.

The W. C. Peterson farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1130 and 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road with the Duplin-Sampson County line.

The J. L. Rich farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1923 and at the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1922.

The Oliver Summerlin farm located on the south side of State Highway 403 and 0.1 mile east of the corporate limits of the town of Faison.

The J. R. Thomas farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1700 and 1.5 miles east of Sarecta.

The Joseph Westbrook farm located 0.7 mile west of State Highway 11 at a point 0.2 mile southwest of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1501.

The Fate Williams Heirs farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1003 and 0.5 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1100.

Harnett County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Harnett-Lee County line and State Secondary Road 1209 intersect and extending southeast along said road to its junction with State Highway 27, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1117, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1128, thence east along said road to its junction with State Highway 210, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 2030, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 2031, thence south along said road to its junction with the Harnett-Cumberland County line, thence west along said county line to its junction with the Harnett-Moore County line, thence northwest along said county line to its junction with the Harnett-Lee County line, thence northeast along said county line to the point of beginning.

The Carlie Adams farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1291 and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1251.

The Everett Barnes farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1532 and 0.4 mile west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1547.

The Clarence J. Blalock farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.4 mile northwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1540, said junction being 0.4 mile northeast of the junction of said secondary road with State Secondary Road 1542.

The F. P. Blalock farm located on the northeast side of State Highway 55 and 0.3 mile northwest of the intersection of said highway with State Secondary Road 1006.

The Charles Edwards farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1128 and 0.9 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1130.

The Luke Harrington farm located on both sides of State Highway 27 and 0.4 mile west of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1242.

The Redin Harrington farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.8 mile north of the junction of said road with State Highway 27, said junction being 1 mile west of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1242.

The Cecil Jenkins farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1251 and 1 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1291.

The Carl McLeod farm located on both sides of State Highway 27 and 0.8 mile west of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1242.

The E. O. Parker farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 2034 and 0.7 mile west of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 401.

The Eddie L. Parrish farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1532 and 1 mile west of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1547.

The W. L. Wagner farm located on both sides of State Highway 55 and 0.2 mile northwest of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Road 1006.

Hoke County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Highway 211 intersects the Hoke-Moore County line and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 401 (Bypass), thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1300, thence northwest along said road to Rockfish Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with the southern boundary of Fort Bragg Military Reservation, thence east along said military boundary to its intersection with the Hoke-Cumberland County line, thence southeast along said county line to the Hoke-Robeson County line, thence southwest and west along said county line to the Hoke-Scotland County line, thence northwest along said county line to the intersecting point of Hoke, Richmond, and Moore Counties, thence northeast along the Hoke-Moore County line to the point of beginning.

That portion of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation known as the Ashley Heights Sand Pit located on the south side of Plank Road, said sand pit being located approximately 1 mile northeast of Montrose.

The Leslie Little farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1314 and 0.5 mile north of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The N. A. McDonald farm located on the north side of State Highway 211 and 0.4 mile southeast of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1214.

The N. A. McFayden farm located on the east side of State Highway 211 and 0.3 mile southeast of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Road 1215.

The James C. Phillips farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1316 and 1 mile northeast of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The Alvin Seaford farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1316 and 1.5 miles northeast of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The J. B. Thomas farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1300 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 401 (Bypass). *Johnston County.* That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1116 and State Highway 50 intersect and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Johnston-Sampson County line, thence west along said county line to its intersection with State Highway 242, thence north along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1116, thence east along said road to the point of beginning.

The Rufus P. Beasley farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1138, and 0.4 mile south of its junction with Secondary Road 1144.

Jones County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1117 intersects the Jones-Onslow County line, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1116, thence east and southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1118, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the Jones-Onslow County line, thence northwest and west along said county line to the point of beginning.

The Eugene Eubanks farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1126 and 0.8 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1124.

The J. L. Jarman farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1142 and 0.6 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1130.

The R. T. Johnson farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1132 and 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1131.

The Ed McDaniel farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1122 at a point 0.8 mile southwest of the junction of said road and State Highway 58, said junction being 1.2 miles northwest of Olive Cross Roads.

The Leah Smith property located in the town of Trenton on the south side of Jones Street at a point 0.5 mile west of the junction of said street and Webber Street.

Lee County. The C. N. Castleberry farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1162 and 0.7 mile northwest of the junction of said road and State Secondary Road 1001.

Lenoir County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1311 and State Secondary Road 1002 junction, and extending northeast along State Secondary Road 1311 to its junction with State Secondary Road 1309, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1324, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1331, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1332, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1333, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1330, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1336, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1324, thence southwest along said road to Whitelace Creek, thence east and south along said creek to the Neuse River, thence west along said river to Dalrys Creek, thence south along said creek to State Secondary Road 1300, thence west along said road to State Secondary Road 1301, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Highway 55, thence west along said highway to State Secondary Road 1002, thence north along said road to the point of beginning.

The Roland Carter farm located on the east side of State Highway 11 and 0.2 mile south of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1113.

The Eugene Chambers farm located on the northeast side of the junction of State Secondary Road 1167 and State Secondary Road 1143.

The Kate Edwards farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1143 and 0.2 mile west of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1154.

The J. D. Grady farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1143 and the east side of State Secondary Road 1154 at Wootens Crossroads.

The W. Clifton Grady farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1154 and the south side of State Secondary Road 1143 at Wootens Crossroads.

The Clarence Howard farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1105 and 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1118.

The W. L. Measley farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1327 and 0.2 mile northeast of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1519.

The Hugh Nobles farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1120 and 0.7 mile west of its junction with U.S. Highway 258.

The Nick Smith farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1163 and 0.1 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1111.

Montgomery County. The Therese Edward Glover farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.7 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Colon Hoover farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.9 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Walter Lane farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.3 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1524, said junction being 1.0 mile northwest of the intersection of said secondary road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

The Haywood N. Thomas farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1524 and 0.8 mile northwest of the intersection of said road with the Montgomery-Moore County line.

Moore County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 2075 and State Highway 211 junction and extending west along State Highway 211 to its intersection with State Secondary Road 2063, thence north and northwest along said road to its junction with State Highway 5, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 2042, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 2074, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 2075, thence south and southwest along said road to the point of beginning.

The T. M. Baker farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2026 and 0.7 mile east of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The M. C. Bass farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2005 and 0.7 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1001.

The R. P. Beasley farm located on the east side of U.S. Highway 1 and 0.7 mile northeast of the junction of said highway with U.S. Highway 1A.

The Walter Black farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 1215 and 0.4 mile north of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1216.

The R. E. Bryant farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1815 and 0.5 mile southwest of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 15-501.

The Sam Burwell farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2023 and 0.4 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1853.

The Wilbur Currie farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1806 and 0.3 mile south of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1805.

The Elijah Faulk farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 2016 and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 2014.

The J. G. Hennings Estate farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 2017 and 0.4 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1001.

The Herman Kelley farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1229 and 0.4 mile south of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1239.

The William A. Laton farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1004 and 0.3 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1113.

The E. M. Marks farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2019 and 2.5 miles east of the junction of said road and State Secondary Road 2018.

The Conner Martin farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1802 and 1.2 miles southeast of the intersection of said road with the State Secondary Road 1853.

The Grover McGrimmon farm located at the end of State Secondary Road 2028 and 1 mile southeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 2026.

The Lena Bell McNeill farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 2077 and 1 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Highway 211.

The Jack Page farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2026 and 0.9 mile east of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The W. R. Robinson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1113 and 0.9 mile east of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1004.

The F. L. Smith farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1814 and 1 mile northwest of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1661.

The M. L. Smith farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1004 and 0.8 mile north of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1113.

The A. C. Vaughn farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1210 and 0.4 mile south of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1229.

Onslow County. The John E. Freeman farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1434 and 1.1 miles northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1425.

The Bill Henderson farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1528 and on the north side of State Secondary Road 1518 at the junction of said roads.

The Leo E. Morton farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1435 and 0.6 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1434.

Pender County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1104 intersects the Pender-Bladen County line, thence northeast along said county line to its junction with Black River, thence east along said river to its junction with Colvins Creek, thence north and northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1201, thence east along said road to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence southeast along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1125, thence northeast along said road to its intersection with Moores Creek, thence northeast and northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1128, thence southwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1207, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1208, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1206, thence northeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1207, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1209, thence east along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1113, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence northwest along said railroad to its intersection with State Highway 210, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1103, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1104, thence southwest and northwest along said road to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Atkinson and Currie.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Road 1517 junctions with U.S. Highway 117, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1412, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1411, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with Pike Creek, thence southeast along said creek to its junction with the Northeast Cape Fear River, thence south along said river to its intersection with State Highway 210, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1518, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1517, thence west along said road to the point of beginning.

The W. D. Pridgen farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1103 and 0.7 mile southeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1104.

The Katy Shaw farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1520 and 3.6 miles north of the junction of said road and State Highway 210.

The John H. Williams and Heirs farm located on the east side of State Secondary Road 1520 and 2.7 miles north of the junction of said road and State Highway 210.

Pitt County. The Allen Garris farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

The J. D. Hice farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.5 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

The R. E. Roger farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1401 and 0.6 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1402.

Richmond County. The Dormic Dial farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1607 and 0.8 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1608.

The George W. Jenkins farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1486 and 1.3 miles northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 1.

The W. R. Jones farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1607 and 0.8 mile west of the intersection of said road with State Secondary Road 1608.

The Mrs. A. W. Porter farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Road 1999 and 1 mile east of the intersection of said road with U.S. Highway 1.

The Douglas Quick farm located in the northwest quadrant of intersection of State Secondary Roads 1802 and 1800.

The Robert Toal farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1802 and 0.3 mile southwest of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1800.

The Talley Wallace farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1500 and 1.2 miles northwest of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1155.

Robeson County. All of Robeson County.

Sampson County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 421 and the Sampson-Harnett County line intersect, and extending southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1005, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1620, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1626, thence south along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1337, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1636, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1809, thence north along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 13, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1639, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1620, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1638, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1635, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1643, thence southeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1647, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1703, thence south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1746, thence southeast along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 701, thence south along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Road 1842, thence southwest along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 24, thence east along said highway to its intersection with Six Runs Creeks, thence north along said creek to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1919, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1906, thence north and northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1905, thence east along said road to its intersection with the Sampson-Duplin County line, thence south along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1943, thence west along said road to its junction with U.S. Highway 421, thence south along said highway to Harrell's Store, thence south and southwest along State Secondary Road 1007 to its junction with the Sampson-Bladen County line, thence northwest along said county line to its junction with the Sampson-Cumberland County line, thence northwest and north along said county line to its junction with the Sampson-Harnett County line, thence north along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Clinton and Harrell's Store.

The Ernest Bannerman farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1007 and 0.7 mile east of the intersection of said road with the Sampson-Bladen County line.

The Carroll A. Britt farm located on the east side of State Highway 403 and 0.1 mile southwest of Poplar Grove.

The Tommy and Jermine Devane farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1106 and 0.2 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1100.

The J. P. Daughtry farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1818, and 0.9 mile west of the junction of said road and U.S. Highway 701.

The Oscar Jackson farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1757 and 0.5 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1731.

The Addie Jordan farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1818 and 1.4 miles west of its junction with U.S. Highway 701.

The Edna B. Moore farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1818 and 1.2 miles east of the junction of said road and State Secondary Road 1100.

The Liston McNeill farm located on the west side of a farm road and 0.2 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1106 and 0.2 mile east of such farm road's junction with State Secondary Road 1100.

The Henry Sellers farm located on the west side of a farm road and 0.2 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Road 1106 and 0.2 mile east of such farm road's junction with State Secondary Road 1100.

The Jasper Strickland farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1717 and 0.4 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Road 1722.

The Mrs. Nettie Thompson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1711 and 0.9 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1710.

The Vivy Best Underwood farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1814 and 0.9 mile northeast of its junction with State Secondary Road 1703.

Scotland County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 15-401 intersects the North Carolina-South Carolina State line and extending northeast along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 15A-410A, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 501, thence north along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 15-401, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1300, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1116, thence northwest along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1324, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1345, thence northwest along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1341, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1328, thence north along said road to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Sandhills Game Management Area, thence east along said boundary to its intersection with U.S. Highway 15-501, thence north along said highway to its intersection with the Scotland-Hoke County line, thence southeast along said county line to the Scotland-Robeson County line, thence south and southwest along said county line to the North Carolina-South Carolina State line, thence northwest along said state line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the city of Laurinburg and town of East Laurinburg.

The Archie W. Bunch farm located at the intersection of State Secondary Roads 1323 and 1001.

The Luther Butler farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1154 and 0.2 mile east of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1155.

The J. Lloyd King farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Road 1128 and 0.3 mile southwest of its junction with State Secondary Road 1101.

The Peter F. Newton farm located at the intersection of State Secondary Roads 1334, 1336, and 1345.

The Hobson Odoms farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1103 and 0.4 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Road 1100.

Wake County. The Leonard Dean farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2501 and 0.2 mile west of the intersection of said road and State Secondary Road 1003.

Wayne County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 70 and the Wayne-Lenoir County line intersect and extending south along said county line to its junction with the Wayne-Duplin County line, thence southwest and west along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1937, thence north on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1939, thence west on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1938, thence north on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1120, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1926, thence north on said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1929, thence east on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1930, thence east along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1927, thence east on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1932, thence northeast along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1915, thence south on said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1120, thence east along a line projected from a point at the junction of State Secondary Roads 1120 and 1915 to the junction of said line with a point located at the junction of Sleepy Creek and Neuse River, thence east along the Neuse River to its intersection with State Highway 111, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 70, thence southeast along said highway to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the town of Seven Springs and the town of Dudley.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 13 and State Secondary Road 1006 intersect, extending south along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1108, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1109, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1105, thence south along said road to its intersection with the Wayne-Sampson County line, thence northwest along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1009, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1103, thence north along said road to its junction with State Secondary Road 1101, thence east along said road to its intersection with State Secondary Road 1105, thence north along said road to its intersection with U.S. Highway 13, thence east along said highway to the point of beginning.

The L. A. Dawson farm located on the west side of State Highway 111 and 0.5 mile south of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Road 1730.

The Thel Herring farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1711, and 0.4 mile north of its junction with U.S. Highway 70A.

The D. D. Montague farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Road 1928 and 1 mile southeast of the junction of said road with State Secondary Road 1918.

The H. H. Oliver farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1219 and 0.4 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1218.

The M. L. Parker farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1929 and 0.4 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Road 1926.

The Charlie Rogers farm located on both sides of State Secondary Road 1710 and 0.9 mile southwest of the junction of said road with U.S. Highway 70A.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Chesterfield County. The Alton Holdbrook farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 22 and 1.5 miles east of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 20.

The James Earle Howle farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 1 mile east of the intersection of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 81, said intersection being 1 mile south of the intersection of State Secondary Highway 149 and State Secondary Highway 81.

The Elise J. Parker farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 61 and 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 348.

Clarendon County. The J. W. Hodge farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 211 and 1.5 miles west of its junction with State Secondary Highway 50.

Darlington County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and State Secondary Highway 29 intersect and extending east along said highway to its intersection with Hurricane Branch, thence northeast along said branch to its junction with Byrds Island, thence south along a line projected due south from said junction to the intersection of the projected line and State Primary Highway 34, thence west along said highway to its intersection with a dirt road, said intersection being 0.9 mile east of Mechanicsville, thence south along said dirt road to its intersection with the Darlington-Florence County line, thence west and south along said county line to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 173, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 228, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence north along said railroad to the point of beginning.

The William Cooper farm located 0.25 mile west of a dirt road and 1.1 miles north of its junction with State Secondary Highway 179, said junction being 1.9 miles southeast of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 35.

The County Prison Farm located on the south side of State Primary Highway 34 and 1 mile west of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 42.

The M. L. Green farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 133 and 0.1 mile north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 29.

The Mrs. Minnie W. Ham farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 355 and 0.9 mile west of the junction of said highway with State Secondary Highway 44.

The Jessie K. Jordan farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile north-east of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.1 mile northeast of the junction of said second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 44, said second junction being 0.3 mile northeast of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 403.

The Liston J. Pickett farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Highway 179, said junction being 2 miles southeast of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 35.

Dillon County. All of Dillon County.

Florence County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 925 and State Secondary Highway 24 junction and extending east and southeast along State Secondary Highway 24 to its junction with State Secondary Highway 13, thence along a line projected due east from said junction to its intersection with the Great Pee Dee River, thence south along said river to its junction with Jeffries Creek, thence northwest and west along said creek to its intersection with State Primary Highway 327, thence south along said highway to its intersection with Willow Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its junction with Cypress Creek, thence south and west along said creek to its intersection with State Primary Highway 51, thence north along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 327, thence northwest and west along said highway to its intersection with a dirt road, said intersection being 1.5 miles west of the intersection of State Primary Highway 51 and State Primary Highway 327, thence northwest along said dirt road to its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.1 mile east of Goodland School, thence northeast along said second dirt road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 57, thence southeast along said highway to its intersection with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, thence northwest along said railroad to its junction with State Secondary Highway 13, thence east along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 918, thence north and northeast along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 327, thence north along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 76, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 925, thence north along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 794 and State Secondary Highway 72 junction and extending south along State Secondary Highway 72 to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 46, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 34, thence southeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 360, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with a dirt road, said junction being 1.6 miles northeast of the junction of State Secondary Highways 34 and 360, thence southeast along said dirt road for a distance of 1.2 miles to its junction with a second dirt road, thence southwest along said dirt road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 34, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 47, thence northwest and west along said highway to the corporate limits of the town of Seranton, thence north and west along the east and north perimeter of said corporate limits to its intersection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, thence north along said railroad to the corporate limits of the town of Coward, thence north along the east perimeter of the town of Coward to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 794, thence northeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 66 and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad intersect and extending southeast along said railroad to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 57, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence west along said highway to its intersection with Deep Creek, thence southwest along said creek to its junction with Lynchess River, thence west along said river to its junction with Little Swamp, thence north along said swamp to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 66, thence east along said highway to the point of beginning.

The A. A. Alford farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 164 and 0.1 mile south of its intersection with Cypress Branch.

The Mary Hart Bacot farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 26 and 2.1 miles northeast of its intersection with Black Creek.

The Elmoreah Braddy farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 633 and 0.15 mile south of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 58.

The H. L. Broach farm located on the east side of a dirt road and 0.3 mile north of its junction with State Secondary Highway 132, said junction being 0.4 mile northwest of the intersection of State Secondary Highways 105 and 132.

The Hattie Carroway farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 72 and 1 mile southeast of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

The Juanita Floyd farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 24 and 0.2 mile west of its intersection with Jeffries Creek.

The L. J. Gause farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 72 and 1.1 miles southwest of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

The Luther Gause farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 72 and 1.1 miles southwest of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

The W. Max Hill farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 136 and 1 mile north of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 35.

The Henry Holliday farm located on the west side of State Primary Highway 51 and 1.6 miles north of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 66.

The Melvin Hyman farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 64 and 0.2 mile north of its intersection with Black Creek.

The Roland Jeffords farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile south of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.8 mile west of the intersection of said second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 105.

The Cal McAllister farm located on the west side of the junction of State Secondary Highway 57 and State Secondary Highway 105.

The R. F. McPherson farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 57 and 1.5 miles southeast of the intersection of said highway and State Primary Highway 51.

The Mrs. J. J. Poston farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 164 and 0.8 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Highway 86.

The V. A. Turner farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 638 and 0.1 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Highway 53.

The S. L. Yarborough farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 95 and 1.7 miles southeast of Sardis.

Horry County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 33 intersects the South Carolina-North Carolina State line and extending south along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 306, thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 142, thence south along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 9, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 59, thence southwest and south along said highway to its junction with State Primary Highway 917, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 19, thence south and southeast along said Highway 19 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 701 at Allsbrook, thence northeast along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 9, thence east along said highway for seven miles to its intersection with the west prong of Buck Creek and its junction with a dirt road, thence south along said dirt road to its junction with a second dirt road, thence southwest along said second dirt road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 347, thence southeast along said highway 0.2 mile to its intersection with Cowpen Swamp, thence south along said swamp to its intersection with a dirt road, thence southeast along said dirt road to its junction with State Primary Highway 905, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with Simpson Creek, thence south along said creek to its junction with the Waccamaw River, thence east along said river to Star Bluff Ferry landing, thence south along a dirt road to its intersection with another dirt road, thence southwest and west along said second dirt road, known as Telephone Road, to its junction with Jones Big Swamp, thence northwest along said swamp to its junction with the Waccamaw River, thence west along said river to its intersection with Stanley Creek, thence north along said creek 1.6 miles, thence northwest along said creek 2.8 miles, thence north along a line projected from a point beginning at the end of the main run of said creek, and extending north to the junction of said line with State Primary Highway 905, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 19, thence north along said highway 2.4 miles to its junction with a dirt road, thence southwest along said road to its intersection with Maple Swamp, thence north along said swamp to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 65, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 701, thence south along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway 4.8 miles to its junction with a dirt road, thence north along said dirt road to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 97, thence east 0.2 mile to its intersection with a dirt road, thence north along said dirt road to its intersection with State Primary Highway 319, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 131, thence east and north along said highway to its intersection with Loosing Swamp, thence west and northwest along said swamp to its intersection with State Secondary Highway 45, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 129, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with the Little Pee Dee River, thence northwest along said river to its junction with the Lumber River, thence northeast along said river to its intersection with the South Carolina-North Carolina State line, thence southeast along said state line to the point of beginning, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Conway and Loris.

The Alex Alford farm located on the south side of a dirt road and being 2 miles southwest and west of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 99, said junction being 1.75 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 97.

The Henry Arnett and D. C. Arnett farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 2.5 miles east of its junction with State Secondary Highway 33, said junction being 2.5 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 410.

The John A. Atkinson farm located on the east side of a dirt road and being 1 mile north of the junction of said dirt road with U.S. Highway 378 and State Secondary Highway 63.

The Emma Brown farm located on both sides of a dirt road and being 0.5 mile northwest of the junction of said dirt road with State Secondary Highway 57, said junction being at Brooksville.

The Lewis Brown farm located on the north side of a dirt road and being 0.5 mile west of the junction of said dirt road and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being in the Brown Swamp Community.

The James E. Cooper farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 0.5 mile east of its junction with State Secondary Highway 78, said junction being 1.25 miles northwest of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 378.

The Nina L. Edge farm located on the west side of a dirt road and 0.8 mile southeast of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.5 mile south of the junction of the second dirt road and State Primary Highway 90, said second junction being 0.8 mile southwest of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 31.

The John G. Floyd farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 1 mile north of the intersection of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 548, said intersection being 2 miles west of the intersection of said highway and U.S. Highway 501.

The Jennie Bell Fowler farm located at the end of a farm road which junctions with a county road, said junction being 0.5 mile east of the Oakdale Baptist Church.

The L. C. Frye farm located on the south side of a dirt road and 1 mile west of the junction of State Secondary Highways 24 and 62, said junction being in the Dog Bluff Community.

The Lawson Gore farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 17 and 2.5 miles east of the intersection of said highway and State Primary Highway 9, said intersection being called Nixon's Crossroads.

The Sumpter Gore farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 0.75 mile north of the intersection of said dirt road and State Primary Highway 9, said intersection being at Goretown.

The Bud Neals Graham farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.6 mile east of its junction with a second dirt road, said junction being 0.75 mile south of the junction of the second dirt road and State Secondary Highway 78, said second junction being 0.75 mile southeast of Juniper Bay Church.

The Ed Hucks farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 0.4 mile east of the junction of said dirt road with State Secondary Highway 29, said junction being 2 miles southwest of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 135.

The Rosetta Inman farm located on the northwest side of a junction of two dirt roads, said junction being 1.4 miles northwest of the intersection of the dirt road running northwest from State Secondary Highway 57 and Brooksville.

The J. E. Jordan farm located on the north side of a dirt road and being 0.7 mile west of the junction of said dirt road and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being in the Brown Swamp Community.

The Boyd Lewis farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 0.75 mile west of the intersection of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 24, said intersection being in the Dog Bluff Community.

The J. T. Lewis farm located on the south side of State Secondary Highway 100, and 1.9 miles west of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being at Aynor.

The Tommy Lewis farm located on both sides of State Secondary Highway 50, and 1.6 miles north of the intersection of State Secondary Highway 50 and U.S. Highway 17, said intersection being at Little River.

The Flory Long farm located on the south side of a dirt road and being 0.2 mile west of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 111, said junction being 1 mile southeast of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 57.

The Cordie Page farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 128 and 0.4 mile west of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501, said junction being at Aynor.

The Mattie C. Page farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 0.2 mile east of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 129, said junction being 0.3 mile southeast of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Highway 130.

The Talmage Richardson farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 1 mile southwest of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 99, said junction being 1.75 miles north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 97.

The O. R. Shelley farm located on the east side of a dirt road and 0.8 mile northeast of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 306, said junction being 1.1 miles west of the intersection of State Secondary Highway 306 and the South Carolina-North Carolina State line.

The Vide Williamson farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 0.4 mile from the junction of said dirt road and State Primary Highway 410, said junction being 0.7 mile northeast of the intersection of State Primary Highway 410 and State Secondary Highway 19.

Lee County. The Clark W. Thomas farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 168 and 1.1 miles east of its junction with State Primary Highway 58.

The E. W. Thomas farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 168 and 1.4 miles east of its junction with State Primary Highway 58, said farm being immediately north of the Clark W. Thomas farm.

Marion County. That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Marion-Dillon County line and the Lumber River join and extending southwest along said river to its junction with Little Pee Dee River, thence southwest along said river to its junction with Reedy Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with State Primary Highway 41, thence northeast along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 33, thence west along said highway to its intersection with State Primary Highway 41A, thence north along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 501, thence northwest along said highway to its intersection with U.S. Highway 76, thence west along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 64, thence due southwest along a line projected from said intersection to the Marion-Florence County line, thence northwest and north along said county line to its junction with the Marion-Dillon County line, thence north and northeast and southeast along said county line to the point of beginning, excluding all the corporate limits of the towns of Marion, Mullins, Nichols, Rains, and Sellers, except the W. P. Clark farm located on Marion Street in the town of Mullins one block south of the Mullins Armory, and the Harry Sellers farm located on the west side of U.S. Highway 301 in the town of Sellers.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where State Secondary Highway 9 and State Secondary Highway 40 junction and extending southeast along State Secondary Highway 40 to its junction with State Secondary Highway 47, thence southwest along said highway to its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, thence south along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence southwest along said highway to its intersection with the Great Pee Dee River, thence northwest along said river to its junction with Catfish Creek, thence north along said creek to its junction with Collins Creek, thence east and southeast along said creek to its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, thence southwest along said highway to the point of beginning.

That area bounded by a line beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 378 and State Secondary Highway 86 junction and extending north along State Secondary Highway 86 for 0.4 mile to its intersection with a stream, thence east along said stream to its junction with the Little Pee Dee River, thence south along said river to its junction with the Sampson Landing Road, thence west along said road to its junction with State Secondary Highway 49, thence northwest along said highway to its junction with U.S. Highway 378, thence southeast along said highway to the point of beginning.

The W. J. Atkinson farm located at the end of a dirt road and 0.4 mile southeast of its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, said junction being 2.85 miles southwest of the junction of State Secondary Highway 9 and State Primary Highway 41A.

The Otto Byrd farm located on the north side of a dirt road 0.5 mile northwest of its junction with State Secondary Highway 25, said junction being 1.3 miles southwest of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 34.

The William Davis farm located on the northeast side of a dirt road and 1.5 miles southeast of its junction with State Secondary Highway 9, said junction being 1.5 miles northeast of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 40.

The Earl and John Dozier farm located at the end of a dirt road which extends 5.5 miles in a west, southwest, and then in a southeastward direction from its junction with State Secondary Highways 248 and 25.

The Lotto Franklinton farm located on the south side of a dirt road 1.25 miles southwest of its junction with State Primary Highway 41A, said junction being 1.5 miles south of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Highway 9.

The Louise Miles farm located on the northwest side of a dirt road, 0.4 mile southwest of the junction of said road with State Primary Highway 41A, said junction being 1 mile north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 389.

The J. L. Richardson farm located on the west side of State Secondary Highway 86, 3 miles north of the junction of State Secondary Highway 86 and U.S. Highway 378.

The Paul M. Richardson farm located on the southeast side of State Secondary Highway 207 and 1.1 miles southwest of the junction of said highway with State Primary Highway 908.

The Paul J. Richardson farm (The Paul J. Richardson Estate) located on the northwest side of State Secondary Highway 207 and 1 mile southwest of the junction of said highway with State Primary Highway 908.

The A. M. Rose and Lucile R. Deal farm (Roses Evergreen Farm) located at the south end of State Secondary Highway 65, and 2 miles southwest of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 501.

The W. W. Wilson farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 9, 1 mile south of its junction with State Secondary Highway 47.

The Clifton Woodberry farms located on the north side of a dirt road 0.35 mile west of its junction with State Secondary Highway 86, said junction being 2.1 miles southeast of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 908.

Marlboro County. That portion of the county lying south and east of U.S. Highway 15, excluding the corporate limits of the towns of Bennettsville, McColl, and Tatum.

The Gus Bowen farm, located on the south side of the junction of State Secondary Highways 22 and 48, said junction being 2.9 miles northwest of Tatum.

The C. C. Caulk farm located on the east side of State Secondary Highway 283 and 0.3 mile east of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 38.

The Graham Lee Chavis farm located between State Secondary Highways 204 and 209 at their junction with State Secondary Highway 30.

The Hossie Conwell farm located on both sides of a dirt road and 1.3 miles northeast from the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.5 mile northwest from the intersection of said State Secondary Highway 30 and State Secondary Highway 165.

The Oscar J. Fletcher farm located on the southwest side of State Secondary Highway 28 and 0.6 mile northwest of the junction of said highway and U.S. Highway 15.

The Lois P. Hamer farm located on both sides of a dirt road 0.1 mile north of the junction of said dirt road and U.S. Highway 15, said junction being 0.1 mile northwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and State Secondary Highway 22 at Tatum.

The James Joseph farm located on the southeast side of State Secondary Highway 165 and 1.2 miles southwest of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 257.

The Lula McEachern farm located on the north side of U.S. Highway 15 at the intersection of said highway and the South Carolina-North Carolina State line.

The Cleveland McKay farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 54 and the west side of State Secondary Highway 30 at the intersection of said highways.

The Ina Odom farm located on the northwest side of a dirt road and 0.4 mile northeast of its junction with State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.3 mile northeast of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Highway 54.

The D. M. Parker farm located on the northeast side of State Secondary Highway 28 and 0.2 mile northwest of its junction with U.S. Highway 15.

The Archie Pearson farm located on the east side of a dirt road 0.5 mile southwest of the junction of said dirt road and State Primary Highway 79, said junction being 0.3 mile south of the intersection of said highway and State Secondary Highway 71.

The D. C. Rainwater farm located on the west side of State Primary Highway 79 at the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 345.

The Tony Rosser farm located on the east side of a dirt road and 0.6 mile northeast of the junction of said dirt road and State Secondary Highway 30, said junction being 0.3 mile north of the junction of said highway and State Secondary Highway 54.

The James Tyson Smith farm located on the northwest side of State Secondary Highway 165 and 1.2 miles southwest of its intersection with State Secondary Highway 257.

The Pauline Steel farm located on the north side of State Secondary Highway 63 and the east side of Crooked Creek at the intersection of said highway and creek.

The Marvin Strong farm located on the south side of the South Carolina-North Carolina State line and 1.3 miles east of its junction with State Primary Highway 177.

Williamsburg County. The Ernest V. Carter farm located on the north side of a dirt road and 1.6 miles west of its junction with State Secondary Highway 51, said junction being 0.8 mile south of the junction of said highway and State Primary Highway 261.

The S. Wayne Gamble farm located on both sides of State Primary Highway 375 and 2 miles southeast of its intersection with U.S. Highway 52.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, sec. 106, 71 Stat. 33; 7 U.S.C. 162, 150ee; 19 F.R. 74, as amended; 7 CFR 301.8-2. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161.)

These revised administrative instructions shall become effective March 24, 1964, when they shall supersede P.P.C. 627, 6th Revision, effective April 27, 1963 (7 CFR 301.80-2a).

The purpose of these amendments is to include within the regulated areas additional farms in the following partially regulated counties: North Carolina—Counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Jones, Lenoir, Moore, Pender, Sampson, Scotland, and Wayne. South Carolina—Counties of Chesterfield, Clarendon, Florence, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Williamsburg. In addition, individual farms are being placed under regulation for the first time in the following counties in North Carolina: Craven County (1 farm), Lee County (1 farm), and Onslow County (3 farms).

The restrictions imposed are necessary in order to prevent the interstate spread of the witchweed. This revision should be made effective promptly in order to accomplish its purpose in the public interest. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing revision are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 19th day of March 1964.

[SEAL]

D. R. SHEPHERD,
Acting Director, Plant Pest Control Division.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 23, 1964; 8:50 a.m.; 64 F.R. 2803.]

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States.]

[A notice to the general public concerning the above revision was published in The News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., March 30, 1964; and The State, Columbia, S.C., March 30, 1964.]





